

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE YEAR

1902--1903

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



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1904



*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto,  
G.C.M.G., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Report of the transactions of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Respectfully submitted,

CLIFFORD SIFTON,  
*Minister of the Interior.*

OTTAWA, December 6, 1903.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

(P2)

	PAGE.
Report of the Minister of the Interior.....	iii

### PART I.—DOMINION LANDS.

Report of the Commissioner.....	3
“ Inspector of Agencies.....	5
“ Agent at Alameda.....	11
“ “ Battleford.....	12
“ “ Brandon.....	14
“ “ Calgary.....	15
“ “ Dauphin.....	16
“ “ Edmonton.....	18
“ “ Kamloops.....	20
“ “ Lethbridge.....	22
“ “ Minnedosa.....	24
“ “ New Westminster.....	25
“ “ Prince Albert.....	26
“ “ Red Deer.....	27
“ “ Regina.....	29
“ “ Winnipeg.....	30
“ “ Yorkton.....	33
“ Timber, Mineral, Grazing and Irrigation Branch.....	35
“ Crown Timber Agent at Winnipeg.....	85
“ “ Edmonton.....	94
“ “ Calgary.....	97
“ “ Prince Albert.....	102
“ “ New Westminster.....	106
“ Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch.....	112
“ Land Patents Branch.....	116
“ Accountant.....	123
“ School Lands Branch.....	132
“ Registrar.....	137
“ Geographer.....	139

(C)

### PART II.—IMMIGRATION.

Report of the Superintendent of Immigration.....	3
--	---

#### REPORTS OF COMMISSIONER OF EMIGRATION AND EUROPEAN AGENTS.

Report of the Commissioner of Emigration.....	7
“ G. H. Mitchell, Canadian Government Agent at Birmingham.....	18
“ Alfred F. Jury, Canadian Government Agent at Liverpool.....	20
“ H. M. Murray, Canadian Government Agent at Cardiff.....	21

PART II.—IMMIGRATION—*Concluded.*

	PAGE.
Report of John Webster, Canadian Government Agent at Dublin....	23
" Edward O'Kelly, Canadian Government Agent at Belfast....	25
" D. Treau de Coeli, Agent in Belgium....	26
" S. Brynjolfsson, Icelandic Agent....	28

## REPORTS OF AGENTS IN EASTERN CANADA.

Report of J. V. Lantalum, Immigration Agent at St. John, N.B....	29
" P. Doyle, Immigration Agent at Quebec, P.Q....	39
" John Hoolahan, Immigration Agent at Montreal, P.Q....	54
" F. W. Annand, Immigration Agent at Halifax, N.S....	69
" G. Bogue Smart, Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes....	89

## REPORTS OF IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS IN WESTERN CANADA.

Report of the Commissioner of Immigration....	95
" C. W. Speers, General Colonization Agent....	121

## OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Report of W. J. White, Inspector of Agencies....	123
" M. V. McInnes, Agent at Detroit....	127
" Jas. Grieve, Sault Ste. Marie....	130
" E. T. Holmes, St. Paul, Minn....	132
" C. J. Broughton, Chicago, Ill....	133
" Benjamin Davies, Great Falls, Montana....	135
" Chas. Pilling, Grand Forks, N. Dakota....	137
" J. M. MacLachlan, Wausau, Wis....	138
" W. V. Bennett, Omaha, Neb....	140
" J. S. Crawford, Kansas City, Mo....	141
" W. H. Rogers, Watertown, S. Dakota....	142
" C. A. Laurier, Marquette, Mich....	143
" H. M. Williams, Toledo, Ohio....	144
" Rev. M. Blais, on French Colonization....	145
" C. O. Swanson, on Scandinavian Immigration....	146
" René Dupont, Lake St. John Repatriation and Colonization Society....	147
" A. Ribout, on New Ontario and Temiscamingue....	151
" R. A. Burriss, on New Ontario....	153
" Rev. H. L. Vachon, on French Repatriation....	156
" Rev. I. Laganier, on French Colonization....	157
" Damase Gauthier, on French Colonization....	158
" T. O. Currie, Agent at Milwaukee, Wis....	159
" Dr. T. A. Brisson, Colonization Society of Montreal....	160

## PART III.—DOMINION LANDS SURVEYS.

Report of the Surveyor General....	3
------------------------------------	---

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

PART III.—DOMINION LANDS SURVEYS—*Concluded.*

## APPENDICES.

	PAGE.
No. 1.—Schedule of Dominion Lands Surveyors employed and work executed by them.....	11
No. 2.—Names and duties of employees of the Topographical Surveys Branch at Ottawa.....	17
No. 3.—List of Dominion Land Surveyors who have been supplied with standard measures.....	20
No. 4.—List of lots in the Yukon Territory of which surveys have been confirmed during the year ended June 30, 1903.....	23
No. 5.—Statement of work executed in the office of the chief draughtsman.....	25
No. 6.—Statement of work performed in the Survey Records Office.....	26
No. 7.—Statement of work executed in the Photographic Office.....	26
No. 8.—Schedule of work executed in the Lithographic Office.....	27
No. 9.—Order in Council fixing the rates for township sub-division surveys executed under contract.....	28
No. 10.—Description of townships sub-divided under contracts of which reports were received during the year ending June 30, 1903.....	30
No. 11.—Report of C. F. Aylsworth, jr., D.L.S.....	53
No. 12.—Report of P. R. A. Belanger, D.L.S.....	55
No. 13.—Report of Edgar Bray, D.L.S.....	58
No. 14.—Report of F. S. Clements.....	62
No. 15.—Report of J. A. Coté, D.L.S.....	64
No. 16.—Report of J. J. Dalton, D.T.S.....	65
No. 17.—Report of C. C. Fairchild, D.L.S.....	68
No. 18.—Report of L. E. Fontaine, D.L.S.....	70
No. 19.—Report of S. J. Jackson.....	74
No. 20.—Report of A. W. Johnson, D.L.S.....	88
No. 21.—Report of G. J. Lonergan, D.L.S.....	90
No. 22.—Report of A. F. Martin, D.L.S.....	92
No. 23.—Report of John McAree, D.T.S.....	93
No. 24.—Report of J. K. McLean, D.L.S.....	97
No. 25.—Report of J. E. Ross, D.L.S.....	99
No. 26.—Report of Arthur Saint Cyr, D.L.S.....	101
No. 27.—Supplementary report of Arthur Saint Cyr, D.L.S.....	106
No. 28.—Report of Thos. Turnbull, D.L.S.....	108
No. 29.—Report of J. N. Wallace, D.L.S.....	114
No. 30.—Report of J. E. Woods, D.L.S. (Outline surveys.).....	116
No. 31.—Report of J. E. Woods, D.L.S. (Town site survey.).....	119
No. 32.—Report of W. Pearce, Chief Inspector of Surveys.....	120
No. 33.—Examination papers of the Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors.....	122

## PART IV.—YUKON.

Report of the Commissionèr of the Yukon.....	3
“ Assistant Gold Commissioner.....	7
“ Crown Timber and Land Agent.....	15
“ Comptroller.....	23
“ Director of Surveys.....	31

## PART V.—KEEWATIN.

	PAGE.
Report of His Honour Lieutenant Governor McMillan.....	3

## PART VI.—REGISTRARS.

Report of the Registrar at Regina.....	3
" " Calgary.....	3
" " Battleford.....	5
" " Prince Albert.....	6
" " Edmonton.....	7
" " Dawson.....	8

## PART VII.—ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK.

Report of the Superintendent.....	3
" Caretaker Cave and Basin.....	12
Meteorological Tables.....	13

## PART VIII.—SUPERINTENDENT OF MINES.

Report of the Superintendent.....	3
" A. J. Beaudette, Government Mining Engineer.....	13

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MINES.

Report of Messrs. McConnell and Brock on disaster at Frank, Alberta.....	3
--	---

## PART IX.—FORESTRY.

Report of Superintendent Stewart.....	3
" Assistant Superintendent Norman Ross.....	10
" Dr. A. Harold Unwin.....	15
" A. P. Stevenson.....	17
" Archibald Mitchell.....	19
" John Caldwell.....	21
" C. A. Walkinshaw.....	22
" John Rutherford.....	23
" James Leamy.....	24

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
1902-1903

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, December 5, 1903.

To the Honourable CLIFFORD SIFTON,

Minister of the Interior,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of the Interior for the year ending June 30, 1903, being the 30th annual statement since the organization of the department in 1873.

As will be observed from the returns submitted, there has been a considerable increase in the amount of work performed at the various agencies, and the results obtained, both as regards the number of settlers who have come in and the consequent disposal of land, have been most satisfactory.

Never has Canada commanded so much attention in Great Britain, in the United States and abroad as it does at the present moment, and while many favourable causes have no doubt contributed to bring its immense resources prominently before the world, none in this respect have had a more powerful effect than the wonderful richness of the western agricultural fields, and the opportunities afforded to those who have already settled in western Canada to materially improve their social condition.

Now that the tide of immigration to this country has assumed such large proportions and permanency of character, which fully justify Canadians in viewing the possibilities of the future with sentiments of national pride, it seems remarkable that this great agricultural wealth should have remained dormant and ignored for so many years, when millions of land-seekers from the old world were overcrowding themselves in the neighbouring republic to the south of us. Not only was Canada not an attractive field for settlement, but it has required the most persistent and vigorous pro-

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

paganda to dispel the erroneous ideas and deep-rooted prejudices which existed, even amongst the educated and better classes, as to the climatic conditions of Canada and the possibilities of its resources.

Fortunately this state of things has been completely changed to-day, and it is gratifying to know that the machinery at the disposal of the government for controlling the movement of immigration into Canada is such that no heterogeneous elements that may be brought in can ever alter the national character which was developed amongst the people of Canada at the time when the country was ignored, and which is stronger to-day than at any time in its history.

A perusal of the returns submitted will demonstrate very clearly that the business of the department during the year has been unusually heavy, and in this relation I desire to testify to the zeal, ability and loyalty displayed by the officers of the department, both at headquarters and in the outside service, who have contributed in no small degree to the success of the work accomplished.

#### NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. W. F. King, Chief Astronomer of the department, was appointed, by Order in Council dated October 14, 1902, representative of His Majesty's Government, in conjunction with Mr. Otto H. Titmann, Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, to arrange the work of restoring old and establishing new monuments on the international boundary from Lake Superior to the Pacific ocean.

Mr. Fred. T. Congdon, barrister, was appointed Commissioner of the Yukon Territory on March 1, 1903, vice the Honourable J. H. Ross, resigned.

Mr. Congdon, prior to his appointment, had held the position of legal adviser to the Yukon Council, and in view of the knowledge of Yukon matters which he had acquired during that time, coupled with his legal training and administrative abilities, there is no doubt that he is specially fitted and well qualified for the important duties of his new office.

#### DEATHS.

I regret to have to record one death in the staff at headquarters, namely, that of Mrs. C. R. J. Ridley, who died on October 17, 1902. She had been in the service of the department since April 19, 1883.

There were two deaths in the outside service, namely, that of Mr. James S. Crerar, immigration agent at Yorkton, N.W.T., who died on May 13, 1903, and Mr. W. B. Underhill, homestead inspector, of Melita, Manitoba, who died on July 15, 1903.

Mr. Crerar and Mr. Underhill were very efficient officers of the department, and their early demise has caused great regret.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT showing Gross Revenue (Cash and Scrip) received from all sources during the fiscal year 1902-1903, compared with the receipts of the previous fiscal year, 1901-1902.

Revenue.	Fiscal year 1902-1903 Cash and Scrip	Fiscal year 1901-1902 Cash and Scrip	Increase.	Decrease.	Total net increase.
	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.
Dominion Lands.....	1,890,886 83	1,432,679 25	458,207 58		
School Lands.....	392,206 93	193,410 75	198,796 18		
Seed Grain.....	28,789 97	20,293 06	8,496 91		
Ordnance Lands.....	17,612 79	16,967 36	645 43		
Fines and Forfeitures.....	5,220 88	1,955 61	3,265 27		
Registration Fees.....	81,404 18	50,854 99	30,549 19		
Casual Revenue.....	2,230 26	3,900 62		1,670 36	
	2,418,351 84	1,720,061 64	698,960 56	1,670 36	698,290 20



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT showing Receipts on account of Dominion Lands from July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1903 *Concluded.*

Fiscal Year.	GRAZING LANDS.		HAY PERMITS, MINING FEES, STONE QUARRIES, &c.		Rocky Moun- tains Park of Canada.		COLONIZATION LANDS.		Gross Revenue.		Refunds.		Net Revenue.	
	Scrip. &c.		Cash.		Scrip.		Cash.		Scrip.		Cash.		Scrip.	
	cts.		cts.		cts.		cts.		cts.		cts.		cts.	
	%		%		%		%		%		%		%	
1872-73														
1873-74														
1874-75														
1875-76														
1876-77														
1877-78														
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1896-97														
1897-98														
1898-99														
1899-1900														
1900-1901														
1901-1902														
1902-1903														

STATEMENT showing yearly the Gross Revenue (in cash only) received from all sources during the sixteen years ending June 30, 1903.

Fiscal Year.	Dominion Lands (Cash).		School Lands.		Seed Grain.		Ordnance Lands.		Fines and Forfeitures.		Registration Fees.		Casual Revenue.		Total.
	§	cts.	§	cts.	§	cts.	§	cts.	§	cts.	§	cts.	§	cts.	
1887-1888	223,360 73	42,045 11					36,239 88	1,267 45	7,212 02			372 79			310,497 58
1888-1889	243,046 84	52,354 94	26,146 13				42,072 07	739 25	6,543 53			1,075 36			571,978 12
1889-1890	224,770 16	45,188 57	5,017 44				29,921 61	958 75	8,866 39			261 63			314,084 55
1890-1891	268,751 35	38,826 33	3,385 60				54,220 69	1,505 02	10,866 65			627 81			380,282 45
1891-1892	337,106 07	136,131 80	5,357 65				42,360 80	788 92	9,302 11			532 14			532,179 49
1892-1893	363,550 86	82,615 22	5,806 21				33,776 90	777 00	10,790 38			1,331 96			438,668 53
1893-1894	214,540 30	47,574 11	2,339 16				22,318 20	864 15	10,358 02			1,982 04			299,975 98
1894-1895	171,085 48	47,665 19	2,752 56				22,645 97	693 85	9,811 77			875 36			255,580 06
1895-1896	174,500 38	56,584 32	8,748 05				17,550 28	502 00	8,737 87			1,920 65			268,552 56
	2,100,721 17	548,985 50	62,212 80				361,115 40	8,185 99	82,448 74			8,979 75			3,172,649 35
1896-1897	187,424 19	24,292 43	9,887 13				9,831 27	1,316 00	8,997 24			2,683 05			244,431 31
1897-1898	980,313 10	52,410 82	12,351 71				22,537 17	529 06	14,263 50			260 92			1,082,666 28
1898-1899	1,563,026 74	41,249 77	12,388 69				12,349 65	2,801 03	19,220 73			2,620 91			1,653,651 52
1899-1900	1,410,883 48	220,874 78	15,271 84				11,043 53	1,452 92	21,751 90			3,664 00			1,684,942 45
1900-1901	1,533,197 07	48,049 83	15,711 63				14,604 47	1,977 96	33,979 77			1,587 57			1,649,108 30
1901-1902	1,254,333 56	193,410 75	20,293 06				16,967 36	1,955 61	59,874 99			3,900 62			1,541,715 95
1902-1903	1,716,597 20	392,206 93	28,789 97				17,612 79	5,220 88	81,404 18			2,230 26			2,244,062 21
	8,645,769 34	972,495 31	114,694 63				104,946 24	15,253 46	230,472 31			16,917 33			9,100,578 02
	10,806,490 51	1,521,480 81	176,906 83				406,061 64	23,439 45	312,921 05			25,927 08			13,273,227 37

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Dominion Lands Revenue for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1903, compared with the Receipts for the previous fiscal year 1901-1902

(NET CASH REVENUE.)

Particulars.	1902-1903	1901-1902	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Homestead Fees.....	320,409 65	144,425 00	175,984 65		
Inspection Fees.....	5 00		5 00		
Cancellation Fees.....	20 00	5 00	15 00		
Improvements.....	11,829 08	8,481 46	3,347 62		
General Sales of Lands.....	155,507 59	66,950 21	88,557 38		
Map Sales, Office Fees, &c.....	5,911 96	5,792 96	119 00		
Timber Dues.....	470,916 93	207,790 90	263,126 03		
Grazing Lands.....	13,911 73	7,292 46	6,619 27		
Coal Lands.....	375 65	925 32		549 67	
Hay Permits.....	1,991 00	5,430 56		3,439 47	
Mining Fees.....	201,019 90	256,934 10		55,914 20	
Royalty & Exp't Tax on Gold	302,893 48	331,532 04		28,638 56	
Hydraulic Leases.....	12,467 39	19,582 40		7,115 01	
Free Miners' Certificates.....	82,624 52	118,312 02		35,687 50	
Dredging Leases.....	6,192 27	7,469 10		1,276 83	
Irrigation Fees.....	85 00	224 00		139 00	
Sub Agents' Fees.....		8 00		8 00	
Examination Fees D. L. S.....	365 00	370 00		5 00	
Patent Fees H. O.....	550 00	320 00	230 00		
Rocky Mts. Park of Canada..	4,268 05	2,691 84	1,576 21		
Survey Fees.....	103,601 70	22,081 37	81,520 33		
Fees re applicat'n for Patents	20 00	330 00		310 00	
Rental of Lands.....	19,403 79	44,805 94		25,402 15	
Liquor Permits, Yukon.....		20 00		20 00	
Rent of Water Power.....	74 35	23 60	50 75		
Miscellaneous.....	2,153 07	5,085 99		2,932 92	
	1,716,597 20	1,256,884 27	621 151 24	161,438 31	
Net Loss by Assay.....		2,550 71		2,550 71	
	1,716,597 20	1,254,333 56	621,151 24	158,887 60	
Refunds.....	21,005 57	26,356 81		5,351 24	
	1,695,591 63	1,227,976 75	621,151 24	153,536 36	467,614 88

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## DOMINION LANDS REVENUE.

STATEMENT of Dominion Lands Revenue for the fiscal year 1902-1903, compared with receipts for the previous fiscal year 1901-1902.

Agencies, &c.	Cash and Scrip 1902-1903.	Cash and Scrip 1901-1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Yukon Territory.*</i>				
Sales of Lands.....	25,473 96	18,647 81	6,826 15	
Rentals of Lands.....	19,299 79	44,720 94		25,421 15
Survey Fees.....	320 00	750 00		430 00
Liquor Permit Fees.....		20 00		20 00
Map Sales, Office Fees, &c.....	393 00	310 50	82 50	
Forfeiture Fees.....		4,345 50		4,345 50
Timber Dues.....	61,197 39	42,452 29	18,745 10	
Hay Lands.....	277 67	1,978 50		1,700 83
Grazing Lands.....		91 95		91 95
Mining Fees.....	200,208 49	256,256 10		56,047 61
Export Tax on Gold.....	302,893 48	331,532 04		28,638 56
Hydraulic Laases.....	12,467 39	19,582 40		7,115 01
Dredging Leases.....	3,646 46	4,355 00		708 54
Free Miners' Certificates.....	82,624 52	118,312 02		35,687 50
Miscellaneous Revenue.....	140 00		140 00	
	708,942 15	843,355 05	25,793 75	160,206 65
Net Loss by Assay.....		2,550 71		2,550 71
	708,942 15	840,804 34	25,793 75	157,655 94
<i>Dominion Lands Agencies.†</i>				
Alameda.....	40,385 10	28,725 41	11,659 69	
Battleford.....	32,240 05	1,657 00	30,583 05	
Brandon.....	32,685 81	20,578 23	12,107 58	
Calgary.....	47,289 26	45,935 91	1,353 35	
Dauphin.....	7,389 55	6,203 64	1,185 91	
Edmonton.....	36,577 26	28,225 46	8,351 80	
Kamloops.....	15,664 37	30,448 86		14,784 49
Lethbridge.....	106,529 31	73,101 87	33,427 44	
Minnedosa.....	9,887 99	8,385 39	1,502 60	
New Westminster.....	2,028 10	1,843 74	184 36	
Prince Albert.....	35,817 87	13,546 24	22,271 63	
Red Deer.....	23,451 71	17,053 94	6,397 77	
Regina.....	108,851 27	43,790 36	65,060 91	
Winnipeg.....	43,536 77	34,784 05	8,752 72	
Yorkton.....	63,167 49	17,372 74	45,794 75	
Ungava District.....	15,001 63		15,001 63	
Carried forward.....	1,329,445 69	1,212,457 18	289,428 94	172,440 43

\* Net decrease in Yukon Revenue, \$131,862.19.

† Net increase in Land Agencies, \$248,850.70.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## DOMINION LANDS REVENUE.

STATEMENT of Dominion Lands Revenue for the Fiscal Year 1902-1903, compared with Receipts for the previous Fiscal Year 1901-1902—*Continued.*

Agencies.	Cash and Scrip 1902-1903.	Cash and Scrip 1901-1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward . . . . .	1,329,445 69	1,212,457 18	289,428 94	172,440 43
<i>Crown Timber Agencies.*</i>				
Alameda . . . . .	431 34	228 75	202 59	
Battleford . . . . .	449 19	286 52	162 67	
Brandon . . . . .	688 82	424 94	263 88	
Calgary . . . . .	8,055 28	10,148 41		2,093 1
Dauphin . . . . .	8,845 37	5,699 79	3,145 58	
Edmonton . . . . .	49,746 48	6,836 07	42,910 41	
Lethbridge . . . . .	156 75	122 95	33 80	
Minnedosa . . . . .	2,719 96	1,739 09	980 87	
New Westminster . . . . .	189,809 67	57,919 27	131,890 40	
Prince Albert . . . . .	32,632 31	12,289 31	20,343 00	
Red Deer . . . . .	868 67	457 83	410 84	
Regina . . . . .	210 70	208 83	1 87	
Winnipeg . . . . .	114,949 03	68,463 44	46,485 59	
Yorkton . . . . .	155 97	513 41		357 44
Rocky Mts. Park of Canada . . . . .	5,063 69	2,861 13	2,202 56	
Irrigation fees . . . . .	85 00	224 00		139 00
Map sales, office fees, &c . . . . .	4,706 51	4,939 61		233 10
Fees re applications for patents . . . . .	20 00	320 00		300 00
Survey fees . . . . .	103,281 70	21,331 37	81,950 33	
Patent and cancellation fees . . . . .	300 00	220 00	80 00	
Rentals . . . . .	34 00	74 00		40 00
Examination fees, D.L.S. . . . .	365 00	370 00		5 00
Over deposits . . . . .		69 55		69 55
Refunds of refunds . . . . .	536 95	615 94		78 99
Bonus on timber berth . . . . .		55 00		55 00
Mining fees . . . . .	811 41	678 00	133 41	
Hay lands . . . . .	1,713 42	3,452 06		1,738 64
Dredging leases . . . . .	2,545 81	3,114 10		568 29
Grazing lands . . . . .	28,953 06	15,609 78	13,343 28	
Coal lands . . . . .	375 65	925 32		549 67
Rent of water power . . . . .	74 35	23 60	50 75	
Assay charges . . . . .	1,411 23		1,411 23	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	1,443 82		1,443 82	
Total . . . . .	1,890,886 83	1,432,679 25	636,875 82	178,668 24
Refunds . . . . .	21,519 84	27,081 43		5,561 59
Total . . . . .	1,869,366 99	1,405,597 82	636,875 82	173,106 65
Net increase . . . . .	463,769 17			

\*Net increase in Crown Timber Agencies, \$244,380.93.

## REVENUE.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that there has been a very substantial increase in the gross revenue of the department during the past fiscal year. It is the largest revenue that was ever derived in connection with the disposal of Dominion lands since the inception of the department.

By far the most gratifying feature in connection with these statements is the fact that the receipts under the head of homestead fees were increased from \$144,425 for the preceding year, to \$320,407.65. As this revenue represents the extent of the actual settlement which has taken place in western Canada during the last twelve months, it is indicative of the rapid advance that is being made in opening up the country.

There have been very considerable increases also in sales of land, timber dues and grazing leases, which of course are the natural result of the increased settlement and the consequent demand for building material and pastoral lands.

It will be observed also that the net revenue of the department, exclusive of refunds, was \$1,869,366.99, the largest of any year since the department was organized.

When it is considered that some years ago the opinion was entertained that owing to the then prevailing conditions in the North-west, which were believed to be of a permanent character, the sale and disposal of the public lands would never produce a sufficient revenue to defray the expense of their administration, it is certainly a source of great satisfaction to realize that to-day there has been such a favourable turn in this relation that the administration of the vacant lands of Manitoba and the North-west Territories and the settlement of that part of the country not only are not a burden upon the rest of the community, but that a very substantial surplus of revenue is being derived therefrom, with every indication of improvement in the future.

The gross revenue in cash alone was \$2,244,062.21, or an increase of \$702,346.26 over the previous year.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT showing Registration Fees collected from July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1903.

Fiscal Year.	Assiniboia Registration District (Regina).	North Alberta Registration District (Edmonton).	South Alberta Registration District (Calgary).	East Saskatche- wan Registration District (Pr. Albert).	West Saskatche- wan Registration District (Battleford).	Yukon Territory Registration District (Dawson).	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1890-1891....	5,332 16	585 82	5,554 35	2,021 37	89 61	.....	13,583 31
1891-1892....	4,810 89	1,160 56	4,090 52	1,409 34	156 32	.....	11,627 63
1892-1893....	6,042 15	1,982 33	4,146 02	1,157 21	110 27	.....	13,437 98
1893-1894....	6,236 41	2,722 74	2,852 44	1,049 65	86 29	.....	12,947 53
1894-1895....	5,161 74	2,653 97	3,219 50	730 22	89 23	.....	11,854 66
1895-1896....	4,489 29	2,713 66	2,097 61	728 20	73 20	.....	10,101 96
1896-1897....	5,339 55	1,900 76	1,991 90	848 75	123 78	.....	10,204 74
1897-1898....	7,411 33	2,485 45	3,526 85	737 50	102 37	.....	14,263 50
1898-1899....	9,275 55	3,553 73	3,608 90	1,151 95	31 75	1,598 85	19,220 73
1899-1900....	11,222 65	5,395 50	4,078 44	1,354 10	189 15	2,471 85	24,711 69
1900-1901....	14,317 20	6,995 50	5,207 43	1,662 70	51 13	5,745 81	33,979 77
901-1902....	18,893 55	11,701 70	8,190 78	3,081 73	71 18	8,916 05	50,854 99
902-1903....	36,355 00	20,849 90	11,298 55	6,131 90	206 99	6,561 84	81,404 18
	134,887 47	64,701 62	59,863 29	22,064 62	1,381 27	25,294 40	308,192 67

## LAND TITLES OFFICES.

The revenue under this head has increased over \$30,000 during the past fiscal year as compared with the previous one.

The work at the various registry offices in the North-west Territories has assumed very large proportions, and in most of the offices it was found necessary to increase the staff so as to permit of the business being transacted promptly and without inconvenience to the public. Inspections of the offices are made periodically by a competent officer of the department and on the whole the work of these offices has been found to be satisfactorily conducted.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## STATEMENT of Land Sales by Railway Companies having Government

YEAR.	HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.		CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.		MANITOBA SOUTH- WESTERN COLONIZA- TION RAILWAY COM- PANY.		QU'APPELLE, AND SAS RAILROAD BOAT
	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.
		\$		\$		\$	
1893.....			93,184	295,288	14,164	57,559	1,603
1894.....	7,526	48,225	43,155	131,628	6,312	28,003	640
1895.....	4,431	23,209	55,453	176,950	5,623	22,330	2,391
1896.....	9,299	52,410	66,624	220,360	21,254	88,568	286
1897.....	10,784	53,277	135,681	431,095	63,800	234,644	2,524
1898.....	62,000	310,000	242,135	757,792	106,473	363,982	22,534
1899.....	56,875	274,625	261,832	814,857	58,019	199,458	61,030
(Fiscal Year).							
1900.....	70,196	352,631	379,091	1,152,836	133,507	437,449	18,932
(Fiscal year)							
1901.....	82,308	399,804	339,985	1,046,665	59,749	214,953	22,266
(Fiscal year).							
1902.....	269,577	1,412,332	1,362,478	4,440,500	206,411	713,365	39,835
(Fiscal year).							
1903.....	330,046	1,939,804	2,260,722	8,472,250	250,372	699,210	843,900
Fiscal year).							
Total.....	903,042	4,866,317	5,240,340	17,940,221	925,684	3,059,521	1,015,941

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## Land Grants and by the Hudson's Bay Company.

LONG LAKE KATCHEWAN AND STEAM- COMPANY.	CALGARY AND EDMONTON RAILWAY COMPANY.		CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.		GREAT NORTH- WEST CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.		Totals.	
Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Am't.	Acres.	Amount.
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
.....	11,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,211	352,847
.....	11,035	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,668	207,856
.....	46,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114,713	222,489
.....	10,553	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,016	361,338
.....	9,436	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222,225	719,016
.....	15,481	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448,623	1,431,774
178,517	24,738	53,335	.....	.....	.....	.....	462,494	1,520,792
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53,974	46,653	128,256	.....	.....	.....	.....	648,379	2,125,146
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74,810	116,719	352,037	.....	.....	.....	.....	621,027	2,088,269
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
147,365	323,494	1,033,396	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,201,795	7,746,958
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,476,900	231,800	909,600	183,736	631,503	128,435	522,490	4,229,011	14,651,757
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>1,931,566</b>	<b>847,984</b>	<b>2,476,624</b>	<b>183,736</b>	<b>631,503</b>	<b>128,435</b>	<b>522,490</b>	<b>9,245,162</b>	<b>31,428,242</b>

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## LAND SALES.

As will be observed from the above statement, the land business of the Hudson's Bay Company and railway companies who received from the Dominion Government land subsidies to assist them in the construction of their respective lines, has been unusually successful during the past year. In fact, these companies disposed of as much land during the past twelve months and realized as much revenue therefrom as they had done for the ten preceding years combined. Nothing could indicate more clearly the rapid development of western Canada than this extraordinary demand for land by purchase. Further, it shows beyond a doubt that the class of settlers who are locating in Manitoba and the North-west Territories are possessed of sufficient means to acquire larger holdings than the ordinary homestead granted free by the government to actual settlers, and are therefore practical agriculturists who engage in their present pursuits with the assurance of success which the quality of the soil and their past experience fully justify. It is quite reasonable to infer that the majority of settlers in western Canada who acquire free homesteads by actual residence and cultivation soon find it to their advantage to increase their holdings by purchasing adjoining quarter-sections, or land in the vicinity of their homesteads, so as to place their farming operations upon a paying and permanent basis. There is, therefore, every reason to believe that with the continued increase in the number of free homesteads that are being taken up by actual settlers will follow an increase in the same ratio in the acreage of land acquired by purchase.

The following is a comparative statement of the homestead entries and sales which have been made at the several agencies of the department during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1902, and June 30, 1903, respectively:—

	FISCAL YEAR JUNE 30, 1902.		FISCAL YEAR JUNE 30, 1903.	
	No. of entries.	Acres.	No. of entries.	Acres.
Homesteads .....	14,673	2,347,680	31,383	5,021,280
Sales .....		76,256		137,270

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The following statement shows the number of homestead entries reported in each year since 1874:—

Departmental year ended.	No. of Entries.
October 31, 1874 . . . . .	1,376
“ 31, 1875 . . . . .	499
“ 31, 1876 . . . . .	347
“ 31, 1877 . . . . .	845
“ 31, 1878 . . . . .	1,788
“ 31, 1879 . . . . .	4,068
“ 31, 1880 . . . . .	2,074
“ 31, 1881 . . . . .	2,753
“ 31, 1882 . . . . .	7,483
“ 31, 1883 . . . . .	6,063
“ 31, 1884 . . . . .	3,753
“ 31, 1885 . . . . .	1,858
“ 31, 1886 . . . . .	2,657
“ 31, 1887 . . . . .	2,036
“ 31, 1888 . . . . .	2,655
“ 31, 1889 . . . . .	4,416
“ 31, 1890 . . . . .	2,955
“ 31, 1891 . . . . .	3,523
“ 31, 1892 . . . . .	4,840
“ 31, 1893 . . . . .	4,067
“ 31, 1894 . . . . .	3,209
December 31, 1895 . . . . .	2,394
“ 31, 1896 . . . . .	1,857
“ 31, 1897 . . . . .	2,384
“ 31, 1898 . . . . .	4,848
“ 31, 1899 . . . . .	6,659
June 30, 1900 . . . . .	7,426
“ 30, 1901 . . . . .	8,167
“ 30, 1902 . . . . .	14,673
“ 30, 1903 . . . . .	31,383

STATEMENT showing Homestead Entries granted for the following calendar years:—

Months.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
January . . . . .	135	92	183	292	362	438	809	1,109
February . . . . .	118	120	167	239	328	409	928	1,165
March . . . . .	152	142	261	360	448	654	1,207	2,325
April . . . . .	187	196	396	758	861	903	2,078	5,778
May . . . . .	178	304	691	876	1,009	1,016	2,199	4,109
June . . . . .	156	370	633	870	1,124	1,024	2,788	4,691
July . . . . .	204	184	592	640	788	939	2,322	3,438
August . . . . .	153	192	446	539	686	773	1,904	2,288
September . . . . .	116	157	340	444	495	582	1,416	1,845
October . . . . .	176	213	379	540	623	783	2,142	1,958
November . . . . .	151	268	392	612	627	762	2,482	2,406
December . . . . .	131	169	368	519	499	825	1,640	1,570
Total calendar years . . . . .	1,857	2,407	4,848	6,689	7,850	9,108	22,215	32,682

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STATEMENT showing the number of Homestead Entries made during the year ended June 30, 1903, and the Nationality of the Homesteaders, as reported by the several Agencies of the Department in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia.

Nationalities.	No. of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario.....	4,033
"    Quebec.....	510
"    Nova Scotia.....	147
"    New Brunswick.....	94
"    Prince Edward Island.....	51
"    Manitoba.....	1,075
"    North-west Territories.....	560
"    British Columbia.....	66
Persons who had previous entry.....	1,868
Canadians returned from the United States.....	899
Americans.....	10,942
Newfoundlanders.....	2
English.....	2,816
Scotch.....	724
Irish.....	336
French.....	231
Belgians.....	55
Swiss.....	18
Italians.....	5
Roumanians.....	109
Greeks.....	12
Syrians.....	754
Germans.....	2,793
Austro-Hungarians.....	6
Hollanders.....	200
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	60
Icelanders.....	549
Swedo-Norwegians.....	337
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors).....	83
Mennonites.....	2,013
Doukhobors.....	5
Chinese.....	1
Spaniards.....	1
Brazilians.....	2
Turks.....	14
Persians.....	11
Australians.....	1
New Zealanders.....	
Total.....	31,383

Representing, 89,907 souls.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT showing the number of Homestead Entries made during the year ended June 30, 1903, by persons coming from the various States and Territories of the American Union.

States.	No. of Entries.
Alaska .....	4
Alabama.....	4
Arizona.....	4
Arkansas.....	6
California.....	42
Carolina.....	1
Colorado.....	36
Connecticut.....	2
Dakota.....	4,006
Delaware.....	2
Florida.....	1
Georgia.....	95
Idaho.....	225
Illinois.....	81
Indiana.....	73
Indian Territory.....	573
Iowa.....	235
Kansas.....	9
Kentucky.....	4
Louisiana.....	17
Maine.....	28
Massachusetts.....	244
Michigan.....	3,887
Minnesota.....	130
Mississippi.....	226
Missouri.....	395
Montana.....	3
Nebraska.....	3
Nevada.....	3
New Mexico.....	4
New Hampshire.....	3
New Jersey.....	3
New York.....	71
Ohio.....	106
Oklahoma.....	64
Oregon.....	78
Pennsylvania.....	34
Rhode Island.....	11
Tennessee.....	4
Texas.....	33
Utah.....	225
Vermont.....	10
Virginia.....	9
Washington.....	169
Wisconsin.....	610
Wyoming.....	78
Total.....	11,841

## FREE HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

During the past fiscal year 31,383 entries for free homesteads were granted to settlers locating in western Canada. It is the largest number of entries ever granted by the department. The land thus disposed of covered an area, taking the theoretical area of a homestead at 160 acres, of 5,021,280 acres. This, added to the 4,229,011 disposed of by companies, and the 137,270 acres sold by the department, gives a grand total of 9,387,561 acquired for settlement during the year.

From the rapid rate at which settlement is now pouring in, the question of throwing open the vast areas of agricultural land lying north of the organized districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta is one which may demand consideration at an earlier date than was not long ago anticipated.

I desire to call attention to an error which appeared in the report of last year, with regard to the number of entries granted during that year. On revising the returns, it was found that the correct number of entries granted was 14,673, and not 14,633 as given in the statement.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Letters Patent issued by the Department in each year since 1874.

Period.		Number Issued.
Year ended October	31, 1874	536
"	31, 1875	492
"	31, 1876	375
"	31, 1877	2,156
"	31, 1878	2,597
"	31, 1879	2,194
"	31, 1880	1,704
"	31, 1881	1,768
"	31, 1882	2,766
"	31, 1883	3,591
"	31, 1884	3,837
"	31, 1885	3,257
"	31, 1886	4,570
"	31, 1887	4,599
"	31, 1888	3,275
"	31, 1889	3,282
"	31, 1890	3,273
"	31, 1891	2,449
"	31, 1892	2,955
"	31, 1893	2,936
"	31, 1894	2,553
Year ended December	31, 1894	2,682
"	31, 1895	2,118
"	31, 1896	2,665
"	31, 1897	2,972
"	31, 1898	3,037
"	31, 1899	3,904
Six months ended June 30,	1900	1,970
Year ended June 30,	1901	6,461
"	30, 1902	8,768
"	30, 1903	7,349

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## LETTERS PATENT.

There has been a decrease in the number of letters patent issued during the year, as compared with the previous year. It may be explained in this relation that a large number of patents were issued last year to railway companies for land grants earned by the construction of railroads in accordance with the terms of the grant.

I may say that the work of examining the title papers in connection with the issuing of patents generally is being expeditiously performed, and with the system now in force no delay is experienced by the settler in receiving his patent after the certificate of recommendation has been passed upon and approved by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands.

The following statement shows the number of letters received and sent by the department in each year since its establishment:—

Departmental year ended October 31.	Letters Received.	Letters Sent.	Total.
1874.....	3,482	4,120	7,632
1875.....	1,974	2,189	4,163
1876.....	2,256	3,097	5,353
1877.....	3,137	3,677	6,814
1878.....	4,642	6,009	10,651
1879.....	5,586	6,179	11,755
1880.....	8,222	9,940	18,162
1881.....	13,605	15,829	29,434
1882.....	25,500	30,300	55,800
1883.....	27,180	33,500	60,680
1884.....	27,525	33,386	60,911
1885.....	33,970	43,997	77,967
1886.....	60,964	67,973	128,937
1887.....	47,845	60,890	108,735
1888.....	43,407	52,298	95,705
1889.....	48,316	50,500	98,816
1890.....	36,200	36,008	72,208
1891.....	38,000	36,267	74,267
1892.....	41,990	42,203	84,193
1893.....	50,794	48,145	98,939
1894.....	48,619	50,840	99,459
1895.....	49,991	45,898	95,889
1896.....	47,501	44,238	91,739
1897.....	65,714	64,147	129,861
1898.....	88,913	87,845	176,758
1899.....	95,023	91,876	186,899
1900.....	121,219	133,177	254,396
1901.....	144,978	136,348	281,326
1902.....	167,200	185,548	352,748
1903 (from 30th June, 1902, to 1st July, 1903).....	185,582	223,463	409,045

The number of registered letters during the departmental year 1903 was: received, 5,399; sent, 15,917.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

From the above statement it will be seen that there has again this year been a large increase in the general correspondence of the department. This branch of the work is assuming such proportions that it will become imperative to provide adequate accommo-

ation for the proper storage of the records, as the space now available will answer the purpose but for a very short time. It will, therefore, be necessary to make provision for increased accommodation in this regard at an early date.

#### IMMIGRATION.

The reports of the officers of the department at headquarters and outside, together with detailed returns with regard to immigration to Canada during the past year, will be found under Part II. of the general report.

The result of the work of this important branch of the public service has been highly satisfactory. The gross number of arrivals during the year, as computed from carefully prepared returns at the ports of disembarkation and at customs stations was 128,364, as compared with 67,379 for the previous year. When it is considered that the immigration during the past twelve months exceeded by nearly 12,000 the total immigration for the previous two years, and was only short by 12,897 of being as large as the combined immigration to Canada for the four calendar years from 1897 to 1900, inclusive, there is every reason to believe that this unprecedented and ever increasing movement of population towards the fertile vacant lands of Canada is one which is both normal and permanent in character.

It may not be out of place to note here that in carrying out the policy of the government with regard to immigration the question of number has always been one of secondary importance. While it is in the interest of the country, both from commercial and agricultural standpoints, to derive at as early a date as possible the full benefits which we are justified in expecting from the development of the resources of the country, yet it is felt that the first consideration is to secure as desirable additions to the present population as it is possible to obtain. In this respect the department would appear to have been successful.

From a careful computation it has been found that over sixty per cent of the immigration during the past year belonged to the agricultural class.

Of the total arrivals, 91,265 came from Great Britain and Ireland and the United States, so that apart from the fact that this very large proportion of the total immigration represented a class of settlers of considerable means and possessing experience in farming, more than two-thirds of the arrivals were persons conversant with the English language, accustomed to the usage of highest civilized life, and therefore well prepared to become citizens of Canada who will at once share in the national aspirations of its people.

There can be no question that the most important branch of the government service is that respecting immigration, as the increase in the population necessarily affects the consuming and productive forces of the country. The trade and commerce, the revenue, the development of the mine, of the fisheries, of the forest, of agriculture are regulated by and largely dependent upon the number of citizens who compose the community. This is especially true of a country like Canada, whose boundless areas of arable land are its first and permanent source of wealth. It is therefore

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

a matter of paramount importance that Canada, the northern and largest half of the continent of North America, so rich in varied resources, should receive without delay its fair share of the desirable class of immigrants who find it to their advantage to leave the over-crowded districts of their native lands to better their social condition elsewhere. The increase of the present population of Canada by a class of healthy, thriving and law-abiding settlers is therefore an object which, from a national standpoint, fully justifies the large expenditure of public moneys which is annually incurred in this relation.

The approximate expenditure during the fiscal year 1902-1903, chargeable against immigration from the following countries, not including the expenses connected with the reception and location of immigrants, was as follows :—

Continent of Europe.....	\$ 60,000
Great Britain and Ireland.....	205,000
United States.....	161,000

The per capita cost of immigrants during the same period, as compared with 1902, was as follows :—

	1902.	1903.
Continental.....	\$2 44	\$1 61
British.....	7 01	4 95
United States.....	6 74	3 25
Average per capita.....	5 29	3 31

The total average cost including expenditure in caring for and locating settlers in Canada was \$5.02, or a reduction of \$2.32 over the preceding year, and of \$3.32 over the year 1900-1901.

STATEMENT of immigrants reported to have declared their intention of settling in Canada during the fiscal year 1902-1903 by Ports of Entry.

Per *Ocean travel*—

Quebec.....	36,816
Montreal.....	4,341
Halifax.....	27,456
St. John.....	10,343
	<hr/>
	78,956

From *United States*—

Montreal.....	2,139
Winnipeg, &c.....	42,024
Lake St. John.....	1,378
Rainy River.....	315
Montreal Colonization Society.....	119
Temiscamingue District.....	485
Customs entries.....	2,948
	<hr/>
	49,408

128,364

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STATEMENT of immigrants reported to have declared their intention of settling in Canada during the fiscal year 1902-1903 by Nationalities.

*British—*

English and Welsh.. . . .	32,510
Scotch.. . . .	7,046
Irish.. . . .	2,236
	<hr/> 41,792

*Continental, &c.—*

Galicians (Austrian).. . . .	10,141
Germans.. . . .	1,887
Hungarians.. . . .	2,156
Austrians.. . . .	798
Scandinavians.. . . .	5,448
French and Belgians.. . . .	1,240
Russians and Finns . . . . .	7,277
Miscellaneous.. . . .	8,152
	<hr/> 37,099

*United States*.. . . . 49,473

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128,364

The following table shows the total annual immigration from 1897 to 1900, inclusive, classified according to the various countries from which the same was derived :—

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total for Calendar Years 1897 to 1900 inclusive.	1901 (fiscal).	1902 (fiscal).	1903 (fiscal).
English and Welsh.....	9,393	9,475	8,576	8,184	35,639	9,401	13,095	32,510
Scotch.....	1,239	1,400	1,337	1,411	5,387	1,476	2,853	7,046
Irish.....	751	733	747	765	2,948	933	1,311	2,236
Galicians.....	3,917	4,010	6,700	6,593	21,326	4,702	6,550	10,141
Germans .....	636	563	780	705	2,691	984	1,048	1,887
Hungarians. ....	540	740	276	530	806	546	1,048	2,156
Austrians. ....			131	248	1,389	228	320	798
Scandinavians .....	718	724	1,526	2,380	5,638	1,750	2,451	5,448
Doukhobors.....			7,350		7,350			
French and Belgians.....	740	545	413	483	2,181	492	654	1,240
Russians and Finlanders. ....			735	2,067	3,603	1,726	3,759	7,217
United States.....	712	9,119	11,945	15,500	37,276	17,987	26,388	49,473
Miscellaneous.....	1,370	3,703	4,027	5,831	15,027	8,924	7,902	8,152
Total.. . . .	20,016	30,742	44,543	44,697	141,261	49,149	67,379	128,364

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## ACCOMMODATION FOR INCOMING SETTLERS.

The department has in past years been able to provide without complaint for all immigrants arriving in Canada, and more especially in Manitoba and the North-west Territories. New buildings have been erected by the government, and others rented from year to year, and supplies of tents procured for all points where the larger number of settlers disembark from trains. Special attention, however, was given to this matter in the earlier part of this year in view of the large number of immigrants who were expected to arrive, and increased provision was made, especially at centres west of Winnipeg. The accommodation provided has not been seriously taxed at any point so far this year.

The department has also accommodation at Halifax, St. John and Quebec, where practically all the British and foreign immigrants land. There is also a sufficient staff at these points to provide proper care, and to assist in transferring passengers to the railway cars. In every case the trains are backed on the docks, so that there is no inconvenience caused to the people by having to walk or be conveyed any distance from the ships to the trains, and as a result little or no delay is occasioned at seaports in sending forward immigrants immediately on their arrival.

One of the regulations of the department provides that where there are two or more cars of immigrants, either on a regular or a special train, a representative of the government must accompany them. This regulation has been carried out for a number of years, and is a source of much satisfaction to the new comers. The duty of the representative is to look after the comfort of the people, to see that the cars are well provided with water, heating, &c., and are well lighted and always kept clean; in case of illness to see that proper attention is given to immigrants, and also to see that provisions are provided along the line as they may be required, and that the immigrants are not overcharged by persons selling to them. In addition to this the representative is required to give any information that may be desired by passengers.

These officers are usually met at Fort William by others who go through with the trains to Winnipeg, where they are taken in charge by the Commissioner of Immigration and his staff, numbering in all sixteen men, and the immigrants are at once distributed and put on the trains to convey them to their destination. The medical officer of the department also meets all trains at Rat Portage, upon which there are immigrants for the purpose of examination before reaching Winnipeg.

In view of the large number of immigrants stopping at Winnipeg, before proceeding to their destination in the west, it has been found necessary to construct a new immigration hall at Winnipeg as the accommodation afforded by the building now used for that purpose is altogether inadequate for present requirements. An appropriation for this purpose was made by parliament at its last session. An arrangement has also been made with the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities by which an exchange of lots with the government will be effected which will permit of the new building being erected on a very suitable site in the immediate vicinity of the Canadian Pacific Railway line, and to permit of trains being run alongside the building.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Immediate steps will be taken to have the new building erected, and it is hoped that the same may be completed at as early a date as possible as it will be urgently required in view of the largely increased immigration.

The department has of course experienced no difficulty in guarding against the entry into Canada of undesirable settlers from the United States, as such settlers are always of a desirable class. It was deemed advisable, however, to take necessary steps to exclude foreigners who might be brought in from continental countries suffering from any dangerous, loathsome or infectious disease, or not possessed of sufficient means to maintain themselves. An Order in Council was therefore passed on August 15, 1902, conveying the necessary authority, under the provisions of the Act, Chapter 14 of 2 Edward VII., entitled an Act to amend the Immigration Act, for the enforcement of such regulations as might be deemed necessary to prevent the landing of undesirable immigrants. A proclamation in the terms of such Order in Council, was issued on September 8, following, and regulations were subsequently put in force for the proper inspection of all immigrants landing at Atlantic seaports. In order to carry out these regulations effectively, it was considered necessary to appoint a chief medical officer, who is directly responsible to the department for their proper enforcement, and also local medical officers for each of the ports of Halifax, Quebec and Montreal.

Dr. W. Leonard Ellis, of St. John, N.B., was appointed chief medical officer on October 31, 1902, and has since then been acting in that capacity, and he also acts as local officer at St. John during the winter months when navigation is closed on the St. Lawrence.

The following are the regulations governing the conduct of his work :—

The medical officer shall order the deportation of immigrants, as follows :—

Those whose destination is to the United States and who have been refused certificates by the American commissioners at the seaports on the ground that they are physically and mentally defective, unless in his opinion the diseases are of such a nature as he does not consider contagious or infectious, but of an ordinary character, or persons affected with a not serious deformity or with ordinary diseases which would not prevent them from making a fair living.

In the case of Canadian bound passengers the medical officer shall order the deportation of any persons who in his opinion are afflicted with such diseases as may be considered dangerous. In the case, however, of the milder class of contagious and infectious diseases, he shall be authorized, if the party afflicted with such disease or his friends are in a position to pay the expenses in connection with it, to permit him to enter a hospital at the seaport and to be kept there until fully recovered, in order that there may be no danger to the community by way of contagion or infection. These diseases will, of course, not include any that are ordinarily quarantinable, and it is therefore assumed that contagious and infectious diseases of a milder type are always detained in quarantine.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The medical officer shall also, when requested to do so, arrange for medical treatment of any immigrants, at their own expense, who may be in an unfit condition to proceed on their journey to the west, and they shall be generally kept under his control until permission is granted them to leave the custody of the officials of the department for their destination.

He shall order the deportation of immigrants who in his opinion are unfit to be allowed to proceed on their journey through sickness, whether contagious or not, and who refuse to undergo treatment in the hospital and to pay for the same, or for whose treatment the steamship company which transported them refuse to pay.

If the case occurs of a parent, either father or mother, being afflicted with a disease which the medical officer considers too serious to allow it to pass, it is understood that if he orders the deportation of the person so afflicted the family must also be deported. If, however, the parent decides to enter a hospital for treatment, the agent shall, on the direction of the medical officer, arrange for the housing of the balance of the family at the expense of immigrant until the recovery of the diseased one. All agents and officials of the department must obey all directions given by the medical officer regarding the deportation or the retention of any immigrants with respect to whose health there has been or is any question.

The medical officer shall keep at each seaport a classification book which shall contain the names and classes of disease of all immigrants arriving, together with any other particulars that may be necessary, and shall report to the Superintendent of Immigration at the end of each month the number of immigrants arriving and who have been afflicted with any disease; the number who have been treated and have recovered and have been permitted to proceed to their destination; the number who have been examined by the American Commissioners and rejected, and what disposition has been made of those so rejected. The report shall also show the classes of disease with which each person has been afflicted.

Dr. A. C. Hawkins, of Halifax, was appointed on January 15, 1903, as local medical officer for that port.

Dr. J. C. Howe, of Quebec, was appointed to fill the same office for the port of Quebec on April 25 following, and Dr. Alex. Drummond Stewart, of Montreal, on July 22 last, for the port of Montreal. These officers are paid by fees, each receiving \$5 for every vessel examined with one hundred immigrants, or less, and ten cents extra per head for every immigrant passenger over one hundred, provided the total earnings do not exceed over \$100 in any one month.

The following are the regulations respecting the work of the local officers :—

The local medical officer shall examine immigrants arriving at his port during the absence of the medical superintendent.

He shall examine all Canadian bound immigrants and such American immigrants as are refused permits by the American commissioners, on account of their being physically or mentally defective.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

He shall order the deportation of all American bound passengers referred to him, unless in his opinion the diseases are of a simple non-contagious nature, or unless the person is suffering from a slight physical defect of deformity, or an ordinary disease which would not prevent them from making a fair living.

He shall order the deportation of all Canadian bound passengers suffering from loathsome, dangerous or contagious diseases. In the case, however, of the milder class of contagious or infectious diseases, he shall, if the party inflicted with such disease, or his friends are in a position to pay the expenses in connection with it, permit him to enter a hospital at the seaport and to be kept there until fully recovered before being allowed to proceed, in order that there may be no danger to the community by way of contagion or infection. These diseases will, of course, not include any that are ordinarily quarantinable, and it is therefore assumed that contagious and infectious diseases of a milder type are always detained in quarantine.

He shall, when requested, make arrangements for the medical treatment of any immigrants, at their own expense, who are in an unfit condition to proceed to their destination and they shall be generally kept under his control until permission is granted them to leave the custody of the officers of the department for their destination. If no accommodation can be obtained for such patients, he shall order their deportation.

He shall order the deportation of immigrants who are unfit to proceed on their journey through sickness, whether contagious or not, and who refuse to undergo treatment in the hospital and to pay for the same, or for whose treatment the steamship company which transported them refuse to pay.

If the case occurs of a parent, either father or mother, being afflicted with a disease which the medical officer considers too serious to allow it to pass, it is understood that if he orders the deportation of the person so afflicted, the family must also be deported. If, however, the parent decides to enter a hospital for treatment, the agent shall, on the direction of the medical officer, arrange for the housing of the balance of the family at the expense of the immigrant until the recovery of the diseased one.

All agents and officials of the department must obey all directions given by the medical officer regarding the deportation or the retention of any immigrants with respect to whose health there has been, or is, any question.

The examination shall be made as soon after the landing of the passengers as possible, and before they are identified by the agent.

In case the passengers are detained on the vessel after docking, he may, if necessary, conduct his examination on board. He shall notify the agent of the cases held for deportation, and shall certify to their unfitness to proceed on the regular form prescribed by the department.

He shall examine the patients detained for treatment from time to time, and notify the agent when they are ready to proceed.

He shall not hold the department responsible for the treatment of any of these cases.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

He shall be directly responsible to the medical superintendent, and shall enter up the results of his examination in the record book at the port and report to the medical superintendent in writing the details of the work after each vessel has been examined.

The medical officer shall keep at each seaport a classification book which shall contain the names and classes of diseases of all immigrants arriving, together with any other particulars that may be necessary, and shall report to the superintendent of immigration at the end of each month the number of immigrants arriving, and who have been afflicted with any disease; the number who have been treated and have recovered and have been permitted to proceed to their destination; the number who have been examined by the American Commissioners and rejected, and what disposition has been made of those so rejected. The report shall also show the classes of diseases with which each person has been afflicted.

Examination only applies to immigrants; first cabin returned Canadians and returned cattlemen are not subject to examination.

The local medical officer shall submit his accounts to the medical superintendent for certification.

These regulations have been found to work very satisfactorily, and there is now no danger of any immigrants of an undesirable class being permitted to enter the country.

The result of the work conducted under the chief medical officer will be found embodied in the general report respecting immigration.

## REGULATIONS FOR THE MEDICAL OFFICER AT THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

The medical officer shall examine all foreign immigrants, not people of the United States, returned Canadians or tourists, arriving at the port of Montreal from Portland, Boston, New York or other seaports, not having been otherwise examined by medical officers of the Department of the Interior. (Other medical officers are stationed at Halifax, St. John and Quebec.)

He shall be empowered to order the deportation, or return to the United States or other seaports in Canada for deportation, of all immigrants who may arrive in Montreal destined to points in Canada who are found by him to be physically or mentally defective or diseased, unless, in his opinion, the diseases are of such a nature as are not contagious or infectious but of an ordinary character, and also persons afflicted with serious deformities or with ordinary diseases which would prevent them from making a fair living.

If the immigrant is afflicted with a mild type of contagious or infectious disease the medical examiner is authorized, if the person so afflicted, or his friends, are in a position to pay the expense in connection with it, to permit him to enter a hospital, or any isolated building which can be satisfactorily used as a hospital, at Montreal, and be kept there until fully recovered, so that there may be no danger to the community by way of contagion or infection.

The medical officer at Montreal shall also, when requested to do so, arrange for the medical treatment of any immigrants, at their own expense or the expense of the steamship or transportation company which may have conveyed them to Canada, who may be in an unfit condition to proceed on their journey, and they shall be kept under his control until permission is granted them, in writing, to proceed to their destination.

He shall be empowered to order the deportation of immigrants who in his opinion are unfit to be allowed to proceed on their journey on account of sickness, whether contagious or not, and who refuse to undergo treatment as already stated, and to pay for the same, or for whose treatment the steamship or transportation company refuse to pay.

In case of a parent, either father or mother, being afflicted with a disease which the medical officer considers too serious to allow to pass, it is understood that if he orders the deportation of the person so afflicted the family must also be deported. If, however, the parent decides to enter a hospital for treatment, the agent of the department at Montreal shall arrange for the housing of the balance of the party at the expense of the immigrants, or the steamship or transportation company, until the recovery of the one being treated.

The agent and other officials of the department at Montreal must obey the directions given them by the medical examiner regarding the deportation or detention of any immigrants with respect to whose health there has been or is any question.

The medical examiner shall keep a classification book, which shall give the names and classes of all diseases of immigrants arriving, together with any particulars that may be necessary, and shall also report to the Superintendent of Immigration at the end of each month the number of immigrants arriving, the number of those afflicted with any disease, the number who have been treated and have recovered and have been permitted to proceed to their destination.

The medical examiner shall examine any immigrants destined for the United States who may have applied to and been refused admission by the American examiners on the ground of physical defect, and who have not been examined by other medical officers of the department, and he shall be empowered to deport any such persons who have arrived in Canada within three months of the date of such examination.

#### BRITISH IMMIGRATION.

The result of the work of the Department in Great Britain, as evidenced by the foregoing returns, has exceeded all previous records. The total British immigration in 1901-1902 was 17,259, whereas for the twelve months ending June 30 last it was 41,792, or an increase of about one hundred and forty per cent.

Amongst the chief causes which have directly contributed to this result may be mentioned the extensive advertising which has been done through the leading papers of the old country, as well as other very direct advertising, the favourable accounts

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

received by intending immigrants as to the success attending the farming ventures of those who have already located in western Canada, the report gathered through the press of the large and unprecedented movement of population from the western states to Canada, and very largely also to the visit of the western farm delegates who were invited by the department to visit England early last spring, with a view to further stimulating the interest in Canada amongst the agricultural classes, and affording information respecting Manitoba and the North-west Territories to those desirous of securing the same.

These delegates, fifty-five in all, were selected as those having had most successful careers in agricultural pursuits in the west, and who could give their personal testimony regarding the different districts in which they reside. It was considered by the department that although strong efforts had been made to induce people from the British Isles to locate in Canada, the result had not been as satisfactory as might have been expected, and it was felt that a new method for reaching the class of people whom we are desirous of securing should be adopted. No scheme ever attempted by the department to encourage immigration has attracted greater attention or has proved as successful as the visit of these farmer delegates.

They left for England in the beginning of February last and on an average were engaged for periods varying between six weeks and two months in visiting the various towns respectively assigned to them. The demand for information from the delegates was so great that many of them were compelled to remain for weeks at the government agencies. There is no doubt that most effective work was done in this way and that as a result no country in the world to-day is better known than Canada is in the old country. The delegates were brought in immediate contact with the people who contemplated removing to another country, and the information imparted by the delegates in these interviews has done more than any other means heretofore employed in removing the deep-rooted prejudices against settlement in Canada and in conveying a correct knowledge of the country. Their visits to the various towns created a most lively interest. They were appealed to by prospective settlers and their lectures and movements were reported by the papers throughout the country.

I certainly attribute very largely the increase in the immigration from the British Isles during the past year to the visit of these delegates, and the results thus obtained have more than compensated for the comparatively small expenditure of public money which it involved.

## THE NEW LONDON OFFICE.

The department was successful in securing a lease of very commodious quarters for the offices of the Commissioner of Emigration in London. The new offices are situated at Trafalgar Square, 11 and 12, Charing Cross, and could not possibly be better located for the purpose for which they are intended. The lease is for a period of twenty-one years, subject to termination by the tenant at either the end of the seventh or fourteenth year, the rental being £1,200 annually. These offices will afford much needed accommodation. They are conveniently situated and are admirably

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

adapted for the work. They are purely Canadian, not only in the staff in charge, but all the furnishings and fittings are the product of Canada.

I might mention that during my visit to the old country I undertook to do some very special advertising in which I was greatly assisted by the High Commissioner in London, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, who issued a circular letter of which over 100,000 copies were addressed to clergymen and public institutions of all kinds, with a view to enlisting their sympathy and co-operation in the work in which we were engaged. The result was a large increase of correspondence with all the offices throughout the United Kingdom.

#### LOCAL AGENTS.

In connection with the work of the department in the old country, it may be interesting to note that all booking agents represent the department and are paid seven shillings for each whole ticket and a half of that amount for half tickets on all agricultural settlers coming to Canada.

The purpose in allowing this general commission to booking agents is to hold them favourable to Canada rather than to work for other places to the disadvantage of Canada. The ordinary booking agent as a rule does not do much work for the commission he gets, but it is better to have his good-will than otherwise, and hence this commission has been continued.

In addition to this the department has a large number of local agents most of whom are the booking agents. They are paid at the rate of twelve shillings for each whole ticket, and half that amount for half tickets on all agricultural settlers.

The special advantage which the local agent offers over ordinary booking agents is that he agrees to put Canada in the foreground in his general business by giving prominence to everything Canadian; to act as correspondent for the department in the centre where he is located, and to arrange for lectures or other meetings, and also to see to the proper distribution of quantities of literature. In most cases these local agents are selected from among experienced ticket agents.

The only new agency that has been opened within the year was at Birmingham, and Mr. Mitchell, who with Mr. Jury was then at Liverpool, was sent to Birmingham, Mr. Jury remaining in Liverpool.

#### THE BRITISH COLONY.

With regard to the British settlers who arrived in the west last spring accompanied by the Rev. I. M. Barr, who was instrumental to a large degree in inducing them to come at that particular time and found a settlement exclusively British, I may say that there was at first some disagreement between Mr. Barr and the colonists, which finally culminated in the former severing his connection with the enterprise.

It may be stated with reference to Mr. Barr's original plan that it lacked the necessary elements to ensure its success, inasmuch as it had not been maturely conceived, and was attempted on too large a scale, considering the conditions attending the

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

foundation of a colony remote from railway facilities by large numbers of settlers unfamiliar with agricultural methods existing in a new country.

Experience would appear to have demonstrated that the attempt at grouping incoming settlers with a view to the formation of settlements of distinctive nationalities, is always attended with serious difficulties, and it is only in very rare cases that such plans have proved successful. It has been found much preferable, in the interest of the new settler, that he should be placed in immediate contact with people who are acquainted with the existing conditions in the various districts open for settlement, as he can thus acquire without delay the training and experience necessary to his success in his farming operations.

In the present case, however, there is every reason to believe that considering the admirable location of the present British colony, the unquestionable richness of the soil, the establishment of railway facilities at an early date, the character of the settlers themselves, and the prospective advent of a large group of settlers in that district within a comparatively short time, the new settlement will undoubtedly prove a success.

A large number of settlers, who originally formed a part of the colony, have found it to their advantage to take up homesteads elsewhere, and some also have hired out with farmers, so as to gain a practical training before venturing on farms of their own. The remainder are being carefully looked after by the agents of the department, and necessary steps have been taken to ensure their comfort during the coming winter, by providing accommodation for such of these who may not have been able to build comfortable houses.

The survey of a portion of the town of Lloydminster has now been completed with all necessary provisions to make a typical modern town.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the expectations that have been formed with regard to this colony will be fully realized. It has been the constant endeavour of the department to encourage by every means possible the immigration of desirable settlers from the motherland to the Canadian North-west, and nothing indeed could be more conducive to that end than the transplantation to Britain's greatest possession beyond the sea of a colony purely British in language, in character and in aspirations.

The name of the town is taken from that of the Rev. G. E. Lloyd, who since the departure of Mr. Barr, has closely identified himself with the foundation of the colony, and who deserves much credit for his zeal and devotion in looking after the welfare and success of the settlers.

## VISITS OF BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND BRITISH PRESS PARTY.

During the past year an unusually large number of prominent business men from the British Isles have visited Canada. The benefit to be derived from this cannot be overestimated, as the opinion of men in the high position which they occupy in the old country and the influence which they exert, must naturally command the confidence of the communities in which they live.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

I wish to refer more especially to the members of various Chambers of Commerce, who paid an extended visit to Canada during the past summer, and who had then a full opportunity of gaining personal knowledge as to the actual conditions existing with regard to the resources of this country. From the reports brought back by these visitors there is one fact which appears to have struck them all, and on which they would appear to be unanimous, and that is, the rapid settlement of the agricultural area of the North-west, and the accompanying opportunities for the employment of British capital.

As regards the British Press party, who also visited Canada during the past summer, there is no doubt that much good may be expected from their appreciation of the capabilities of the country, as gained by their personal observation at such a favourable season of the year. I wish to place on record here a letter from the members who composed the party, conveying their thanks for the facilities afforded them by the government during their trip :—

‘ CHATEAU FRONTENAC,  
‘ QUEBEC, CANADA,  
‘ September, 2, 1903.

‘ To the Minister of the Interior,  
‘ Ottawa.

‘ SIR,—The members of the British press party which has been travelling through Canada during the last six weeks, and is now on the eve of disbandment, wish, before parting, to express unitedly their thanks to the government authorities who suggested and planned the tour.

‘ All agree that the itinerary has been singularly well arranged and complete, and the only regret felt is that the duties of an exacting profession allow insufficient time for a more extended study of the great activities of the Dominion.

‘ All desire to acknowledge a deep indebtedness to Mr. Wm. D. Scott, who met the party at Quebec, accompanied them to Ottawa on the outward journey, and later to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; to Mr. Speers, who was in charge between Moosejaw and Winnipeg, and to Mr. W. A. Hickman, who gave much information during the voyage to Winnipeg.

‘ To Mr. Wm. J. White, of Ottawa, the members of the party feel that a special acknowledgment is due. He was with the party from Ottawa across the continent and back to Moosejaw, and proved himself a fully informed, singularly judicious, and most interesting and courteous adviser.

‘ The feeling is general that this visit to Canada will lead towards a better understanding, by reason of the journals represented, of the vast and hopeful possibilities of the enormous Canadian Dominion.

‘ We are, sir,

‘ Yours faithfully,

‘ (Signed)

‘ Henry Alexander, jr.	N. J. McAliech,
Barclay McConkey,	S. B. Osborn,
John Derry,	Harold Rylett,
Sydney Hyham,	Arthur Yarrow.’
Neil Munro,	

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## BRITISH IMMIGRANT CHILDREN AND RECEIVING HOMES.

The report of Mr. G. Bogue Smart, the Inspector of British immigrant children and receiving homes, will be found under Division II. of the immigration report.

Mr. Smart first assumed the duties of this office in the month of November, 1899, and has since succeeded in placing this important branch of the service on a very satisfactory working basis.

According to the present arrangement with the local government board in England, each child who is sent out under the auspices of societies and persons engaged in the work of juvenile emigration from Great Britain to Canada and having distributing homes in this country, is inspected each year until he reaches the age of sixteen years. Formerly these children were only visited during the year following their arrival, and thus only one inspection of each child was made. The local government board did not, however, consider that this afforded sufficient protection for the children, and the new arrangement above mentioned was entered into. It may be stated here that the local government board deals only with those children who have been inmates of institutions supported by funds derived from the taxpayer, and the children sent to Canada from these institutions are placed in charge of the various philanthropical societies, to whom the board of guardians grant varying sums of money to pay for the expense of their emigration to Canada.

It is satisfactory to know from the inspector's report that the children visited throughout the country have been found, with few exceptions, as giving every satisfaction, and adapting themselves to their new life and conditions.

There has been a continued increase in the number of children who have arrived in Canada within the last few years, as will be observed from the statements which accompany the inspector's report.

Although there was at one time strong objection raised in some quarters against the encouragement of the immigration to this country of children brought out under the auspices of philanthropical societies in Great Britain, these prejudices have almost entirely disappeared to-day. This is no doubt due to the fact that it has been found by observation that only a very small percentage of these children have disappointed the hopes with which they were sent out, over ninety-eight per cent of the same having succeeded, according to the statement of Dr. Barnardo, who is an acknowledged authority upon the subject.

The inspector reports that the receiving and distributing homes of the country are doing very satisfactory work, and that every endeavour is being put forth in these institutions to guard the best interests of the children and of their employers. The cost of their maintenance is almost entirely met by the help of friends in Great Britain, no assistance, financial or otherwise, being received or solicited beyond the bonus of \$2 per capita paid by the government on children from private homes and schools in Great Britain.

## CONTINENTAL IMMIGRATION.

The number of arrivals during the past year from the continent of Europe, classified according to the countries from which they came, and exclusive of those grouped under 'Miscellaneous,' was 28,947, or an increase of 13,117 over the preceding fiscal year. If, however, arrivals which have been designated under 'Miscellaneous' are added to this class of arrivals, and for purposes of statistics it is proper that they should come under that head, as these arrivals represent small groups of immigrants from different countries, chiefly in Europe, which it has not been found practicable as yet to classify separately, the total continental immigration during the year was 37,099, as compared with 23,832 in 1901-02, or an increase of 13,267 in favour of the past year.

It is hoped that as a result of the new system of classification which has recently been inaugurated by the department it will be possible in the next report to designate under their proper respective heads all the new arrivals in the country, even in the case where there are only a few coming from any particular country.

While there has been an increase in the number of immigrants from Austria who arrived during the year as compared with the previous twelve months, the increase proportionately has been much greater in the immigration from Germany, Russia, Finland and the Scandinavian countries. On the whole, however, the class of arrivals from the continent was a very desirable one, and there could be no stronger proof of this than the fact that these people, who for the most part were agriculturists, there having been upwards of 18,000 of this class, have taken up farms in western Canada, New Ontario, and a number also in the Lake St. John region, with a view to becoming independent landowners.

It should be remarked that the foreign elements which have been brought into western Canada within the past few years, and who have taken up their permanent residence there, are generally becoming merged with the rest of the population, and the fact that they are not only self sustaining but in the great majority of cases quite prosperous, and, moreover, peaceful, law abiding and thrifty, is the best possible indication that the new-comers belong to a very superior class of settlers whatever may be the distasteful national peculiarities of character and manner which some of these new arrivals may have manifested for a time after their arrival here.

Our immigration on the continent was again conducted this year through the North Atlantic Trading Syndicate. Owing to the restrictive emigration laws existing in many of the continental countries, it has been found very difficult, and in some countries quite impossible, to have regularly appointed agents operating there. The arrangement with the above named syndicate, however, is working very satisfactorily, and under existing conditions it is not thought that any other plan, for the present at least, could with advantage be substituted for it. Under this arrangement, a bonus is paid for each immigrant of the agricultural class, with restrictions on those coming from certain countries.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## THE DOUKHOBOR SETTLEMENTS.

I am glad to be in a position to report that practically all the Doukhobors eligible to make homestead entry within the reserve in the vicinity of Rosthern did so last fall, many going out of the reserve set apart for them to make their selections and locating permanently on the land.

There was a slight disturbance in the early part of the year among the Doukhobor community situated in certain villages on the west side of the Saskatchewan as a result of the visit of three religious agitators from the Yorkton district. The department, however, took speedy action in the matter, and those engaged in the agitation were easily induced to return to their villages.

There is no doubt that these people will turn out to be very good settlers, and I desire to quote here a few extracts from a report which has been received from Mr. C. W. Speers, the general colonization agent of the department for Manitoba and the North-west Territories, who has followed the settlement of the Doukhobors very closely by personal inspection, and whose opinion as to their present condition and prospects must therefore be worthy of notice :—

‘During my visit among these people I visited most of their villages, and I found them in a most prosperous condition. In addition to the fact that they are entering for their homesteads, and have large areas under cultivation for the coming year, they have a very complete equipment of machinery and horses and a large number of cattle. They are building some public schools; one large school will be erected in Terpenne village, where the English language will be taught, and there is a marked conformity to Canadian usage and custom, that I feel persuaded that these people will by degrees become so Canadianized, that they will comply with all our regulations. Permit me to observe that I never saw stock in such excellent condition; that they are great caretakers of animals, and make ample provision at all times for a generous supply of food. They are certainly a very frugal and industrious people. It was my privilege to meet about forty-five men, representing different villages, who had met as a council to discuss different matters pertaining to their mutual welfare. Since the advent of Peter Verigen there is a system of organization, and the people, even in Saskatchewan, seem more contented, and exhibit a greater inclination to cultivate their individual holdings or homesteads.

‘I beg to say that they are also a very generous people, with a strong attachment for their Yorkton brethren, who through their foolishness last fall abandoned the use of their horses and discarded their cattle, and wasted a great deal of their goods. These Saskatchewan Doukhobors shipped forty excellent horses as a present to their Yorkton friends, who are again resuming duty along the right line of life. They are also sending a large sum of money, so that these people at Yorkton will be put in a very good position for the coming spring. They have disposed of about 600 head of cattle in Saskatchewan surplus stock. The Yorkton people will dispose of about 1,000. It is the intention of these communities to go largely into special milking strains of horned stock, such as Holsteins, Jerseys, Ayrshires and others.’

## FRENCH IMMIGRATION.

During my last visit to Europe, I formed a very favourable impression of the rural districts of France as a suitable field for our immigration work. From observa-

tion, I have come to the conclusion that there is no better field, so far as the quality of the immigrants is concerned, than that of France. From inquiries made I am satisfied that the rural population of that country contains men who are well adapted for agricultural pursuits in Canada. Appearance of the country districts was such as to lead me to believe that a propaganda could be undertaken there with great success if it was done in the proper way. Of course no direct line of steamers as yet runs from a French port to Canada, and the success of any work that we might undertake would be very much enhanced were such a line in existence, but I am satisfied that arrangements can be made for steamers from London, or German ships, to call at French ports if they only have the inducement offered to them of a good number of passengers.

It is therefore proposed during the coming winter to undertake special work in France, somewhat on similar lines to those followed in Great Britain during the past two years. Canada offers opportunities so numerous and varied in character to agriculturists, that French farmers, from the overcrowded districts in France to which I have referred, would not fail to prove to be very successful in similar pursuits should they be induced to locate in Western Canada, where there are already settlements of French and Belgian communities, and would form an addition to our population which I am sure would not fail to be appreciated.

In this connection it should be mentioned that the department has recently secured the services of Mr. Wiallard, until recently connected with the Clergue colonization scheme, to undertake special work for the department in France. Mr. Wiallard, who is a Frenchman of high education, has been a resident of Canada for a number of years. He has a perfect knowledge of the country and its possibilities, and is otherwise well fitted to do effective work amongst his compatriots.

He left for his new field of labour some time ago, after visiting the most important points in Manitoba and the North-west, including French and Belgian settlements.

#### FRENCH CANADIANS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The department has had agents operating in the United States for the last few years for the purpose of inducing, if possible, the large number of French Canadians who found it to their advantage some years ago to cross over to the neighbouring republic to return to the Dominion. There are three agents specially employed in a semi-official capacity in the persons of the Reverend Messrs. Blais, Vachon and Laganière, for the sole purpose of visiting portions of the United States in the interest of the repatriation of French Canadians. In addition the Lake St. John Colonization Society, the Société Générale de Repatriement et de Colonization de la province de Québec, the Immigration Aid Society of Ottawa, and the New Ontario Colonization Association, who receive special grants from the department, are also working in the same direction. The efforts put forth by these agencies are proving very successful as evidenced by the results shown in the reports of the societies. It is felt, however, that some special inducements should be offered to young men in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario to move to

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

other parts of the country for the purpose of engaging in agricultural pursuits, should they be compelled through uncontrollable circumstances to leave their present place of residence. The department has heretofore discountenanced any propaganda having for object the movement of population from one part of the country to another. On the other hand, we would scarcely be justified in permitting Canadians in the old provinces, who have fully decided upon changing their place of residence, to emigrate to the United States, if by offering them reduced railway transportation, such as is accorded to Canadians coming from the United States, they could be induced to remove to western Canada. It is therefore hoped that some arrangement may be made by which the railway companies will agree to allow a special rate to persons from eastern Canada who may wish to settle in Manitoba or the North-west Territories. It need not be stated that in the event of such an arrangement being arrived at, it will be carried out in such a way that no encouragement, direct or otherwise, shall be given to facilitate the movement of population from one part of Canada to another, except in cases where it is ascertained beyond a doubt that the person may have fully decided to move to the United States.

## IMMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The total immigration from the United States during the past twelve months was 49,473, as compared with 26,388 during the previous year. The states of Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin furnished the largest proportion of the new arrivals. The trend of immigration to western Canada from the neighbouring republic during the past few years has increased to such a degree that the movement is exciting much uneasy comment from some American newspapers and other interested quarters. Western Canada has certainly become very attractive to the agricultural population of the western states, when it is considered that its most thrifty farmers find it to their advantage to dispose of their holdings and invest their capital in Canadian western lands.

There has been no change in the methods followed in this particular class of our immigration work, it being considered that according to the satisfactory results obtained the present mode of operation could scarcely be improved upon.

There is no doubt that apart from other inducements offered to settlers in western Canada, the care exercised by the government to facilitate the location of new arrivals has been a contributing factor to the large movement of population which is finding its way to the rich wheat fields of the west.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## GRAIN CROPS.

## MANITOBA.

YEAR.	WHEAT.		OATS.		BARLEY.	
	Acres.	Yield, Bushels	Acres.	Yield, Bushels	Acres.	Yield, Bushels
1900.....	1,457,396	13,025,252	429,108	8,814,312	155,111	2,939,477
1901.....	2,011,835	50,502,085	689,951	27,796,588	191,009	6,536,155
1902.....	2,039,940	53,077,267	725,060	34,478,160	329,790	11,848,422
1903.....	2,442,873	40,116,878	855,431	33,035,774	326,537	8,707,252

## NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

1900. ....	412,864	4,028,294	175,439	4,226,152	17,044	353,216
1901.....	504,697	12,808,447	226,568	9,716,132	24,702	795,100
1902.....	325,758	13,956,850	310,367	10,661,295	36,445	870,417
*1903.....	727,998	(Expectation) 16,735,000	365,719	(Expectation) 13,387,500	42,445	(Expectation) 1,126,800

\*Bulletin No. 9 issued on September 1, 1903, by the Commissioner of Agriculture of the North-west Territories.

## TIMBER, GRAZING AND MINERAL LANDS.

The report of the chief clerk in charge of this branch will be found under No. 18 of the Dominion lands division of the report.

The total revenue of the branch during the last fiscal year was \$1,107,593.64, which is an increase of \$143,671.87 over the previous year.

The total revenue received from the above sources since July 1, 1872, to July 1, 1903, was \$8,529,010.52.

## TIMBER.

Consequent upon the large number of new settlers who located in the west during the past year, there has been a considerable demand for timber, as evidenced by the substantial increase in the revenue derived from that source. The amount collected under this head was \$470,916.93, as compared with \$207,790.90 for 1901-2.

The total revenue from timber in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory up to July, 1903, was \$2,739,706.77. The revenue from timber within the railway belt in British Columbia up to the same date was \$666,250.30; in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, \$1,761,435.18, and in the Yukon Territory \$312,021.29. The output of lumber manufactured in Manitoba during the past year under government license was 33,759,853 feet B.M., as compared with 24,290,869 feet B.M., during the previous year, or an increase of 9,468,984 feet. The total quantity of lumber disposed of, principally in Manitoba, is given by the

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Crown timber agent at Winnipeg as being 274,779,853 feet B.M., as compared with 165,512,783 feet the previous year.

The output of manufactured lumber in the North-west Territories was 20,573,993 feet B.M., as compared with 16,418,160 feet B.M., during the previous year; in the railway belt in British Columbia the output was 31,279,416 feet B.M., being a decrease of 2,084,428 over the previous year, and for the Yukon Territory it was 4,422,400 feet B.M. The total output of manufactured lumber by mills operating under license of the department was 90,035,662 feet, as compared with 82,009,378 for the preceding year.

According to returns received from the different agencies the price of lumber within the Winnipeg agency was from \$12.50 to \$17.93 per thousand feet B.M.; Calgary, \$8 to \$17.46 per thousand feet B.M.; Edmonton, \$14 to \$15 per thousand feet B.M.; Prince Albert \$15 to \$18 per thousand feet B.M., and British Columbia, \$5 to \$15.27 per thousand feet B.M.

There are 75 mills in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and the railway belt in the Province of British Columbia, operating under government license. Saw-mill returns show that during last year 85,613,262 feet B.M. of lumber was manufactured at these mills.

Four hundred and fifty-eight licenses were issued to cut timber, covering the following areas :—

	Square miles.
Manitoba . . . . .	976'97
Alberta . . . . .	1,364'92
Assiniboia . . . . .	9'24
Saskatchewan . . . . .	2,735.56
British Columbia . . . . .	1,263'02
Yukon Territory . . . . .	263'61

The number of timber berths granted during the past year was 105, from which a total bonus of \$237,017.12 was received.

A list of the names of the owners of timber berths, the locality in which the berths are situated and the area thereof, will be found in the timber and mines report.

## MINING LANDS, OTHER THAN COAL.

Up to July 1, 1903, 30,644 placer claims and 5,015 quartz claims were recorded in the Yukon Territory. During the last year 1,766 entries for placer claims and 1,044 entries for quartz claims were granted, and the amount collected from these sources and from fees for the registration of documents in connection with mining operations was \$200,208.49.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Statement showing total number of claims recorded in the Yukon Territory (placer and quartz) from 1894 to July 1, 1903.

	Grants, Renewals and Re-locations.
1894 to July 1, 1897 . . . . .	719
1897 to July 1, 1898 . . . . .	9,267
July 1, 1898, to July 1, 1899 . . . . .	14,895
July 1, 1899, to July 1, 1900 . . . . .	7,138
July 1, 1900, to July 1, 1901 . . . . .	11,871
July 1, 1901, to July 1, 1902 . . . . .	13,239
July 1, 1902, to July 1, 1903 . . . . .	10,099
Total . . . . .	67,228

Up to July 1, 1903, 76,642 free miners' certificates were issued, producing a revenue of \$797,105.36. During the last fiscal year 7,889 free miners' certificates were issued, and the revenue derived therefrom was \$32,624.52. The total sum collected up to July 1, 1903, for royalty on the gross output of placer mining claims in the Yukon Territory, after deducting an exemption allowed by the regulations was \$2,827,070.93. Of this amount the sum of \$302,893.48 was collected during the last fiscal year.

STATEMENT showing gold production in the Yukon Territory, also amount of royalty according to returns received from the Gold Commissioner's Office.

	Production.	Royalty.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898 . . . . .	3,072,773 20	273,292 82
" 1898, " 1899 . . . . .	7,582,283 02	589,943 52
" 1899, " 1900 . . . . .	9,809,464 64	733,041 04
" 1900, " 1901 . . . . .	9,162,082 79	596,368 03
" 1901, " 1902 . . . . .	9,566,340 52	331,532 04
" 1902, " 1903 . . . . .	12,113,015 34	302,893 48

Leases now in force to dredge for minerals, other than coal, in the submerged beds of rivers in the Yukon Territory cover 265½ miles, and for the same purpose in the North-west Territories, 587 miles.

The total revenue received for dredging leases in the Yukon Territory up to July 1, 1903, was \$147,656.96, and for the fiscal year, \$3,646.46.

The total revenue received for the rent of the leaseholds in the North-west Territories up to July 1, 1903, was \$25,922.62, and for the past fiscal year \$2,545.81.

The minerals other than coal within the railway belt in the province of British Columbia are administered by the provincial government, under an arrangement with the Dominion government. Under this agreement 2,775'73 acres have been transferred to the provincial government, and the total amount received therefor was \$7,791.89.

A synopsis of the mining regulations will be found embodied in the report of the timber and mines branch of this department, also schedules of leases to dredge for gold

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

in the North-west Territories and in the Yukon Territory, and of the leases issued for hydraulic mining purposes in the latter territory.

## GRAZING LANDS.

The total number of leases of ranches in force on July 1, 1903, was 978, covering an area of 2,147,567'69 acres, being an increase of 874,718'03 over the previous year. A list of the names and addresses of the lessees, the numbers of their ranches, and the area covered by each lease may be found in the report of the timber and mines branch. The total revenue from this source for the last fiscal year amounted to \$28,953.06.

## IRRIGATION AND CANADIAN IRRIGATION SURVEYS, JULY, 1902, TO JUNE, 1903.

Under an arrangement with the government of the North-west Territories, the work in connection with irrigation surveys is conducted through the office of the Commissioner of Public Works of the Territories, the report upon the operations of the year being submitted to this department at the end of each survey season.

Mr. B. J. Saunders, B.A., Sc., D.L.S., who some time ago succeeded Mr. J. S. Dennis as deputy commissioner of public works for the North-west Territories, is now in charge of the work connected with these surveys. His report upon the operations conducted under his supervision has not been embodied in the general report of the department, as the compilation and printing of the numerous plans and sketches which accompany the same would cause much delay in the issue of the general report. Following, therefore, the course pursued in previous years, the irrigation report for 1903 will be published in monograph form as a supplement to the report of the department, and steps are now being taken with that end in view.

The past year has again been very wet, and is the third successive wet season experienced recently in the Territories, which seems to bear out the theory advanced by many of the older residents, that periods of dry seasons are usually followed by periods of wet seasons on the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains.

Owing to the recent influx of new settlers, principally from the United States, into the Maple Creek, Medicine Hat and Cypress Hills sections of the country, many inquiries have been made regarding irrigation in those districts, and a large number of applications have been received for acquiring water rights under the provisions of the North-west Irrigation Act. The following statement regarding irrigation will be found of value, viz. :—

Number of canals and ditches constructed.....	169
Length           "           "           "           " .....	480 miles
Acreage susceptible of irrigation from canals and ditches (approximate) . . . . .	623,362 acres
Estimated increased value of lands susceptible of irrigation from completed canals and ditches.	\$1,850,000

The larger number of these constructed schemes are small undertakings of private owners for the irrigation of individual holdings of small area, and in addition

thereto some 135 applications have been recorded for the use of water for domestic and stock-watering purposes.

At the present time the construction of several extensive irrigation canals and a number of smaller individual systems is contemplated, principal among which are the extension of the present undertaking of the Canadian North-west Irrigation Company, and the construction of the Bow river irrigation canal by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. This latter scheme embraces probably the largest area within the semi-arid region which can be supplied with water for irrigation purposes from one source, comprising an area of 3,840,000 acres, of which about 60 per cent is capable of irrigation, and lying along the Canadian Pacific railway between Calgary and Medicine Hat, east of the Bow river, north of the South Saskatchewan river, and south of the Red Deer river.

#### DOMINION LANDS SURVEYS.

The report of the Surveyor General upon the operations of his branch during the past year will be found under Part III of the general report.

During the last half of 1902 there were thirty-nine survey parties in the field. Of these seven were employed in Manitoba, twenty-eight in the Territories and four in British Columbia.

This season there are sixty-four parties at work, one being in Manitoba, fifty-nine in the Territories and four in British Columbia. In addition to these, two parties are at work inspecting contracts, and a few parties are working in the Yukon Territory under the direction of the commissioner, while others are employed on irrigation surveys by the Department of Public Works of the North-west Territories.

The following table shows the disposition of the parties paid by the day and those under contract :—

Parties.	In Manitoba.	In North-west Territories.	In British Columbia.	Total.
1902—Paid by the day. ....	6	10	4	20
Under contract. ....	1	18	.....	19
1903—Paid by the day. ....	1	9	4	14
Under contract. ....	.....	50	.....	50

During the season of 1902 unfavourable weather interfered seriously with the progress of the surveyors. The total mileage of the thirty-five parties engaged on township surveys was 12,018 miles, or an average of 343 miles per party. A new schedule of rates for sub-division surveys has been adopted this year, which will make the remuneration more nearly proportional to the cost of survey, especially in bush and rough country.

A new revision of the Manual of Survey was issued to surveyors before the beginning of the present season's operations. New clauses and numerous amendments

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

to old ones have been inserted and the tables re-arranged, making it in accord with new methods and the best modern practice. Township plans will now be plotted from the field notes by the office staff, thus obtaining uniformity in the system of draughting.

The extended operations in the field have caused a great increase in the work of the office, to meet which many additions were made to the staff, bringing the number of those employed at present up to 103.

Hereunder will be found the usual table of sub-division or settlement survey work, completed each year since the commencement of the surveys, with the result of last season's operations added:—

—	Acres.	Number of Farms of 160 acres each.	—	Acres.	Number of Farms of 160 acres each.
Previous to June, 1873...	4,792,292	29,952	In 1890.....	817,075	5,106
In 1874.....	4,237,864	26,487	1891.....	76,560	476
1875.....	665,000	4,156	1892.....	1,395,200	8,720
1876.....	420,507	2,628	1893.....	2,928,640	18,304
1877.....	231,691	1,448	1894.....	300,240	1,876
1878.....	306,936	1,918	1895.....	406,240	2,539
1879.....	1,130,482	7,066	1896.....	506,560	3,166
1880.....	4,472,000	27,950	1897.....	428,640	2,679
1881.....	8,147,000	50,919	1898.....	851,840	5,374
1882.....	10,186,000	63,662	1899.....	1,022,720	6,392
1883.....	27,234,000	170,212	1900.....	735,480	4,596
1884.....	6,435,000	40,218	1901.....	1,603,680	10,023
1885.....	391,680	2,448	1902.....	2,553,120	15,957
1886.....	1,379,010	8,620	1903.....	6,173,440	38,584
1887.....	643,710	4,023			
1888.....	1,131,840	7,074	Total.....	92,109,415	575,804
1889.....	516,968	3,231			

The figures given above for 1903 are no indication of the extent of the surveys at present in progress, as they are brought down only to June 30. It is expected that not less than five hundred townships will be subdivided this season.

## INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES.

The most important event of the past year relative to the boundaries between Canada and the United States has been the reference of the question of the disputed boundary of the 'coast strip' of Alaska to an international tribunal for adjudication, and the decision rendered by that tribunal.

The tribunal was constituted under the provisions of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded on January 24, 1903, and ratified on March 3.

The provisions of the treaty were briefly as follows:—

Article I provided that the tribunal should consist of six impartial jurists of repute, who should consider judicially the questions submitted to them.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Article II prescribed the procedure which should be adopted in the presentation of the arguments and evidence of the parties.

Article III provided that the tribunal should consider, in the settlement of the questions submitted to them, the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, and that of 1867 between the United States and Russia, and particularly Articles III, IV and V of the former treaty. This article also provided that the tribunal should also take into consideration any action of the several governments or of their respective representatives, preliminary or subsequent to the conclusion of said treaties, so far as the same tended to show the original and effective understanding of the parties in respect to the limits of their several territorial jurisdictions under and by virtue of the provisions of said treaties.

Article IV provided that, referring to Articles III, IV and V of the treaty of 1825, the tribunal should answer and decide the following questions :—

1. What is intended as the point of commencement of the line?
2. What channel is the Portland channel?
3. What course should the line take from the point of commencement to the entrance to Portland channel?
4. To what point on the 56th parallel is the line to be drawn from the head of the Portland channel, and what course should it follow between these points?
5. In extending the line of demarcation northward from said point on the parallel of the 56th degree of north latitude, following the crest of the mountains situated parallel to the coast until its intersection with the 141st degree of longitude west of Greenwich, subject to the condition that if such line should anywhere exceed the distance of 10 marine leagues from the ocean, then the boundary between the British and the Russian territory should be formed by a line parallel to the sinuosities of the coast and distant therefrom not more than 10 marine leagues, was it the intention and meaning of said convention of 1825 that there should remain in the exclusive possession of Russia a continuous fringe, or strip, of coast on the mainland, not exceeding 10 marine leagues in width, separating the British possessions from the bays, ports, inlets, havens and waters of the ocean, and extending from the said point on the 56th degree of latitude north to a point where such line of demarcation should intersect the 141st degree of longitude west of the meridian of Greenwich?
6. If the foregoing question should be answered in the negative, and in the event of the summit of such mountains proving to be in places more than 10 marine leagues from the coast, should the width of the lisière, which was to belong to Russia, be measured (1) from the mainland coast of the ocean, strictly so-called, along a line perpendicular thereto, or (2) was it the intention and meaning of the said convention that where the mainland coast is indented by deep inlets forming part of the territorial waters of Russia, the width of the lisière was to be measured (a) from the line of the general direction of the mainland coast, or (b) from the line separating the waters of the ocean from the territorial waters of Russia, or (c) from the heads of the aforesaid inlets?

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

7. What, if any exist, are the mountains referred to as situated parallel to the coast, which mountains, when within 10 marine leagues from the coast, are declared to form the eastern boundary?

Article V provided for the meeting of the tribunal and for the time and manner of rendering their final decision.

Article VI provided that a decision by the majority of the tribunal should be final and binding upon both parties, and, in the case of a decision being reached, provided for the laying down by scientific experts, appointed by the parties, with all convenient speed, of the boundary line in conformity with such decision.

Article VII contained the usual provision for ratification.

The tribunal appointed under these provisions held their meetings in London in September and October. The decision of the majority of the tribunal was delivered to the agents of Great Britain and the United States on October 20, and consisted of specific answers to the seven questions, accompanied by maps for illustration.

The effect of the decision is as follows:—The boundary line begins at Cape Muzon and proceeds in a direct line over the water to a point marked 'B' on the map. This point is at the entrance to the channel known as Tongass Passage, which separates Sitklan island from Wales island.

Thence, in accordance with the definition given of 'Portland Channel,' the line proceeds along Tongass Passage, along the channel north of Wales and Pearce islands, and along the upper part of Portland canal, to a point indicated on the map by the letter 'C,' a point on the shore situated between the mouths of Bear and Salmon rivers.

From 'C' the line proceeds in a straight course to a point 'D' on or near the 56th parallel.

From this point to Mt. St. Elias, certain points marked 'S' on the maps are declared to be the mountains referred to in the treaty of 1825, as situated parallel to the coast on that part of the coast where such mountains marked 'S' are situated.

Between a point marked 'P' north of Taku river, and a point marked 'T,' at the head of Baird Glacier, however, it is declared that the evidence is not sufficient to enable the tribunal to say which are the mountains parallel to the coast within the meaning of the treaty.

The distance between the points 'P' and 'T,' along which the boundary line thus remains entirely undetermined, is about 120 miles.

A map showing the boundary according to the award will accompany this report.

The work of the re-survey and re-monumenting of the 49th parallel west of the Rocky mountains, has been continued during the past year, but owing to the absence in London of Mr. King, who is the commissioner for this work, and of Mr. McArthur,

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

who was to have taken part in the field operations, the extensive joint operations with the United States which had been contemplated have not been fully carried out. The United States government has had several survey parties working along the line, but the only Canadian party at work has been that under Mr. W. F. O'Hara, D.L.S. Up to the present time, including what has been done since 1901, about 220 linear miles, or approximately one-half of the whole line from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific, have been re-surveyed and made ready for the new monuments, or nearly so. Fifty or sixty miles more have been partially surveyed and much data for topographical mapping has been secured for the region on each side of the line. Dr. R. A. Daly, of the Geological Survey Department, accompanied Mr. O'Hara in the capacity of geologist, and continued his researches of last season.

The report of the commissioners, Mr. W. F. King, representing Canada, and Hon. Edward A. Bond, representing New York State, for the survey and re-monumenting of the Quebec-New York line, has been received, the work having been completed. The report was laid before parliament during the last session. In it will be found full details of the operations along the international boundary from the St. Lawrence river to the Richelieu.

#### OPERATIONS OF THE ASTRONOMICAL BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The series of telegraphic longitude determinations made by this branch, extending across the continent, whereby some years ago the longitude of Vancouver from Greenwich was accurately determined, has been extended during the present year along the route of the trans-Pacific cable. Mr. Otto J. Klotz and Mr. F. W. O. Werry are joint observers at the successive stations to be determined,—Fanning island, Suva (Fiji islands), Norfolk island and points in Australia and New Zealand. There will thus be completed the first complete chain of telegraphic longitudes around the world. The geographical data for the different stations will be of much value in connection with navigation and for the benefit of trade and commerce.

Mr. Klotz will also make pendulum and magnetic observations at those of the above stations which he personally occupies.

Other astronomical work of the branch consists of the determination of longitudes at Portneuf, Quebec, and Woodstock, Ontario, by Messrs. Bigger and McDiar-mid, as joint observers. The former of these stations was asked for by the Department of Public Works in connection with the hydrographic survey of the St. Lawrence, and the latter by the Department of Militia and Defence. Mr. Bigger also observed the latitudes of these points, and certain latitudes and azimuths at points along the Canada-New York boundary line.

The limited installation of electrically controlled clocks, referred to in my previous report, has been in operation in this department since October last and is giving satisfaction.

The new astronomical observatory building at the Central Experimental Farm is approaching completion. The 15-inch equatorial refractor made by Messrs. Warner & Swasey, of Cleveland, Ohio, who made the mountings for the famous Lick & Yerkes

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

telescopes, has been received and is now stored safely awaiting the completion of the observatory building. The optical parts are the work of Mr. John A. Brashear, of Alleghany, Pa. Other instruments for the observatory are being constructed by various English, French and other makers.

## THE YUKON TERRITORY.

The report of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory will be found under Part IV.

The returns for the past year are very satisfactory, and the Commissioner's forecasts with regard to future prospects are most encouraging. Mr. Congdon has closely identified himself with the development of the district during the several years that he has been connected with its administration, and in view of the wide knowledge that he has thus gained as to existing conditions there, as well as the reliable information which his present position enables him to secure on the subject, his opinion with respect to the possibilities of the gold fields is worthy of consideration. As pointed out by the commissioner, there would appear to be very little doubt that only a very small proportion of the obtainable gold from the country has as yet been extracted, and that the results that may be anticipated through the application of more improved methods will fully justify the great faith of experienced miners as to the richness of the gold deposits of the district.

It will also be observed from the commissioner's report, that agriculture in the district shows very great improvement. So much so, that it is expected that within the next year, the Yukon will be self-supporting in respect to vegetables, and largely so as regards hay. This must expel any prejudices which may still exist as to the Territory being unsuited, owing to the prevailing climatic conditions, to the growing of potatoes and other vegetables that may be required for the resident population.

The statement of the commissioner to the effect that the returns of the Collector of Customs at Dawson show a gratifying change in the origin of a large portion of the goods imported into the district, deserves favourable comment. It is to be hoped that this state of affairs will continue, and that Canadian producers will find it to their advantage to supply the local demand, and eventually control the Yukon trade, which would be to their advantage, as well as to that of the country generally.

The usual annual statements from the chief officers in charge of the various branches connected with the administration of the Territory, will be found annexed to the commissioner's report.

## DOMINION OF CANADA ASSAY OFFICE.

The report of the Superintendent of Mines will be found under Part VIII.

There has been a decrease in the amount of business transacted at the Dominion Assay Office at Vancouver, as compared with the previous year. This has been due to the fact, as pointed out by the superintendent, that most of the gold of Yukon origin, is handled by the banks in Dawson, and the bulk of the gold assayed at the

Vancouver office comes from the province of British Columbia. There is no doubt great force in the superintendent's contention that until a market in Canada for Canadian gold has been created by the establishment of a mint, the business at the assay office must necessarily continue to be limited.

The superintendent's remarks with regard to the result of the prospecting and assays that have been made during the past year in respect to auriferous quartz, will be read with much interest.

Special attention is also called to the statement of the superintendent with regard to the landslide at Frank, Alta., as well as to the annexed report of Messrs. McConnell and Brock, of the Geological Survey Department, who were entrusted by the government with the duty of making a careful examination into the matter.

#### FORESTRY.

The report of the Superintendent of Forestry will be found under Part IX of the general report.

This branch of the department is now established on a permanent basis, and the methods employed for carrying on its work are proving very satisfactory. The increased demand for seedlings on the part of settlers throughout Manitoba and the North-west Territories is a good indication that the benefits to be derived from tree-planting are gradually becoming more appreciated by the farming community in the prairie regions.

The superintendent's views upon the value of the forests and woodlands still under the control of the Dominion are certainly worthy of serious consideration, coming as they do from one who has given the subject mature study, and who is fully competent, both by experience and personal observation to speak authoritatively in the matter. His estimate of the present and prospective value of our forest areas in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and in British Columbia, based upon the returns of the census of 1891, fully justifies the policy of the department in adopting effective means for the proper protection of our forests, which certainly constitute one of the most reliable sources of our national wealth. According to this estimate, the forest areas in question contain 742,578 square miles, or 475,249,920 acres, or nearly two-thirds of the total forest area of Europe.

The present system of fire protection has been found to work very satisfactorily, and it is proposed to continue the work on somewhat similar lines during the coming season.

The report of the fourth annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association, which has recently been issued, will, I am sure, be read with much interest by those interested in this important subject. The views expressed at the deliberations of this society by persons who are so eminently qualified to offer valuable suggestions upon the various subjects pertaining to forestry and aborigiculture, which are brought up for study or discussion, will contribute largely in educating the people to the importance of adopting proper methods for the protection of timber and to a keen appreciation of the benefits to be derived therefrom.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The recommendations made by the association as to the necessity of adopting more effectual means for the prevention of forest fires throughout the forest belts of Canada, are worthy of serious consideration, and it is to be hoped that steps in the direction indicated by the association may be taken at an early date by the provincial governments interested.

## ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK OF CANADA.

The report of the superintendent of the park will be found under Part VII of the general report. It is gratifying to note from the returns submitted that this national summer resort continues to grow in popular favour.

The following table shows the number of persons who visited the park during the past six years :—

1898. . . . .	5,537
1899 . . . . .	7,387
1900 (10 months) . . . . .	6,533
1901. . . . .	8,156
1902. . . . .	9,473
1903. . . . .	10,696

As will be observed from the above statement, the number of visitors during the past season has nearly doubled as compared with the year 1898. This must be taken as a clear indication that the park is steadily becoming more attractive to tourists and health seekers from all parts of the world who visit the same, and a large number of whom, as pointed out by the superintendent, find it to their advantage to return to Banff from year to year, when once they have had the opportunity of admiring the unsurpassed natural beauties of the park and appreciating the healthful properties which the waters of the spring afford.

It is also satisfactory to note that the animal preserve is progressing very favourably. The herd of buffalo now numbers forty head, being an increase of nine head during the year. There would appear to be no doubt now, judging from results obtained so far, that it will be possible to perpetuate this almost extinct race of animals, which at one time roamed in countless herds over the western prairies. The park is admirably suited for this purpose, and it is quite reasonable to expect, at the present rate of increase, that fifteen or twenty years from now hundreds of these animals will find shelter within the park reservation.

The superintendent also reports that the other animals in the preserve, such as elk, moose, Angora goats and black tail deer, are making satisfactory progress. The success attending the efforts of those specially charged with this work reflects much credit on the management of the park.

## SCHOOL LANDS.

In view of the great influx of settlers during the past year into the North-west, and of the consequent demand for land, it was decided that it would be in the interests of the School Lands Endowment Fund of the Territories to offer at public auction during the months of May and June a number of the school lands in eastern

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Assiniboia, and the necessary authority of the Governor in Council having been obtained arrangements were made accordingly.

The lands to be offered for sale were selected, and a valuation made as a basis for the upset prices to be placed on them by Mr. J. W. Greenway, Inspector of School Lands, acting in conjunction with an officer of the North-west government. The lands offered were, speaking generally, those situated along the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, the Souris branch of that railway and its north-western extension, and also along the Pipestone branch of the same railway, as well as those within a radius of from six to thirty miles of these lines between the western boundary of Manitoba and the third principal meridian. The area offered was in round numbers 324,000 acres. The points of sale were as follows:—

Regina,	Moosomin,
Moosejaw,	Carlyle,
Qu'Appelle,	Carnduff,
Wolseley,	Alameda,
Grenfell,	Yellow Grass.
Whitewood,	

The interests of the fund were safe-guarded by placing the upset prices at such figures that, even should the competition be less keen than expected, the land would not be sacrificed, the minimum upset price being \$7 per acre. Care was also taken to prevent any recurrence of the tactics adopted in some of the previous auction sales by which a bidder would run up a parcel of land beyond all competition, either with the object of preventing the sale or for the purpose of buying it at a reduced price later on in the day, and it was made a condition of the sale that the successful bidder must deposit, as soon as the parcel was knocked down, the sum of \$100. and that should he fail to pay the balance of the cash instalment before the close of the sale the deposit would be forfeited and the land withdrawn from the sale. That this precaution was effective, and that the sales were conducted in a most satisfactory manner, are shown by the fact that not a single complaint has been made with respect to any sale.

The following statement shows in a concise form the results of the sales:—

Place of Sale.	Date.	Area sold.	Amount realized.	Cash Instalment.	Average price per acre.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Regina.....	May 20..	46,940.99	457,324 42	45,850 26	9 74
Moosejaw.....	" 26..	19,309.61	201,788 89	21,195 10	10 45
Qu'Appelle.....	" 28..	7,406.71	67,540 68	6,755 64	9 11
Wolseley.....	June 1..	7,951.58	66,115 96	6,638 58	8 31
Grenfell.....	" 3..	4,300.26	38,113 58	3,833 84	8 86
Whitewood.....	" 5..	3,832.45	30,844 55	3,103 36	8 05
Moosomin.....	" 8..	7,721.07	67,499 79	6,779 99	8 74
Carlyle.....	" 11..	2,081.88	24,333 04	2,445 90	11 68
Carnduff.....	" 15..	12,460.50	119,490 50	12,323 45	9 59
Alameda.....	" 18..	10,884.00	101,370 00	10,167 60	9 31
Yellow Grass.....	" 22..	13,113.19	131,670 51	13,535 25	10 04
		136,002.24	1,306,091 92	132,628 97	9 60

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The minimum price received was \$7 and the maximum \$37.50, the average price being \$9.60, which, in view of the large area offered, is most satisfactory.

In addition to these sales the east half of section 29, township 36, range 5, west of the second meridian, adjoining Saskatoon, was offered for sale at public auction on May 28 last. The north-east quarter sold for the high price of \$107 per acre, a portion of the south-east quarter east of the river for \$60 per acre, and the portion west of the river for \$40 per acre. The west half of section 29, township 7, range 3 west of the fifth principal meridian, near the town of Frank, Alta., was also offered for sale by public auction on April 8 last, and was sold for \$19 per acre.

A large number of applications for leases of school lands were received during the fiscal year, and 233 leases were issued for that purpose, of which 198 were of lands in the Territories, and 35 for Manitoba school lands. Six leases were also issued for coal mining purposes under regulations established by Orders in Council of June 11 and 26, 1902. Twenty-nine permits for the cultivation of school sections were also issued. The net revenue for school lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, is as follows :—

MANITOBA.	
Sales.. . . .	\$232,344 05
Cultivation permits.. . . .	593 41
Grazing leases.. . . .	1,509 31
Timber.. . . .	1,240 38
Hay.. . . .	1,547 20
Total.. . . .	\$237,234 35

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.	
Sales.. . . .	\$144,361 59
Cultivation permits.. . . .	174 17
Grazing leases.. . . .	7,234 86
Timber.. . . .	758 65
Hay.. . . .	901 07
Coal.. . . .	756 25
Total.. . . .	\$154,186 59

The total revenue, therefore, for school lands in the North-west Territories for the fiscal year was \$391,420.94. A statement appended to the report of the School Lands Branch shows the revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year for each of the provisional districts of the Territories.

## ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS.

The report of the clerk in charge of the Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch will be found under subdivision No. 24 of the report of the Commissioner of Dominion Lands.

The total sales of Ordnance lands for the fiscal year amounted to \$17,469.56, of which amount the sum of \$9,779.78 has been received on account.

The total receipts for the year were \$17,556.50, an increase, when compared with last year, of \$589.14, and with the previous year of \$2,952.03.

## THE DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN.

The report of His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Sir Daniel McMillan will be found under Part V.

There is nothing of special nature to report in connection with the administration of the District of Keewatin during the past year. The fishing industry, from which the populations of that territory chiefly derive their livelihood, would appear to have been fairly successful, and as a result these people have had no difficulty in finding the means of providing for themselves. There have been no cases of distress or of grievous law-breaking reported.

The statement of His Honour to the effect that, as a result of the strict enforcement of the law, and thanks to the co-operation of the Hudson's Bay Company and of the resident missionaries and traders, only 60 gallons of spirituous liquor were taken into the district during the past year, and this under special permits, is worthy of remark. It is sincerely to be hoped that in the interest of the district the same care will continue to be exercised in this relation, and that it will meet with the same success as it has in the past.

## ATHABASKA.

Numerous letters of inquiry are received at the department from parties desirous of securing information with regard to this district. These are being prompted, no doubt, by the opening up at an early date of the rich agricultural and timber lands of the Peace river valley by the construction of the new Transcontinental Railway. No steps have been taken as yet towards encouraging settlement in this region, as it has been felt that it would be inadvisable to do so until the necessary survey and subdivision of the land has been made. The department is always willing to afford inquirers all available information on the subject.

The Indian and half-breed population who inhabit this territory would appear, from reports received, to find ample means by freighting and fur-trading to maintain themselves comfortably. There have been no cases of actual distress brought to the attention of the department during the year, but the department, following the practice adopted some years ago, has made necessary provision for the relief of any cases of distress which may be brought to the attention of the officers of the Mounted Police on duty at the various posts.

Representations were made to the department some time ago as to the illicit importation of intoxicating liquors in the territory in question, and steps were at once taken to have the matter inquired into. There would appear to be little doubt that, notwithstanding the care which is being exercised by the local authorities to prevent any infraction of the law in this respect, it has been possible for certain parties in the past to import into the district certain alcoholic drugs which have a most demoralizing effect upon the Indians or half-breeds who use the same. This practice, if found to exist as alleged, should be stopped at once in the interest of these people, a large number of whom are the wards of the government, and it is therefore proposed to have such steps taken to prevent its continuance in the future.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. A. SMART.

PART I

DOMINION LANDS



## No. 1.

## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, September 16, 1903.

JAMES A. SMART, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a statement of the work performed in this branch of the department for the year ended June 30 last, also the reports for the same period of the Inspector of Agencies and the several local agents.

In placing before you the following table showing the work done in this office, it should be remembered that it is only possible to furnish details in regard to the principal items, as there is, of course, much that cannot be specified. The correspondence of this branch may be taken as giving some practical evidence of the growth of settlement for the reason that almost every homesteader becomes, sooner or later, a correspondent, and with this view, it may be of interest to give a comparison of the work performed during the past five years, attention being drawn especially to the very marked increase that has taken place under each heading during the twelve months ending on the 30th of June last :—

## STATEMENT OF WORK.

	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Files transferred . . . . .	24,611	26,527	31,153	35,877	54,784
Correspondence—					
Letters sent . . . . .	16,284	18,897	21,620	25,954	37,169
Triplicates . . . . .	8,844	10,585	16,978	18,887	28,271
Total . . . . .	25,128	29,482	38,598	44,841	65,440
Applications for patent—					
No. examined . . . . .	4,418	5,464	5,456	6,929	8,051
New applications . . . . .	2,500	2,373	2,202	3,116	4,062
Certificates issued . . . . .	2,740	2,895	2,131	3,686	4,071

The heavy and rapid increase of work, as above indicated, brings forcibly before the department the urgent necessity of larger office accommodation ; in order to keep pace with the work additions to the staff are imperative and we are face to face with the need of more room, which must very soon be provided.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## REPORTS OF LOCAL AGENTS.

The reports of the several local agents are of an encouraging character in every way. There has been a large increase in the number of homestead entries granted in almost every district, and generally speaking, the incoming settlers are represented as being of a most desirable class.

The crop outlook is again all that can be desired and an abundant harvest seems to be assured. When the great extent of the country is considered, the loss from weather conditions has been exceedingly light. Neither has there been any serious loss reported from bush or prairie fires.

## SURVEYS.

The large increase in the demand for lands has made it necessary to prosecute vigorously the work of survey which is being done, and a large area has been made available for immediate settlement by the practice recently adopted of furnishing the local agents with preliminary plans, thus enabling entries to be granted without the delay previously occasioned by waiting for the preparation of the completed lithographed plans.

## RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The prospect of increased railway accommodation at an early date will still further stimulate the rapid settlement of our western lands.

Your obedient servant,

J. G. TURRIFF,  
*Commissioner.*

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## No. 2.

## REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,  
WINNIPEG, October 3, 1903.

JAMES A. SMART, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report on the branch of my work as Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies for the year ended June 30, 1903.

The duties devolving upon me in this connection primarily are to see that the business of the department is being properly conducted at the several agencies and sub-agencies, and by the travelling staff, but, as was the case in preceding years, I was called upon to attend to numerous other matters of a special nature.

During the year I made a thorough inspection of the following offices, namely: Yorkton (twice), Dauphin, Calgary, Red Deer, Kamloops, Lethbridge, Edmonton, New Westminster and Prince Albert, and the office of the superintendent of the Rocky Mountains park at Banff; also a number of the sub-offices, of which there are at present thirty-five.

The monthly accounts of expenditure of the respective agents and those of the homestead inspectors and forest rangers continue to pass through my hands for checking before being paid by the department.

My work as inspector has greatly increased in the last two years, and were it not that I utilize the services of members of the Winnipeg Land and Timber office to assist in that of a routine character, I would have been quite unable in myself to have covered it all and give attention to my duties as local agent.

Appended hereto will be found the following statements, which show as far as possible in tabulated form the work performed at the respective agencies and sub-agencies, and the revenue collected at each; also the work performed by the homestead inspectors and forest rangers:—

- A.—Statement of business transacted at the local land and timber offices.
- B.—Statement of business transacted by the sub-agents of Dominion Lands.
- C.—Statement of work performed by homestead inspectors.
- D.—Statement of work performed by forest rangers and preventive officers.

As will be readily seen from these statements, the work along all lines shows a decided increase over that of the preceding year.

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. STEPHENSON,  
*Inspector of Agencies.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

SCHEDULE A.  
A.—DOMINION Land Agencies, principal transactions for the year ending June 30, 1903.

Agencies.	Homestead Entries granted.	Land Sales.	LAND SHIP LOCATED.		Applications for Patent received.	Land Entries cancelled.	Timber Permits issued.	LETTERS.		REVENUE.		No. of Staff.	EXPENDITURE.	
			No.	Acres.				Received.	Sent.	Scrp.	Total Scrp and Cash.		Salary.	Contingencies.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.							
Alameda	2,817	47	332	41,854	290	662	720	14,961	10,072	6,954 68	39,777 15	3	3,492 00	533 42
Battleford	1,198	11	11	1,520	4	53	51	1,874	1,442	680 00	11,833 52	3	665 80	75 85
Brandon	1,369	104	8	1,857 63	354	253	402	11,915	11,583	9,580 58	44,333 41	4	3,919 92	369 71
New Westminster Timber Branch.							112	2,071	2,281		42,157 11	2	2,400 00	454 25
Calgary	1,916	161	11	2,307 60	123	374	70	13,863	7,907	20,230 47	51,003 58	5	3,927 94	536 87
Dauphin	433	11			464	172	1 80	6,144	4,781	306 03	15,419 30	2	2,012 50	657 68
Edmonton	3,163	63	73	8,413	518	839	1 355	13,340	10,065	2,323 63	47,436 90	5	3,989 80	615 83
Kamloops	591	114			56	36		3,251	2,839	8,788 09	16,406 91	1	1,389 92	60 00
Lethbridge	1,534	285	31	4,221 71	208	269	284	14,178	6,089	12,149 74	54,354 56	3	2,681 65	477 40
Minnedosa	433	26			155	45	605	4,969	3,834	2,683 88	11,869 45	2	2,199 96	484 03
New Westminster Lands Branch.					18			1,828	1,350	737 45	2,023 35	1	1,389 92	231 95
Prince Albert	2,894	35	32	3,838 88	353	321	1,066	7,533	4,451	3,635 99	50,835 95	5	3,164 63	297 47
Red Deer	1,466	27	8	1,568	296	484	853	9,013	5,551	4,476 31	24,352 91	2	1,950 00	349 43
Regina	7,298	274	423	50,110	577	830	442	26,894	16,416	20,138 00	105,437 01	9	7,149 80	945 95
Yorkton	5,794	176	112	25,039	211	469	118	20,231	4,987	6,358 24	58,691 51	5	3,227 99	247 22
Winnipeg	1,062	145			379	245	1,600	16,824	16,152	18,843 01	110,581 02	12	10,001 64	5,395 81
Year ending June 30, 1903.	31,427	1,521	1,641	140,720 82	3,976	5,112	9,767	168,919	110,940	117,915 10	686,533 67	64	53,583 47	11,732 87
For comparison with year ending June 30, 1902	14,725	879	2,317	293,526 58	2,955	3,094	5,685	98,296	81,588	128,641 21	477,884 37	53	45,169 56	9,612 43

NOTE.—The contingencies of the Winnipeg Office include the Salary and travelling expenses of two Forest Rangers, Jerome and Walkinshaw, and the travelling expenses of Forest Rangers Cox, Rutherford and McMillan.

F. F. STEPHENSON,  
*Inspector of Agencies.*

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

B.—List of Sub-Agents of Dominion Lands and Statement of principal work performed by them during the year ended June 30, 1903.

Name.	Place.	Applications or entries taken.	Applications for patents taken.	Applications for timber permits taken.	Applications for pay per mts taken.	Amount remitted to Land Office.	Salary.	Expenses, Postage, exchange and commission.	Remarks.
						§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	
M. J. Dubois.....	Duck Lake.	320	28	159	17	4,068 07	300 00	14 21	
Robt. McIntosh.....	Saskatoon.....	1,569	15	220	18	15,124 33	450 00	95 91	
R. W. Logan.....	Olds.....	81	15	50	4	908 44	225 00	5 31	
Joseph Nixon.....	Macleod.....	407	21	64	12	9,311 41	450 00	22 40	6 months, appointm. cancelled 13th Dec., '02.
R. B. Taylor.....	Grenfell.....	389	29	64	18	4,080 00	260 00	38 12	
R. M. Douglas.....	Tantrallon.....	82	10	.....	.....	820 00	180 00	6 31	
Seton W. Anderson.....	Fort Saskatchewan.....	141	9	89	6	1,589 10	275 00	9 84	
C. C. Reed.....	Ponoka.....	400	55	138	10	12,422 91	300 00	59 75	
Spencer Page.....	Wapella.....	232	51	7	18	3,815 95	300 00	19 26	
A. B. Cook.....	Arceola.....	727	83	174	62	7,918 15	300 00	80 45	
Seymour Green.....	Moosejaw.....	533	44	.....	1	5,343 08	300 00	36 60	
R. M. Mitchell.....	Weyburn.....	1,195	55	2	8	10,832 00	525 00	75 05	
A. E. Wilde.....	Melfort.....	271	16	96	3	2,818 67	190 00	14 15	
F. J. Musgrave.....	Estevan.....	508	1	3	8	5,124 85	180 00	.....	11 months, F. A. Walker, app. 4th June, '03.
C. O. Card.....	Cardston.....	49	75	17	2	813 00	300 00	6 73	
R. Newth.....	Fort Qui Appelle.....	320	41	1	20	3,773 25	240 00	25 11	
H. Harley.....	Swan River.....	166	163	333	23	2,990 91	300 00	9 54	
H. G. W. Wilson.....	Indian Head.....	397	22	.....	7	3,848 50	255 00	43 29	
F. Vickerson.....	Lacombe.....	458	144	292	39	3,165 17	450 00	45 29	
J. A. English.....	Maple Creek.....	177	5	36	16	1,896 36	300 00	26 57	
P. A. Miquelon.....	Wetaskwin.....	1,059	26	146	11	10,479 70	450 00	66 83	
A. E. Cox.....	Pinch Creek.....	271	54	33	.....	7,971 92	300 00	33 59	
L. B. Cochran.....	Medicine Hat.....	536	24	234	4	7,493 65	500 00	67 05	
J. B. Bum.....	Milestone.....	170	15	.....	5	1,453 80	300 00	23 08	
J. B. Holden.....	Leduc.....	258	67	92	13	2,649 50	300 00	35 62	
Joseph Lapointe.....	Willow Bunch.....	9	1	13	.....	159 05	.....	1 66	Paid by commission.
H. de Dufail.....	Rosthern.....	1,389	116	248	8	15,181 01	900 00	35 29	
J. W. Yeo.....	Stuartburn.....	102	78	216	2	1,449 19	260 00	27 55	
H. M. Douglas.....	Innisfail.....	294	48	125	17	4,313 31	260 00	31 59	
C. W. Piper.....	Davidson.....	45	.....	.....	.....	450 00	125 00	.....	
C. E. Paul.....	Moosomin.....	140	29	.....	.....	1,442 00	300 00	12 55	5 months, appointment cancelled.
O. S. Moore.....	Olds.....	128	10	28	8	1,448 25	150 00	17 78	3 months, appointed 16th March, 1903.
J. H. Gooderham.....	Touchwood Hills.....	20	2	.....	.....	230 00	60 00	4	4 " " 3rd February, 1903.
A. B. McGregor.....	Davidson.....	225	.....	.....	.....	2,240 00	100 00	6 51	" " "

Name.	Place.	Applications for homestead en- tries taken.	Applications for patents taken.	Applications for timber permits taken.	Applications for hay permits taken.	Amount remitted to Land Office.	Salary.	Express, Postage, exchange and commission.	Remarks.
						% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	
W. E. Holmes . . . . .	High River . . . . .	43	4	2	4	449 25	50 00	2 83	2 months, appointed 2nd May, 1903.
Wm. Milburn . . . . .	Swift Current . . . . .	63			1	613 50	63 33	4 12	" " 2nd April, 1903.
R. W. Osley . . . . .	Hanley . . . . .	129		10		1,292 50	100 00		" " 2nd February, 1903.
F. A. Walker . . . . .	Fort Saskatchewan . . . . .	21		3	1	240 25	25 00	1 39	" " 4th June, 1903.
		13,364	1,356	2,832	366	165,221 55	10,266 53	1,001 33	
Compared with year 1902 . . . . .		7,201	727	1,713	377	93,504 46	8,180 00	606 76	

E. F. STEPHENSON,  
*Inspector of Agencies.*

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

C.—STATEMENT showing the work of the Homestead Inspectors for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Name.	Headquarters.	Land Inspections made.	Applications for patent taken.	Miles travelled by Wagon.	Miles travelled by Rail.	Remarks.
R. E. McGregor .....	Dauphin.....	110	125	3,524	642	See also forest ranges. One hundred and seven inspections, includes timber and land.
J. S. Gibson .....	Brandon.....	226	161	2,480	4,279	
D. J. McDonald.....	Kamloops.....	107	42	1,586	3,579	
Martin Jerome.....	Winnipeg.....	188	102	3,176	2,154	Also employed in inspecting grazing lands as a whole.
Wm. McMillan.....	Treherne.....	160	180	3,684	919	
Jas. McHaraid.....	Edmonton.....	397	226	4,943	140	
W. H. Stuart.....	Calgary.....	172	26	3,072	6,240	Two months; resigned September, 1902. Seven months; appointed November, 1902.
N. G. McCallum.....	Yorkton.....	346	224	6,075	276	
Stephen Wilson.....	Red Deer.....	251	50	3,635	608	
T. W. Bryant.....	Calgary.....	153	89	3,641	2,411	
J. W. Thompson.....	Minnedosa.....	65	27	766	177	
D. Buchanan.....	".....	118	66	2,509	731	
S. P. Porter.....	Regina.....	351	237	4,008	1,096	
A. L. Robertson.....	Prince Albert.....	122	155	3,515	576	
W. B. Underhill.....	Melita.....	59	201	1,816	2,543	
Thos. Young.....	Dauphin.....	214	126	4,590	4,518	
Sigfr. Jonasson.....	Winnipeg.....	178	59	3,631	1,002	
		3,217	2,096	56,651	31,891	
Compared with year 1902.....		2,811	1,651	47,293	26,989	

E. F. STEPHENSON,  
*Inspector of Agencies.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## D.—Work performed by Forest Rangers and Preventive Officers for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Name.	Headquarters.	Timber Permit Applications received.	Hay permit Applications received.	Seizures made.	Miles travelled.	Land Inspections made.	Number of Applications for patent taken.	Remarks.
Wm. McMillan.	Treherne	13	1	6	4,603	160	180	See also Homestead Inspectors.
C. A. Walkinshaw	Bossvain	107	4		3,478	19		17 inspections of Timber Berths.
Joseph Cox	Saskirk	44	1		4,449	17	42	107 inspections includes Timber and Land.
D. J. McDonald	Kamloops	63			5,165	107		Most of time occupied in attending to Timber Berths and Saw Mills.
J. A. C. Cameron	Edmonton	1		1	6,246	8		6 months, appointed in December 1902.
Jno. Rutherford	Carlyle	371			1,766			Chief Forest Ranger, 4 months, time employed inspecting Timber Berths. Resigned.
T. R. Deacon	Winnipeg				1,655			Chief Forest Ranger, 4 months, time employed inspecting Timber Berths.
W. I. Margzuch	Winnipeg				5,113			
		599	6	7	32,475	311	222	
Compared with year 1902.		499	12	15	28,149	276	198	

E. F. STEPHENSON,  
Inspector of Agencies.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## No. 3.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT ALAMEDA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

ALAMEDA, ASSA., August 15, 1903.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this office for the year ending June 30, 1903.

There has been a large increase in all branches of work performed, as will be seen from the tabulated statement attached.

The spring opened fine and warm and during the summer there has been an abundance of rain, and from present indications the finest crop ever gathered in this district will be harvested this year. The area under crop is about twenty per cent greater than last year. In what is known as the Alameda district, there is about 162,078 acres under crop. The estimated yield of wheat will be 2,421,667 bushels.

The settlers who have come in this year are of a most superior class, the great majority being Americans, amongst whom it is pleasing to find a number of former Canadians. Probably half of the homesteaders have purchased an adjoining quarter section of railway land to enable them to carry on farming operations on a larger scale than would be possible on a quarter section. The value of land has increased about fifty per cent within the last two years, which is a good indication of the steady progress being made. There is a general air of prosperity and contentment throughout the district. At Estevan a large brick yard has been opened which promises to supply a long felt want in placing a good brick on the market at a low price. The scarcity of labour to harvest the present crop is becoming a live question ; farmers are offering men \$45.00 per month and board, but the demand is much greater than the supply.

Settlers have now to go about 18 to 20 miles west of the Soo line to get homesteads, the country to the east being all taken up.

Appended is a statement of work performed during the fiscal year :—

Letters received.. . . .	14,961
Letters written.. . . .	10,072
Homestead entries granted.. . . .	2,817
Applications for patent.. . . .	290
Entries cancelled.. . . .	662
Land sales (cash).. . . .	19
Land sales (scrip).. . . .	28
Hay permits issued.. . . .	129
Timber permits issued.. . . .	420
Land scrip locations (41,874 acres).. . . .	380
Revenue.. . . .	\$39,777.15

Your obedient servant,

R. CLAUD KISBEY,

*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## No. 4.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT BATTLEFORD.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,  
BATTLEFORD, July 2, 1903.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of this office for the year ended June 30 last.

The nature and extent of the interest now taken in this district are only partially manifested by the volume of business transacted at this office during the past year, although the returns show an extraordinary increase over all previous records.

During the past four years, as it became more certain that two or more lines of railway would soon traverse the Saskatchewan valley, the district has attracted considerable attention. Early in the present year it became evident that a rush was about to set in, and during the past four months the entire population of the district has been almost doubled.

The business of the office is increasing rapidly and letters received indicate that when the townships now being subdivided are thrown on the market large parties of British, Eastern Canadian and American farmers will come in to settle.

The Battleford district comprises in the neighbourhood of 50,000 square miles of land, not counting the Indian reservations. Of this area about one quarter is either timbered or of such nature as to render it best adapted to grazing industries, in which our older settlers have always made large profits. Many kinds of grain and mixed farming lands constitute the remaining three quarters of the area.

Up to the present time only 4,000 square miles has been subdivided and opened for settlement. This was the portion of the district that lies in the immediate valleys of the Saskatchewan and the Battle rivers. At the present moment a number of survey parties are busily engaged in opening up 168 new townships comprising in all 5,048 square miles and making 10,752 quarter sections of homestead lands. These townships are so situated that settlers coming in to occupy them will find themselves located within convenient reach of the proposed extensions of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railways, and it is earnestly hoped that both these lines of railway will be constructed and operated at the earliest possible moment.

It is expected then, that during the present summer there will be sufficient homestead land available to accommodate 12,000 additional families of settlers. When these lands are taken up 80 per cent of the total area of the district will still remain untouched. This will afford some idea of the immense territory comprised in this district and the population which it may be expected to sustain.

The result of last year's harvest and the prospect of an abundant yield this year afford equally the usual encouragement to those engaged in grain growing.

Some damage was caused last year by hail to crops, especially oats, estimated at an average loss of eight per cent throughout the district. Some of the wheat crops were injured slightly by frost also, and I estimated this loss at about 10 cents per bushel on one-third of the total crop, or an average loss of 3.3 per cent.

From six of our farmers, who were fortunate enough to escape both hail and frost, I have collected figures as to oats and wheat showing the following averages: Wheat, yield, 32.4 bushels per acre, and local market value, 53 cents; oats, yield, 58.3 bushels

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

per acre, and local market value, 32 cents. I believe these figures to be fairly representative ; they do not approach either the maximum or minimum in respect to either yield or market value. It is expected that the yield this year will be somewhat better in quantity at least and certainly the market will be better if the stream of immigration continues to pour in. This year more barley and flax are being cultivated than hitherto. The total area under cultivation is about 6,000 acres, as compared with 4,000 last year. Crops are now in a splendid state of advancement, though the spring season was backward.

During the past year the exports of stock were comparatively small owing to an unusually brisk local market occasioned by the influx of new settlers. The total number exported was only 800 or a little more.

For the first time in the history of the district it has been found necessary to import horses. Hitherto a considerable number were exported annually, but with the incoming of so many new settlers local ranches were depleted of animals suitable for general farm work, and 700 head or thereabouts were brought in besides. Still the demand exceeds the supply. It is understood that arrangements have been made for the importation at an early date of several hundred more. Good medium draft teams sell at from \$200 to \$350, about 50 per cent more than the usual current prices. Formerly few oxen were used in farm work here, but now they are in demand. The consequence is that animals such as were formerly exported to the British market for beef are now being used in plough harness.

The result of the brisk market for horses and cattle has stimulated the ranching industries. The older ranchers are extending their business, and some of the new comers have been tempted to engage in horse and cattle ranching also. There is still abundance of room and sure profits ahead for those who have the necessary capital to combine with judicious management.

Another enterprise that has flourished in the past, though among only a few of our settlers, is that of hog raising. It is a curious thing that for more than twenty years many tons of bacon have been regularly imported annually at considerable expense, though the district is much favoured by natural conditions for hog rearing. In the past the only practical means of disposing of surplus grain was by feeding to hogs and cattle ; considerable grain has always been crushed and fed to cattle which is admittedly the less remunerative means, for cattle can always thrive without it, here at least where the native grasses are so abundant and nutritious. But a change is destined to take place. Among the new settlers are a considerable number who have come prepared to engage extensively in hog raising and pork curing.

It has been found necessary recently to increase the staff of this office by the appointment of Mr. S. S. Simpson as clerk, and Mr. A. C. Coop as stenographer and typist. Mr. George Langley has been appointed sub-agent for the district, and has been assigned duties in connection with a considerable number of the British colonists. The able and cheerful assistance of all of these officials is gratefully acknowledged.

The following figures represent the work performed at this office during the year :—

Letters received. . . . .	1,874
Letters written. . . . .	1,442
Duplicates and circulars. . . . .	367
Homestead entries. . . . .	1,198
Cancellations. . . . .	53
Applications for patent. . . . .	4
Hay permits issued. . . . .	17
Timber permits issued. . . . .	51

Your obedient servant,

R. F. CHISHOLM,

*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## No. 5.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT BRANDON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,  
BRANDON, MAN., July 11, 1903.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the period ending June 30 last. In the two main branches of this office the work has materially and steadily increased during the last year. This has resulted from the large increase in the number of homestead entries and in the demand for farm help.

The homestead entries are largely in excess of past years, and there is no apparent diminution in the demand for free lands, the number making application going up steadily. The applicants as a body are of a specially high class of settlers, being chiefly from the United States. A majority of them are experienced men, possessing sufficient capital to ensure a fair start. They express the greatest satisfaction with the conditions which they find in the Canadian west, and will undoubtedly soon become sound British subjects. Many Englishmen and Canadians have also taken up homesteads.

A very noticeable feature this year and one which is but the result of the demand referred to above, is the application on the part of many settlers for the cancellation of homestead entries where homesteaders are not fulfilling the homestead regulations. Observing settlers have filed applications for an inspection with the object of having these homesteads opened for re-entry by those willing and waiting to perform the necessary duties. Many homesteaders have purchased an adjoining quarter section, thus securing an area of 320 acres.

With regard to the other department of the work mentioned, the immigration branch, the demand of farmers for farm labourers has never been so great and the supply has not been quite adequate. Most of the vacancies, however, have been filled, and reports indicate satisfaction on the part of both employers and employees.

The sales of railway and private lands have increased, and higher prices than heretofore have been realized.

The area of the crop in my district is not greatly in excess of that of last year, but the continuance of the warm weather and timely rains which have prevailed thus far this season will ensure as large and as exceptional a yield as that of 1902, and figuring from information received from farmers and local reports the crops are in excellent condition at present.

The following is a list of the entries, &c., for the year ending June 30 last :—

Homestead entries. . . . .	1,309
Applications for patents. . . . .	354
Cancellation of entries. . . . .	293
Letters received. . . . .	11,915 *
Letters sent. . . . .	11,583

Your obedient servant,

L. J. CLEMENT,

*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## No. 6.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT CALGARY.

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

CALGARY, ALBERTA, August 4, 1903.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the work performed in this office during the year ended June 30, 1903. The number of homestead entries, 1,916, exceeds the number granted the previous year by 421.

The revenue from lands amounts to \$42,042.26, exclusive of a large amount paid at head office on account of grazing leases, &c. This amount exceeds the revenue for the previous year by \$2,094.76.

As the business of the timber and mines branch for this district is also conducted at this office, I may mention that the revenue from this branch amounts to \$8,313.56, being a decrease of \$816.55. A separate report in connection with the timber and mines branch is being prepared.

Last year's crop was a fair one, and the winter was again mild. We had a bad storm late in the spring which was rather hard on weak stock and calves, but there was very little loss on the ranges. This summer has been very favourable, and prospects for a good crop are very promising.

The cattle and lumber industries are in a flourishing condition. The lumbermen do not appear to be able to supply the demand.

Mr. James Winn, the caretaker of the immigration hall here, estimates that over 17,200 immigrants landed in Calgary during the past year, and that 6,748 of these settled in the Calgary district; that 1,500 immigrants were accommodated in the government immigration hall at this point during the said year; that 1,760 car loads of stock and settlers' effects valued at \$501,850 were passed through the customs at Calgary.

I may say that the settlers throughout the country all appear to be doing well, and the city of Calgary and the various towns throughout the district are going ahead rapidly.

## STATEMENT OF WORK PERFORMED.

Letters received.. . . .	13,863
Letters written.. . . .	7,903
Homestead entries granted.. . . .	1,916
Sale entries .. . . .	161
Half breed land scrips located.. . . .	11
Entries cancelled.. . . .	374
Hay permits issued.. . . .	83
Timber permits issued.. . . .	469
Applications for patent received.. . . .	123
Mining fees received.. . . .	21
Collections on account of grazing rentals.. . . .	125
Transactions <i>re</i> permits, mine coal, royalty, &c.. . . .	22
Timber seizures.. . . .	17
Collections, ground rentals of timber berths.. . . .	10
Collections on account of royalty on timber.. . . .	25

Your obedient servant,

J. R. SUTHERLAND,

*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## No. 7.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT DAUPHIN.

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

DAUPHIN, MAN., June 30, 1903.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—In reporting on this district for the past year, I have great pleasure in stating that the general progress has been marked, crops were good, and in spite of the wet weather during the early part of 1902, the harvest was favourable, and fair prices prevailed for all grains and produce ; lands have advanced in value to a great extent ; large areas of private and railway properties having changed hands, in many instances to new arrivals, some to speculators, but the large proportion to actual settlers, some of whom as new settlers have purchased to secure homes, others to enlarge their holdings. The increase in area under cultivation cannot be ascertained, but it is largely in excess of any former year, and all indications point to another favourable harvest, the dry weather during seeding having permitted of the cropping of lands that in the past could not be worked early enough to secure the best results, and recent rains having been most beneficial.

The district demands further surveys, and this at an early date, as the lands on the market, as homesteads, have been located to such an extent that there is not now a very large selection possible.

A marked improvement has been made in the main roads, these being well graded, the streams bridged, and ditches, which were much needed, constructed, rendering the marketing of produce much more convenient than in the past.

I regret to say that during the early part of the summer, the dry weather permitted a number of fires to run, destroying a quantity of valuable timber, as well as buildings, fences, &c. More stringent measures are needed to prevent the indiscriminate setting out of fires, for the purpose of clearing scrub lands, which appears to be the practice almost generally, without due precautions being taken to prevent the spreading. The officers of the department have, as in the past, done all that was possible to stop and check these fires, but in many cases without avail, and timely rains alone have prevented the destruction of larger areas of valuable timber.

Operations in timber during the past winter were on a much larger scale than formerly, and it is estimated that not less than 26,000,000 feet of lumber was cut by the larger establishments, while the portable mills, cutting for settlers under permits, must have taken out at least another million and a half.

Stock in all branches wintered well, as the weather was favourable and feed abundant. This year it is thought there may be a shortage in the hay crop, but the recent rains may and will no doubt remove this danger, and at all events there should be plenty of straw. The high water of last season damaged some of the larger meadows on the shores of the lakes, which have not as yet recovered. Some importations of horses and bulls have added to the values in improving the stock, and I am glad to see the necessity and benefit of such improvement are being appreciated largely, though still further improvement and attention to stock would be of great advantage to the district as a whole. The demand during the past six years has always been in excess of supply, necessitating the importation of beef, pork, poultry, butter and at times eggs, which owing to the advantages of the country should not be called for.

The health of the district has been good, no epidemic having visited us.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Fishing on the large lakes has been a very profitable industry, and numbers of the settlers avail themselves of the opportunities, especially during the winter months.

Railway construction and timber operations have provided a steady demand for labour, resulting in good wages being paid, and I have not met with any instances of destitution, nor has it been necessary to give any relief.

I attach a statement giving some of the main items of work passed through the office.

Your obedient servant,

L. K. HERCHMER,

*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

## MEMO OF WORK PERFORMED DURING YEAR 1903.

Homestead entries granted . . . . .	453
Timber permits issued . . . . .	1,089
Hay permits issued . . . . .	89
Letters received . . . . .	6,144
Letters written . . . . .	4,781
Applications for patent taken . . . . .	464
Cancellations carried out . . . . .	172

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## No. 8.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT EDMONTON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,  
EDMONTON, ALBERTA, July 3, 1903.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this office for the year ending June 30, 1903.

## PRESENT CONDITIONS.

The whole district is in a very prosperous condition, the outlook as regards crops is the very best, and the increase in settlement greater than ever before.

## CLASS OF SETTLERS.

More Canadian and British settlers have come into the district than in former years ; being of a superior class, they are of great benefit to the district generally. The English and French speaking Canadians having been used to pioneer work find no great difficulty in making new homes for themselves.

The remarkable manner in which the settlers from the British Isles have adapted themselves to new conditions and surroundings is worthy of mention. That they will succeed in this new country there is no doubt.

The Americans, Germans, Norwegians, Swedes, Austrians, Russians, Poles, &c., coming into the district this year are of a better class even than formerly.

## EXTENT OF SETTLEMENT.

Settlement now extends 80 miles east and 60 miles north of Edmonton. The surveyed land is about all taken. One hundred new townships should be surveyed in this district alone to meet the demand. The 'preliminary plans' of townships furnished by the department this last year have been of the greatest service.

The average number of acres, in round numbers, taken up per day last year was 1,000, this year 1,400.

## WEATHER.

The farmers had an ideal spring for putting in their crops. Plenty of rain has fallen since. The acreage under crop will be at least 10 per cent greater than last year, and the yield, if the weather continues favourable, very much heavier.

## OFFICE WORK.

The office work continues to increase rapidly. The counter work has been exceedingly heavy. The settlers are kept waiting in the office longer than is desirable, but at present this cannot be avoided as an additional clerk is needed. Very many of the

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

settlers speak French, German and Russian only, and consequently it takes a good deal of time attending to their wants through an interpreter.

The staff cheerfully worked overtime, and I cannot speak too highly of the work done by all.

## SUB-AGENCIES.

The work done by all the sub-agents has been uniformly good. During the coming year the Fort Saskatchewan sub-agency work will increase very rapidly owing to the advent of the Canadian Northern Railway.

## TIMBER.

The timber business is good, and timber berths have more than doubled in value owing to the large demand. The portable mill men and settlers are for the most part obeying the laws.

The forest rangers' work has been very effective. No large bush fires have occurred to date.

## MINES.

Coal areas are being taken up in all directions. Some iron mining claims have been taken up. Prospecting for petroleum appears to be on the increase. Very little, if any, gold mining has been done.

## HOMESTEAD ENTRIES AND REVENUE.

1900-1901	1901-1902.	1902-1903
Entries . . . . . 1,633	Entries . . . . . 2,144	Entries . . . . . 3,163
Revenue . . . . . \$29,704 55	Revenue . . . . . \$35,433 11	Revenue . . . . . \$47,436 90

## SUMMARY OF ACTUAL BUSINESS DONE.

No credit is given this office for work done and collections made in connection with the Indian Department.

Letters received . . . . .	13,340
Letters sent . . . . .	10,605
Applications for patent . . . . .	518
Homestead entries cancelled . . . . .	839
Hay permits issued . . . . .	115
Timber permits issued . . . . .	1,995
Homestead entries granted . . . . .	3,163
Land scrips located . . . . .	73
Revenue . . . . .	\$47,436 90

Your obedient servant,

A. G. HARRISON,

*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## No. 9.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT KAMLOOPS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

KAMLOOPS, B.C., July 8, 1903.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions, I beg to submit the report of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, as follows :—

Homestead entries granted. . . . .	91
Homestead entries cancelled. . . . .	36
Hay permits issued. . . . .	14
Applications for patent recommended. . . . .	56
Land sales. . . . .	114
Letters received. . . . .	3,261
Letters written. . . . .	2,839
Grazing leases issued . . . . .	59

The business of the year has been good, and both farmer and stockman have settled down to become a productive people.

This agency varies in many respects, it being a strip of land 40 miles wide, 20 miles on each side of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the province of British Columbia. On entering it from the east you observe nothing but lofty mountains partly covered with timber and perpetual snow. This same condition exists until you have reached the valley of the Columbia river, at which point the principal industry is lumbering. Mining is carried on to some extent, and there is also considerable farming, but not sufficient to supply the local demand. All land in this valley has to be cleared of its timber before any cultivation can be indulged in. The land lying along the valley of the Columbia river within the railway belt is chiefly valuable for its timber; once denuded of its timber it is practically valueless, as it is not an agricultural district. These same conditions exist until you have reached the waters of the Shuswap lake. Taking into consideration the large area of country reached by these waters, there is very little land fit for farming purposes. The land along the Eagle, Salmon and Spallumcheen rivers is good and very productive. Irrigation is not necessary in these valleys to ensure a crop, but notwithstanding their value for agricultural products, the chief and most valuable product on Shuswap lake and its tributaries is the timber.

Once you leave Shuswap lake on the west, you enter what is known as the dry belt. The air is dry and bracing and the rainfall very light. In summer the thermometer seldom rises higher than 90 degrees, the temperature usually ranging between 65 and 90 degrees. In the winter season extreme cold weather is a rarity, and as a rule the temperature ranges between freezing point and zero. The temperature in all seasons varies slightly with locality within this belt. There is a very light and insufficient rainfall in the vicinity of Kamloops, the snowfall seldom exceeds eight inches in depth and generally averages about four inches. The winter is neither long nor severe, snow sometimes falling as early as November, but rarely coming to stay before December or January, and by the month of March it all disappears and spring commences. Nor is the heat in the summer so extreme and enervating

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

within this belt. The absence of sufficient moisture is shown by the scanty herbage, the prevalence of sage brush and the scattered trees. Beyond a radius of twenty miles or so in the northerly and easterly direction from the Thompson river valley you pass into a more humid locality where the growth of trees, &c., becomes more luxuriant, and in these sections some clearing is required before farming operations can be carried on.

The principal industry within the dry belt, which extends to the western limit of this agency, is stock raising. For many years the raising of horses in the interior was unprofitable, owing to over-production and the great predominance of the Cayuse strain in the horses. The Cayuse, when properly broken, is a very hardy and useful animal, and invaluable for the use to which he has been put, but instinct is strong, and when in bands on the range it soon degenerates into the wild horse of nature. By prolific breeding the wild horse has become a curse to the country, against which all attempts of preventive legislation have been futile. However, this has been assisted substantially by the fact that the department are leasing for grazing purposes large areas of the open range, which will in a short time be fenced by the lessee, and this will cause the undesirable horse to be driven back to the mountains in the timber, where it will not be able to survive during the winter. There are thousands of these wild horses in the interior of British Columbia, that destroy the ranges to a great extent. Cattle, sheep and hogs do well. The number of sheep is small, owing to the fact that the cattle men do not wish to have sheep on the same range with cattle. Cattle being more profitable, sheep are almost excluded. Hogs are chiefly grown at Grand Prairie. A large advance has been made in fruit growing. The land within the dry belt is of little use for agricultural purposes unless water can be obtained for irrigation, but with water magnificent crops can be grown. All of the naturally watered land has been taken up, thus leaving water for the balance of the land somewhat of a difficult question, and in some cases very expensive, as the water has to be conveyed a long way in ditches.

Your obedient servant,

D. J. McDONALD,

*Acting Agent of Dominion Lands.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## No. 10.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT LETHBRIDGE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., July 18, 1903.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this office for the year ending June 30 last.

The general work of the office has greatly increased compared with past years, more particularly in the number of homestead entries granted and the revenue collected. A continuous stream of settlers arrived, not only during the summer months, but also during the winter months, no doubt owing to the fact that the winter here is so mild that land seekers can look this district over in the winter as well as in the summer. General prosperity seems to have followed all the settlers who have been here for the past two or three years, and most of those who have been in the country for a longer period are now almost independent.

The cattle and sheep industry is steadily increasing, and while some of the young stock suffered during the storm in May, I am pleased to say that the loss did not nearly reach the percentage first reported. The crops, especially fall wheat, are beyond expectations, and the yield promises to be much greater than in previous years, and as there is a much larger area under cultivation than last year there will be a great many bushels for export. Vegetables and roots of all kinds are doing well, and with our irrigation system we are able to grow all kinds of vegetables as well as small fruits.

Several new settlements have been started, the chief ones being Claresholm, West of Lethbridge, Wood Pecker, and North East of Stirling, Seven Persons and Irvine. All these settlements are composed of new settlers who have come here with more or less money, and in a short time will have happy homes and comfortable surroundings.

The town of Lethbridge has set the example for tree culture, and when visitors from some of the rural towns look at our avenues of beautiful trees of varied kinds it certainly should be an incentive to them in the culture of trees, and the Agricultural Department cannot be too generous in its supply of young trees whether for ornament or small fruits.

The Knight sugar factory with beet sheds covers an area of about three acres. The factory is rapidly approaching completion, and will be ready for operations early in September of this year. It has a capacity of 400 tons of beets per day of twenty-four hours. The buildings, however, are being constructed large enough to enable the plant being increased to a capacity of 600 tons daily. There are 2,500 acres in beets this season. These are growing nicely, though labour for weeding is difficult to obtain. Roughly speaking, it is customary elsewhere to look for a little over 10 per cent sugar or with a 400 ton capacity factory 40 tons of sugar daily. Experiments in beet growing in the Raymond district have given satisfactory results, as per following analyses of some of last year's samples :—

Sugar in Beets.	Purity.
17·6	83·7
16·1	80·0
18·8	86·7

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Sugar in Beets	Purity.
18·9	87·5
17·6	84·6
17·6	86·6
17·1	85·9
16·3	87·6
17·9	87·6
16·5	84·4

The following is a partial statement of the work performed at this office for the past year :—

Letters received. . . . .	14,178
Letters sent. . . . .	6,689
Homestead entries granted. . . . .	1,534
Homestead entries cancelled. . . . .	269
General sales . . . . .	284
Hay permits issued. . . . .	38
Timber permits issued. . . . .	289
Applications for patent received. . . . .	208
Revenue, cash and scrip . . . . .	..\$54,354 56

Your obedient servant,

A. J. FRASER,

*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## No. 11.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT MINNEDOSA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
 DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,  
 MINNEDOSA, MAN., July 9, 1903.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
 Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the work performed in this office during the year ending June 30 last :—

Homestead entries granted. . . . .	433
Letters received. . . . .	4,969
Letters sent. . . . .	3,834
Applications for patent received. . . . .	155
Entries cancelled . . . . .	45
Timber permits issued. . . . .	605
Hay permits issued. . . . .	148

From the above it will be seen that the homestead entries granted were about the same as last year, but in excess of those granted in previous years.

It will be observed too that the number of timber permits issued shows a notable increase over the number issued in any previous year, and the dues collected therefor were considerably larger. This is no doubt owing to the fact that settlers are in a better financial position and desirous of erecting better buildings on the lands they occupy.

Numerous applications to cancel homestead entries were received, but in most cases defences were filed showing that homesteaders are more anxious than heretofore to retain their homesteads, and in consequence few entries were cancelled.

Generally speaking, the past season was a most prosperous one, crops were good and prices fair. Raising cattle was very profitable, consequent on the good prices paid therefor.

A large area is in crop this season, and should nothing unforeseen occur, we shall have a yield of grain so large that it will tax the resources of the railways to transport it to market.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN FLESHER,

*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

No. 12.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,  
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., July 8, 1903.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—In accordance with departmental instruction, I have the honour to submit my annual report covering the year ended June 30, 1903.

Owing to the fact that the Dominion lands in the mainland railway belt in British Columbia are in nearly all localities interspersed among private lands dealt with by the provincial government in the period up to August 5, 1878—and some of these titles have been completed since that date—there is much time devoted to searching out many details as to early surveys in order that safe and satisfactory action can be taken before issue of Dominion titles. And even after titles are issued, strangers continually consult this office for historical information to enable them to understand how to properly identify and follow up their boundaries after purchase. I am glad that our plans are becoming plainer in showing the surveys as time elapses.

Again, as I mentioned last year, inquiries from abroad are specific as to many items, such as rainfall, monthly temperature, products, whether timbered, and if so, kinds and sizes of trees. These items differ so much in various parts of the belt that lengthy letters of reply alone satisfy the writers.

The bulletins issued by the Bureau of Provincial Information at Victoria have assisted me in the distribution of useful knowledge.

It is very gratifying that the dykes at Chilliwack, Matsqui and Pitt river have withstood the very high freshet of this year. An accident befell a gate in a small section; but the history of these dykes shows that it is absolutely necessary to have substantial construction in every phase of it. Hereafter I feel that these dykes will command the good confidence of investors in productive farm and garden property.

The holders of these lands can now devote their attention to effective under-drainage.

The summary of the twelve monthly statements shows :—

Letters received. . . . .	1,828
Letters sent, besides circulars. . . . .	1,350
Homestead entries granted . . . . .	29
Applications for patent approved. . . . .	18

Nearly all the settlers are on lands ahead of the surveys, which are difficult and tedious.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN McKENZIE,  
*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## No. 13.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT PRINCE ALBERT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN, July 9, 1903.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of this agency for the year ending on June 30 last.

The very rapid increase in all branches of the work is again to be specially noted. The number of homestead entries for the year is nearly three times the number made last year, and the number last year was double that of the year before. All other branches of the work have been doubled, and the total revenue for the year is more than double that of last year, being \$50,835.95, as against \$23,858.81 for the previous year.

The notable features of the immigration movement have been the greatly increased British immigration, and the large settlement of well-to-do American farmers made on the Hoodoo plains by the Catholic Settlement Society of St. Paul, Minn. In addition to individual immigrants quite a number of the Barr party who abandoned their original intention secured homesteads in this district. There also continues a very considerable Scandinavian movement, principally from the Northern States. Doukhobors, Galicians, Roumanians and Hungarians, most of whom have been in the country some years, are freely making entries. The centres of settlement have been Shellbrook, Duck Lake, Rosthern, the Elbow, Hoodoos, Glen Mary, Melfort and Star City.

The crop prospects were never better, and another abundant harvest, following upon those of recent years, will doubtless induce a still greater influx.

The great need of the district is increased railway facilities, and the advance of the Canadian Northern and the Manitoba and North-western is watched with intense interest. The necessity for rapid progress of these lines cannot be too strongly emphasized. I note with pleasure the establishment during the year of a daily train and mail service on the branch serving this town.

In all branches of agriculture, commerce and industrial pursuits, this is our growing time, and the outlook for the future is all that could be desired.

The following is the statement of the business transacted during the year :—

Letters received. . . . .	7,553
Letters sent. . . . .	4,451
Homestead entries granted. . . . .	2,894
Homestead entries cancelled. . . . .	321
Hay permits issued. . . . .	43
Timber permits issued. . . . .	1,066
Applications for patent received. . . . .	353

Your obedient servant,

J. W. HANNON,

*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## No. 14.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT RED DEER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

RED DEER, ALBERTA, July 13, 1903

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ending the 30th ultimo. The Red Deer district has shared in a very large measure the general prosperity of the country during the past year. The crops harvested in this district in the fall of 1902 were exceptionally fine, the yield being above the average, and the weather all that could be desired for harvesting. The root crop was excellent, and thousands of tons of hay were put up for fodder, but owing to the mild weather following, but little of it was used, and cattle throughout this district were in excellent condition in the spring. A ready market and good prices have been obtained for all sorts of farm produce, cattle and horses being in good demand at exceptionally high prices. The creameries throughout the district have more than realized the most sanguine expectations of the patrons, and two new ones have been built during the season, one at Blackfalls and one at Lacombe. The spring of 1903 was exceptionally cold and backward, and on May 17 we were visited by a heavy snow storm, accompanied by a strong wind from the north. This storm appears to have been general throughout the North-west, and although it wrought untold damage to cattle and sheep to the south, and especially to the south of the International boundary. I was unable to learn of the loss of as much as a lamb or a calf in this district, although I made diligent inquiry into the matter. This speaks volumes for the Red Deer district as a mixed farming country. A large amount of work was done on the leading roads throughout the district last fall, and the improved condition of travelling is much appreciated by the new settlers, but a great deal yet remains to be done in this direction. Many school districts have been formed, and churches erected during the past season throughout the newly settled portions of the district, and the settlers greatly appreciate the liberality of the government in assisting them by free grants of land and timber for building purposes. A great factor in the prosperity of this district is the abundant supply of good building material to be found in all parts. Were it otherwise, I fear the prohibitive prices of all kinds of building material would cause many to think seriously before leaving comfortable homes, with the prospects of building anew at the present prices of lumber. The past spring was rather later than usual, and we had for some time cold and disagreeable weather which retarded farming operations, but since the change came, the weather has been all that could be desired, and at the present time grain of all descriptions is looking better than ever at this season of the year, and the prospects for a bountiful harvest were never brighter. The towns of Innisfail, Red Deer, Blackfalls, Lacombe and Ponaka in this district have made wonderful progress, as have all towns along the line of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway between Calgary and Edmonton. The new settlers coming into this district continue to be of a very superior class. The only attempt at a colony is a number of Swiss and Germans being brought in by Mr. J. Stettler, some from their native land, some from England, and many from the United States. These people are settling, principally in township 38, ranges 18 and 19, W. 4th M., and it is their intention, in addition to mixed farming, to go largely into the manufacture of cheese, hav-

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

ing already a large plant on the ground, and cows selected especially for the purpose. These settlers are all possessed of considerable means and will be a great acquisition to the country. Mr. Stettler informs me that he expects to bring in at least 300 families next spring. In conclusion I would say that this district has made greater progress during the past year than ever before. The settlers are prosperous, contented and happy, well satisfied with past experience and looking forward with every confidence to the grand future which awaits the development of the country.

The following statement shows the business transacted in this office for the twelve months ending June 30, 1903.

	Number.	Amount.
Homesteads . . . . .	1,466	\$ 14,530 00
Improvements . . . . .	99	2,383 92
Land sales . . . . .	..	5,832 83
Sundries . . . . .	5	42 00
Timber permits . . . . .	853	853 57
Timber seizures . . . . .	2	30 35
Hay permits . . . . .	98	263 10
Grazing rents . . . . .	10	123 20
Coal land fees . . . . .	22	107 20
Seed grain collections . . . . .	13	186 74
Revenue from sale of Indian lands . . . . .	..	12,772 78

Total revenue . . . . . \$ 37,125 69

Letters received . . . . .	9,013
Letters written . . . . .	5,551
Applications for patent . . . . .	266
Entries cancelled . . . . .	484

Your obedient servant,

W. H. COTTINGHAM,

*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## No. 15.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT REGINA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

REGINA, ASSA., July 30, 1903.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1903.  
The statement of work performed is as follows :—

Letters received.. . . .	26,894
Letters written.. . . .	16,416
Applications for patent.... .	577
Entries cancelled.. . . .	850
Homestead entries granted.. . . .	7,268
Land scrip located.. . . . acres	51,110
Timber permits issued.. . . .	442
Hay permits issued.. . . .	168

The work of this office has very largely increased during the last few years, as will be seen by a comparison of the homestead entries granted which were 912 in 1901, 2,438 in 1902, and 7,258 in 1903. This in itself speaks volumes.

With increased railway facilities and a continuation of such seasons as we have had in recent years we may soon expect to see our country filled with a contented and prosperous people.

Your obedient servant,

D. S. McCANNELL,  
*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## No. 16.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT WINNIPEG.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

WINNIPEG, September 14, 1903.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Winnipeg Lands branch of the department for the year ending June 30, 1903.

Compared with last year and previous years, a large increase took place in the volume of business transacted.

While the general trend of immigration for the past few years has been to the more unsettled districts in the west, Winnipeg continues to be the main avenue through which it passes, and by reason of the large number stopping off for various reasons, but mainly to acquire information respecting the vacant homestead lands and to seek advice as to where best to settle, the counter work in this office was extremely heavy.

## HOMESTEAD LANDS.

The remaining land in any quantity available for homesteading in this agency is situated between the two great lakes, Winnipeg and Manitoba. It is for the most part covered with timber and scrub and interspersed with swamps and hay sloughs. It is a class of land thought undesirable for homesteading by many English and almost all American settlers, but is readily being taken up by a most desirable class from Germany, Sweden, Iceland, Austria and also Quebec.

Upwards of five hundred homesteads were entered for in this district during the year. The soil, while generally of excellent quality, is expensive to bring under cultivation, owing to its first having to be cleaned of timber which renders no direct return, it being of little or no commercial value. The settlers here as a whole have done well principally in their raising of stock upon which they are depending for support until sufficient land has been brought under cultivation to raise grain and engage in mixed farming, for which the land is best adapted.

The settlement would advance more quickly were it not for the bad roads to be travelled and the lack of railway facilities. The nearest point for shipment is Teulon Station, the terminus of the Stonewall branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, distant from the northerly part of the settlement some fifty miles. This line, it is expected, will be extended northward next season, also the branch of the Canadian Northern Railway, known as the 'Hudson's Bay Branch,' which was built to Oak Point this year, following the east shore of Lake Manitoba.

At the commencement of this fiscal year there were some thirty or forty vacant homesteads in and near the district known as Bonny Doon, north of Reaburn Station on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. These have all been taken, so that there is not now a vacant homestead available in that locality.

## SOUTHERN SECTION.

The sub-division of townships one, two and three, in range eight, east of the first meridian, this year enabled the numerous squatters there to secure their holdings. So

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

well did they avail themselves of this privilege that in the two first mentioned townships, very little homestead land remains available, and a large portion of township three has also been taken. A branch of the Canadian Northern Railway, which is being constructed north of the International boundary from Emerson east towards Ontario, passes through these townships, and will be of great convenience to these new settlers.

In my last report I pointed out that there was practically no available homestead land remaining in the south-western portion of this district.

## EASTERN SECTION.

A considerable number of inquiries have been received about lands east of Beausejour, north and south of the Canadian Pacific Railway main line. But as these are as yet mostly unsubdivided, settlement there has been discouraged. The available homesteads on the line of the Manitoba South Eastern Railway (now the Canadian Northern main line to Port Arthur), are being steadily taken up, principally by an excellent class of Scandinavians from Northern Minnesota.

## HAY.

Hay permits issued for the past season were as follows :—

On school lands.. . . . .	405
On Dominion lands.. . . . .	133
Total . . . . .	538

The number of tons of hay reported cut for which permits were issued was :—

School lands.. . . . .	10,505
Dominion lands.. . . . .	1,950
Total.. . . . .	12,455

From present indications there will be a shortage in the hay crop this year. Each year lessens the demand for hay upon the lands of the Crown, as stockmen have learned the necessity of securing hay lands of their own ; where this is not done, it is raised by cultivation.

## WINNIPEG BEACH.

Winnipeg beach on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, with its daily train from the city and numerous excursions, carrying it is reported upwards of 40,000 people in the past few months, has already established its popularity as a convenient watering resort. It is likely to become the point of shipment in connection with the winter traffic and fish trade on Lake Winnipeg. The town of Gimli, some ten miles further north, is nicely situated on a good sandy shore. The town lots owned by this department are being inquired after, and quite a number have recently been sold. It has a tri-weekly steamboat service to Selkirk and a stage line to Winnipeg beach is in operation.

## WINNIPEG CITY.

The financial and commercial standing of the capital city of Manitoba has always been considered a fair criterion of the conditions existing throughout the province. Judged by this standard the general advancement along these lines during the past year has been most gratifying. The building operations have been far beyond those of any period in the city's past and the class of building is excellent. The building inspector estimates the value of the buildings erected in Winnipeg during the past year as upwards of \$4,000,000. In one week recently the Board of Underwriters reported the buildings under construction within the city limits on a certain day as

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

one thousand and sixteen, over seven hundred of which were dwelling houses, mostly for personal use of the owners, fitted with all modern conveniences.

The electric railway system has been extended by upwards of five miles. Many miles of new streets have been opened, and among the public civic improvements in the city during this fiscal year, the city engineer gives the following items :—

	Miles.
Sewers. . . . .	8
Asphalt pavements. . . . .	4
Macadam pavements. . . . .	2
Artificial stone walks. . . . .	7
Plank walks. . . . .	6½

At the present time the city has the following :—

	Miles.
Sewers. . . . .	67
Asphalt pavement. . . . .	10½
Macadam pavement. . . . .	28½
Block (wood). . . . .	14·96
Water mains. . . . .	80
Artificial stone walks. . . . .	10½
Plank walks. . . . .	176
Miles streets. . . . .	120

In bank clearances Winnipeg has steadily maintained the position of third city in the Dominion for volume of business, and first in percentage of increase.

BANKING.

In view of the statement made respecting Winnipeg's position in the clearing house, it will be expected that the banking facilities are sufficient for such a volume of business. There are in Winnipeg thirteen chartered banks, three of which have two city offices. There are also two private banks, and two banking charters are being applied for under the names of the 'Royal Bank' and the 'North-western.'

The chartered banks above mentioned have over 140 agencies in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, besides which there are some forty private banking houses. Inquiry at the leading banks in the city elicits the statement that business is satisfactory and paper well met.

TELEPHONES.

During the past year the entire province has been covered with a system of long distance telephones connecting Winnipeg with such centres as Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Neepawa, Minnedosa, Morris, Morden, Miami, etc., greatly facilitating the transaction of business between these points.

ELEVATORS.

The inspector of weights and measures reports that the increase in the number of grain elevators alone in Manitoba has been such as to make it difficult for him to pass them all in time for receiving the coming harvest. One American firm has just completed twenty-three elevators, each with a capacity of 60,000 bushels and upwards. The following figures supplied by the grain warehouse commissioner show the elevators and grain warehouses in Manitoba and the storage capacity as follows :—

Year.	No. Elevators.	No. Warehouses.	Capacity.
1900-1. . . . .	333	76	10,323,272
1901-2. . . . .	427	69	12,255,000
1902-3. . . . .	553	59	16,125,400

Respectfully submitted,  
E. F. STEPHENSON,  
*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## No. 17.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT YORKTON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
DOMINION LANDS BRANCH,

YORKTON, ASSINIBOIA, July 18, 1903.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I beg to submit for your consideration the annual report of work transacted at this office for the year ending the 30th ultimo.

This year has been unprecedented in the number of entries granted, and the number who have daily arrived and inspected the district and then become settlers, either by homesteading or purchase of land. The retention of these homesteaders and purchasers may be attributed to a great extent to the immense crop of last harvest, which was a practical demonstration of the resources of the several colonies tributary to Yorkton and other towns in the agency.

A further proof of prosperity is the increase in storage capacity for grain. Two years ago there was not one elevator in this district; there are now four at Yorkton and one in course of erection, two at Rokeby, three at Saltcoats, two at Churchbridge, and three at Langenburg. I also understand that in that part of the agency traversed by the Kirkella branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, numerous elevators have been built, or are in course of erection.

Lands along the Kirkella branch have been eagerly taken up, until now all the land in that vicinity is disposed of. The North-western branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been extended beyond Sheho, and all along this line, and further, as far as the Quill Plains, the western limit of the agency, lands have been homesteaded with a rush, whilst along the proposed route of the Canadian Northern Railway township after township has been filled with settlers.

The majority of the settlers have come from the States, comprised largely of Scandinavians, followed closely, as to numbers, by British, mainly young men of an intelligent and hardy type, the most promising of any arrivals of the year. The Bohemian and Hungarian settlements have received heavy accretions, and the same may be recorded of the Galician colonies. The Welshmen, from Patagonia and other parts of the world, seem to have established themselves firmly in the country. The Doukhobours have all, or nearly all, entered for homesteads, have purchased heavily of horses and machinery, and evince every indication of taking a foremost position amongst industrious and successful farmers.

The success of the various nationalities is indicated by the scarcity of hired labour, which was formerly supplied by Galicians and Doukhobours, but, as these bring their homesteads under cultivation, they no longer require work from the older settlers. The arrival of young men from England and Scotland has temporarily abated the scarcity of labour, yet it is feared that the coming harvest may be in danger for want of sufficient help to reap it.

The present season has been extraordinarily adapted for the growth of cereals, and a bounteous harvest is in prospect.

The rancher will soon be a thing of the past in this agency, and stock-raising is not the prominent factor of husbandry as formerly, the large herds disappearing and the smaller herds becoming less. This is the effect of successive years of good crops

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

and the fencing of sections for grain growing which were a short while ago extensive cattle-runs.

The older settlers still continue to show signs of increasing wealth in the erection of farm houses and commodious barns and stables.

The work of this office increased to an extent which necessitated an increase of staff, so that in addition to myself there are four clerks employed, which is not sufficient to cope with the work.

The following figures indicate, in a measure, the work done at this office :—

Letters received. . . . .	20,231
Letters written. . . . .	4,987
Homestead entries granted. . . . .	5,794
Hay permits issued. . . . .	64
Timber permits issued . . . . .	118
Applications for patent . . . . .	211
Entries cancelled . . . . .	469

Your obedient servant,

JNO. McTAGGART,  
*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

No. 18.

REPORT ON TIMBER, MINERAL, GRAZING AND IRRIGATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OTTAWA, September 15, 1903.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the twenty-third annual report of the Timber and Mines Branch of the Department of the Interior.

The revenue derived from timber, grazing, hay, irrigation and mineral on Dominion lands for the fiscal year which ended June 30 last, amounted to \$1,107,593.64. Statement lettered 'A,' showing how this amount is made up, will be found at the end of this report.

The total revenue received from July 1, 1872, to July 1, 1903, was \$8,529,010.52.

Reports received from the Crown Timber Agents at Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Prince Albert and New Westminster, showing the revenue collected on Dominion lands within their respective agencies and other information are appended hereto.

The total revenue of the Winnipeg agency for the fiscal year 1902-1903 was \$116,091.34.

The price of lumber within the Winnipeg agency was from \$12.50 to \$17.93 per thousand feet B.M. There are twenty-two mills in operation within the agency, cutting timber under government license.

The revenue received from the British Columbia agency during the fiscal year 1902-1903 was \$187,809.67.

Lumber sold at the average price of \$5 to \$15.27 per thousand feet B.M.

There are thirty mills within the agency operating under license from the Dominion Government.

The total amount of dues collected within the Calgary agency during the fiscal year 1902-1903 amounted to \$9,403.79.

The price of lumber at Calgary was \$8 to \$17.46 per thousand feet B.M.

Nine saw-mills were operating within the agency last year under government license.

The total amount of dues collected within the Edmonton agency during the fiscal year amounted to \$50,616.02.

The price of lumber during the year was \$14 to \$15 per thousand feet B.M.

There are ten saw-mills in operation within this agency.

The total amount of dues collected within the Prince Albert agency during the year amounted to \$32,795.35.

Lumber sold at Prince Albert at \$15 to \$18 per thousand feet B.M.

There are four saw-mills in this agency cutting timber under license.

Saw-mill returns received at this department give the following quantities of building material as having been manufactured and sold during the year within the six agencies :—

	Manufactured.	Sold.
Sawn lumber . . . . .	85,613,262	87,950,471
Shingles . . . . .	1,549,250	1,549,250
Shingle bolts . . . . .	1,579,735	1,033,550
Laths . . . . .	2,350,500	2,092,250

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Four hundred and fifty-eight licenses to cut timber were prepared. The areas in the province of Manitoba, the four provisional territorial districts, on Dominion lands in the province of British Columbia, and in the Yukon Territory, in force on July 1, 1903, are as follows :—

	Square Miles.
Manitoba . . . . .	976.97
Alberta . . . . .	1,364.92
Assiniboia . . . . .	9.24
Saskatchewan . . . . .	2,735.56
British Columbia . . . . .	1,263.02
Yukon Territory . . . . .	263.61

The number of applications received during the year to cut timber was 325; the number of berths granted was 105.

Within the past year thirty-one berths were cancelled or relinquished by the owners thereof.

The number of berths under license or authorized to be licensed in the province of Manitoba and the Territories is 239, and on Dominion lands in the province of British Columbia, 244. In the Yukon Territory 100 berths have been granted, covering a total area of 263.61 square miles.

The number of berths covered by permits on July 1, 1903, was 92.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

LICENSEES of Dominion Lands in the Province of Manitoba and in the Northwest Territories.

Limit.	License.	Name.	Locality.	Area. Sq. Miles.
1	10	D. E. Sprague.....	Roseau and Pine rivers.....	} 9.50
2	10	" .....	" .....	
9 <sup>1</sup>	15	Geo. Burn .....	Red river .....	
9 <sup>2</sup>	15	" .....	" .....	
9 <sup>3</sup>	15	" .....	" .....	
9 <sup>5</sup>	15	D. R. Fraser, A. R. McDonald, and John Walter.....	" .....	8.55
9 <sup>6</sup>	15	" .....	" .....	17.50
14	90	John Hanbury .....	Shell river.....	3.20
15	91	" .....	" .....	6.00
23	92	" .....	" .....	4.25
25	233	" .....	" .....	2.50
25 <sup>a</sup>	233	Merchants Bank of Canada.....	" .....	9.25
26 <sup>a</sup>	122	J. Hanbury.....	" .....	5.17
27 <sup>a</sup>	140	" .....	" .....	11.50
36, No. 1	99	Peter McLaren.....	South Fork of Old Man river.....	3.00
36 " 2	99	" .....	" .....	5.25
36 " 3	99	" .....	" .....	5.48
36 " 4	99	" .....	" .....	3.75
36 " 5	99	" .....	" .....	10.00
36 " 6	99	" .....	" .....	2.80
36 " 7	99	" .....	" .....	7.40
36 " 8	99	" .....	" .....	1.20
36 " 9	99	" .....	" .....	1.44
36 " 10	99	" .....	" .....	5.67
36 " 11	99	" .....	" .....	3.90
36 <sup>a</sup> " 1	117	" .....	" .....	28.13
36 <sup>a</sup> " 2	117	" .....	" .....	8.25
36 <sup>a</sup> " 3	117	" .....	Middle fork of Old Man river.....	8.75
36 <sup>a</sup> " 4	117	" .....	" .....	2.73
36 <sup>a</sup> " 5	117	" .....	" .....	2.25
42	32	Samuel Griggs, D. S. Perris.....	Swan river .....	50.00
48	112	John Hanbury .....	Little Boggy creek .....	5.54
66 or A	33	Geo. Burn .....	Near junction of Rabbit creek.....	47.83
80	45	The Alberta Railway & Coal Co.	Near south fork of Old Man river.....	50.00
92	53	Red Deer Lumber Co. ....	Little Swan river .....	25.00
105	39	Alberta Lumber Co. ....	Red Deer river .....	47.00
106	36	" .....	" .....	47.75
179	86	P. McLaren .....	Middle fork Old Man river.....	47.75
185	37	Alberta Lumber Co. ....	Red Deer river .....	48.75
186	38	" .....	" .....	47.70
199	46	" .....	South s. Clearwater lake.....	51.24
200	46	" .....	" .....	50.21
203	46	" .....	" .....	50.40
204	46	" .....	" .....	49.91
242	46	" .....	" .....	50.04
245	49	Geo. Burn .....	Little Red river .....	50.00
252	115	P. McLaren .....	Red Deer river .....	17.70
253	114	" .....	" .....	11.76
292	183	Chas. Beck .....	North fork High river.....	47.08
302	83	John Walter, D. R. Fraser, A. R. McDonald .....	North Saskatchewan river .....	3.75
318 <sup>e</sup>	88	Eau Claire & Bow River Lum- ber Co. ....	Bow river.....	16.50
318 <sup>f</sup>	88	" .....	" .....	16.00
318 <sup>h</sup>	88	" .....	" .....	6.00
318 <sup>i</sup>	88	" .....	" .....	4.00
318 <sup>j</sup>	88	" .....	" .....	5.63
320	80	Geo. Burn .....	Fox and Upper Rabbit creek .....	50.00
417 <sup>b</sup>	88	Eau Claire & Bow River Lum- ber Co. ....	Bow river.....	7.50
425	50	Alberta Lumber Co. ....	South s. Clearwater lake.....	35.25
435	176	P. McLaren .....	Red Deer river .....	48.93
468	176	The executors of late Jas. Quinn	Little Red river .....	50.00
474	79	Geo. Burn .....	Sandy lake .....	50.00
496	87	D. R. Fraser, A. R. McDonald & John Walter.....	North Saskatchewan river.....	35.32
544	113	Wm. Robinson.....	Bad Throat river.....	5.60
546	331	Imperial Bank of Canada.....	" .....	30.42

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

LICENSEES of Dominion Lands in the Province of Manitoba and in the Northwest Territories—*Continued.*

Limit.	License.	Name.	Locality.	Area.
				Sq. m.
5500 & P	126	A. J. G. A. Lammers....	Bow river. ....	27.37
551d	173	T. & J. Shaw.....	Tp. 23, R. 19, W. P. M.....	18.00
552	319	La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine de St. Albert and Mgr. Grouhard....	Cascade river.....	5.00
554	124	D. E. Sprague.....	Two islands in Whitemouth river.	2.00
563	Not issued.	Pas Band of Indians .....	West end Salt channel.....	0.39
567 <sup>3</sup>	196	P. McArthur.....	Fairford river.....	8.00
567 <sup>4</sup>	196	" .....	" .....	13.40
567 <sup>5</sup>	196	" .....	" .....	16.20
568	393	D. E. Sprague.....	Tp. 18, R. 7, E. P. M.....	16.38
569	170	J. Lineham.....	South Fork Sheep river.....	21.33
571	330	Jas. Shaw.....	Tps. 25 & 26, R. 25, W. P. M. ....	33.63
573	Not issued.	Dept. of Indian Affairs.....	Tp. 9, R. 3, W. 4th M. ....	11.35
578	265	Wm. and Moses Ritchey .....	Tp. 23, R. 18, W. 1st M.....	9.49
579	213	Wm. D. Lineham.....	High river.....	33.33
583	143	Jos. Wray.....	Tp. 1, rges. 27 & 28, W. 4th M....	4.00
603	201	Thomas & Co.....	Tp. 18, R. 3, E. 1st M.....	2.00
592	174	Thomas & Co.....	Tp. 18, R. 3, E. P. M.....	1.75
594	190	John Lineham.....	South Fork Sheep river.....	6.13
598	192	Jas. Sanderson.....	Tp. 52, R. 1, W. 3rd M.....	6.00
606	206	H. B. de Wolf.....	North Fork Old Man river.....	3.00
615	217	Executors of estate of late F. A. Fairchild.....	Tps. 18 & 19, R. 19, Tp. 19, R. 20, W. P. M.....	6.31
616	225	Geo. Burn.....	Stony lake.....	35.00
616a	225	" .....	" .....	3.59
621	270	Wm. Robinson.....	Bad Throat river.....	9.00
624 <sup>1</sup>	237	D. E. Sprague.....	Between Lake of the Woods and Whitemouth river.....	5.00
624 <sup>2</sup>	237	" .....	" .....	22.75
624 <sup>3</sup>	237	" .....	" .....	1.60
624 <sup>4</sup>	237	" .....	" .....	3.00
624 <sup>5</sup>	237	" .....	" .....	3.00
633	230	Jas. Sanderson.....	Tps. 51 & 52, R. 1, W. 3rd M.....	4.12
676	263	Frank L. Engman.....	Tp. 19, R. 18, W. P. M.....	1.00
691	272	Geo. Burn.....	District of Saskatchewan.....	10.19
698	271	" .....	Tp. 23, R. 4, W. 3rd M.....	5.00
702	291	J. D. McArthur.....	Lake Winnipeg.....	50.60
708	346	Wm. Cowan.....	Stony creek.....	2.30
710	332	W. Cowan.....	Near Sandy lake.....	43.97
714	519	J. H. Sanderson.....	Tp. 52, R. 3 & 4, W. 3.....	3.60
716	287	Capt. Wm. Robinson.....	Black river.....	11.50
729	289	Jas. Sanderson.....	Tps. 52, rges. 1 & 2, W. 3rd M....	6.02
733	338	Peter McArthur.....	Shoal river.....	15.00
734	338	" .....	Swan lake.....	
735	338	" .....	" .....	
736	338	" .....	" .....	
737	338	" .....	" .....	
742	248	John Hanbury.....	Tp. 30, R. 30, W. P. M.....	6.24
745	252	Wm. Robinson.....	Bad Throat river.....	8.00
752	256	Wm. Peden.....	Tp. 20, R. 22, W. P. M.....	6.00
754	249	J. T. Thomas.....	Tp. 18, R. 3, E. P. M.....	0.50
759	286	J. D. McArthur.....	Lake Winnipeg.....	2.00
761	438	" .....	Tp. 14, R. 11, E. P. M.....	4.93
784	250	Wm. Smibert.....	Tp. 8, rge. 3, W. 4th M.....	1.00
788	296	D. R. Fraser.....	Tp. 52, R. 4, W. 5th M.....	4.25
795	292	J. Hanbury.....	Tps. 28 & 29, R. 29, W.....	3.00
801	288	W. Cowan.....	Stony creek.....	1.00
802	346	" .....	" .....	3.55
814	281	Theo. A. Burrows.....	Tps. 31, 32 & 33, R. 22, W. P. M....	15.00
815	294	Jas. Drake.....	On east side Lake Winnipeg.....	4.00
823	337	Mackenzie, Mann & Co.....	" .....	44.27
824	336	Peter McArthur.....	" .....	15.00
825	277	G. B. Housser.....	Tp. 22, R. 18, W. P. M.....	36.00
838	302	P. McArthur.....	Red Deer point.....	15.00
848	304	A. J. Bell.....	Tp. 52, R. 1, W. 3rd M.....	8.54
849	362	James A. Powell.....	Half Moon lake.....	3.00
856	344	Jas. Drake.....	Bad Throat river.....	12.25

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

LICENSEES of Dominion Lands in the Province of Manitoba and in the Northwest Territories—*Continued.*

Limit.	License.	Name.	Locality.	Area. Sq. m.
857	333	J. D. McArthur	Tp. 15, R. 11, E. P. M.	9.94
862	347	Wm. Cowan & Co.	Crossing of Shoal creek	1.00
863	354	G. A. Love	On Lobstick	6.89
864	343	John Walter	Tp. 50, R. 3, W. 5th M.	1.72
866	352	Thos. Fulton	Tp. 38, R. 5, W. 2nd M.	18.00
867	407	William Robinson	North of Hole river	8.00
868	361	J. H. Sanderson	Tp. 53, R. 3, W. 3rd M.	28.12
869	355	Wm. Robinson	Lake Winnipeg	21.00
881	369	John Walter	Tp. 51, Rgs. 23, 26 W. 4th M.	1.75
884	363	Indian Dept.	Tps. 9, 10, Rgs. 29, 30 W. 4th M.	2.00
886	364	"	Tp. 10, R. 30, W. 4th M.	2.00
887	372	Deering Implement Co.	Tp. 51, R. 26, W. 4th M.	6.00
888	377	Messrs. M. & J. Ritchie	Tp. 22, R. 17, W. P. M.	3.75
889	380	Moore & Sanderson	Saskatchewan river	3.00
890	381	"	"	3.00
891	382	"	"	3.00
892	383	"	"	3.00
893	384	"	"	3.00
894	385	"	"	3.00
895	386	"	"	2.00
896	387	"	"	3.00
897	390	"	Pine creek	3.00
900	405	J. H. McClure	Tp. 19, R. 2, E. P. M.	7.00
915	417	E. H. Moore & J. H. Sanderson	Saskatchewan river	6.00
916	418	"	"	3.00
918	416	J. D. McArthur	Lake Winnipeg	14.00
920	422	E. H. Moore & J. H. Sanderson	Saskatchewan and Carrot rivers	50.00
921	421	"	White Loon lake	50.00
924	420	John H. McClure	Tp. 19, R. 2, E. P. M.	5.00
927	419	"	Tp. 18, R. 1 and Tp. 19, R. 2, E. P. M.	4.00
928	445	S. J. Eccles	Tps. 1, 52, R. 26, W. 4th M.	2.00
931	432	Robinson & Co.	Tps. 16, 17, R. 4, E. P. M.	4.00
944	430	Peter McArthur	Tps. 22, 29, R. 17, W. P. M.	1.50
945	442	Jas. H. Sanderson	Tp. 53, R. 2, W. 3rd M.	2.84
946	446	James Sanderson	Tp. 52, Rgs. 1, 2, W. 3rd M.	3.50
949	441	Foulger & Rowley	Tps. 45, 46, 47, R. 1, W. 5th M.	6.00
950	444	K. Finnsson	Tp. 23, Rgs. 3, 4, E. P. M.	0.75
954	463	E. H. Moore & J. H. Sanderson	Sucker creek	24.00
955	447	W. S. Dwinnell	Wolf river	1.25
956	454	J. F. Featherstonhaugh	Near Buck lake	2.84
958	464	A. W. Fraser	Tps. 40, 41, Rgs. 5, 6, W. 2nd M.	40.00
960	453	Thos. Mackie	Crooked and Carrot rivers	50.00
961	450	Wm. Cowan	"	50.00
962	451	W. S. Dwinnell	Buck lake	2.00
963	452	"	"	5.33
964	448	Thos. Mackie	Carrot river	32.00
965	449	"	White Loon lake	25.00
965a	459	J. D. McArthur	Tp. 13, R. 12, E. P. M.	6.00
967	440	"	Tp. 14, R. 10, E. P. M.	36.00
968	459	W. S. Dwinnell	Wolf river	8.00
970	47	"	Buck lake	1.00
971	456	"	Wolf river	1.10
972	455	"	Near Pigeon lake	9.00
974	462	Thos. Mackie	Greenwood river	24.00
976	467	J. T. Thomas	Tp. 18, Rgs. 3, 4, E. P.	1.57
977	472	W. Cowan, J. H. Sanderson & E. H. Moore	Tps. 44, Rgs. 12, 13, W. 3 & 4 M.	16.00
980	476	Thos. Mackie	Near Crooked creek	20.00
981	482	"	Red Deer river	50.00
982	46	K. & H. McDonald	"	50.00
984	479	R. L. Findlay	Tp. 14, R. 1, W. 5th M.	0.50
985	478	Wm. Robinson	Red Deer river	8.00
986	484	Theo. A. Burrows	Tps. 27, 28, 29, Rgs. 24, 25 & 26, W. 1st M.	50.00
987	490	A. L. Wells	Lake Winnipeg	09.73
988	492	A. W. Fraser	Tps. 40 & 41, Rgs. 4, 5 & 6, W. 1st M.	20.00

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

LICENSEES of Dominion Lands in the Province of Manitoba and in the Northwest Territories—*Concluded.*

Limit.	License.	Name.	Locality.	Area.
				Sq. m.
992	497	Theo. A. Burrows.....	Tps. 39 & 40, Rgs. 26 & 27, W. P. M.	40'00
998	504	Wm. Jefferson.....	Tp. 20, R. 1, W. P. M.	1'00
999	496	E. W. Stone.....	Tp. 24, R. 10, W. 5th M.	1'00
1000	499	Theo. A. Burrows.....	Tp. 39, R. 10, W. 2nd M.	5'00
1001	501	".....	Tp. 41, R. 11, W. 2nd M.	6'00
1002	500	".....	Tp. 42, R. 11, W. 2nd M.	4'00
1007	509	W. J. Webster.....	Buck lake.....	2'00
1008	507	D. R. Fraser & Co.....	Buck Lake creek.....	4'50
1009	506	W. S. Dwinnell.....	Wolf creek.....	2'65
1011	513	A. J. Adamson.....	Candle lake.....	15'00
1012	524	Drake, Telford & Blakely.....	Lake Winnipeg.....	8'00
1013	510	David Ross.....	Tp. 5, R. 13, E. P. M.	50'00
1014	527	Wm. Robinson.....	Bad Throat river.....	2'50
1015	526	D. H. Telford.....	Bloodvein Bay, Lake Winnipeg..	12'00
1016	521	Wm. Robinson.....	Lake Winnipeg.....	4'00
1019	522	J. W. Blain & Thos. McKilvey	Tp. 45, R. 2, W. 5th M.	1'00
1021	523	M. Otterbine.....	Tp. 29, R. 5, W. 3rd M.	2'00
1022	529	J. W. Bain & Thos. McKilvey.	Tp. 46, R. 2, W. 5th M.	3'25
1023	530	Al. Wells.....	Lake Winnipeg.....	10'00
1025	540	William Cowan.....	Tp. 53, R. 1, W. 3rd M.	2'00
1026	555	T. H. Stewart.....	Tp. 51, R. 27, W. 4th M.	1'75
1027	548	W. & J. Rutherford.....	Tp. 8 R. 3, W. 4th M.	2'00
1029	545	Andrew Strang.....	Tp. 44, R. 12, W. 2nd M.	1'00
1030	551	S. J. Eccles.....	Tp. 51, R. 27, W. 4th M.	1'00
1031	556	Imperial Pulp Co.....	North Saskatchewan river.....	118'25
1036	559	De Wolf & Carscadden.....	Tp. 9, R. 30, W. 4th M.	0'10
1037	558	W. H. Barry.....	Bad Throat river.....	10'00
1040	561	McDonald, McDonald and Frith	Tps. 40 & 41, Rgs. 5 & 6, W. 5th M.	4'00
1042	568	S. J. Eccles.....	Tps. 50 & 51, R. 27, W. 4th M.	2'00
1045	573	Swan River Lumber Co.....	Tp. 36, R. 24, W. 1st M.	1'00
1046	577	T. A. Burrows.....	Tps. 56 & 57, R. 5, W. 5th M.	40'00
1047	578	".....	Tps. 43 & 44, Rgs. 28 & 29, W. 1st M.	50'00
1048	580	Wm. Cowan.....	About Tp. 51, Rgs. 3 to 17, W. 3rd M.	250'00
1049	581	John McBain.....	".....	250'00
1050	575	Kenneth & Hector McDonald..	Goose lake.....	125'00
1051	576	A. W. Fraser.....	Etoimami river.....	30'00
1052	579	Imperial Pulp Co.....	Brazeau river.....	2'50
1054	590	T. A. Burrows.....	Tp. 38, R. 27, W. 1st M.	1'00
1056	591	W. J. Webster.....	Tp. 51, R. 27, W. 4th M.	1'00
1058	593	Imperial Pulp Co.....	Brazeau river.....	2'50
1061	594	H. & K. McDonald and C. W. Frith.....	Tps. 20 & 21, R. 1, E. P. M.	7'00
1062	586	P. McArthur.....	Lake Winnipegosis.....	1'00
1063	587	".....	".....	39'00
1064	588	".....	".....	34'00
1065	598	W. B. McPherson.....	Tp. 40, Rgs. 2 & 3, and Tp. 40, R. 3, W. 5th M.	4'50
1067	607	Clayton Peterson.....	Tps. 48 & 49, R. 23, and Tp. 49, R. 24, W. 2nd M.	16'00
1068	610	T. A. Burrows.....	Tp. 55, R. 5, W. 5th M.	5'25
Total area.....				4,077 45

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## LICENSEES of Dominion Lands within the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia.

Limit.	License.	Name.	Locality.	Area.
Aa, Bb	119	Yorkshire Guarantee & Securities Corporation (Ltd.)	South of Cheam Indian Reserve...	680 acres.
B	102	British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co.	Tp. 7, lot 362, G. 1, New West....	3,320 "
H	108	British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co.	Tp. 2, lot 33, Bk. 5, R. 2, W. 6th M	960 "
K	107	Grant & Kerr	Tp. 2, Dist. New West.....	360 "
L	109	British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co.	Tp. 7, New West.....	480 "
M	159	Grant & Kerr	Stave river.....	541 "
O	184	The Vancouver Power Co (Ltd.)	Tp. 39 North, Dist. New West....	960 "
Q	141	Grant & Kerr	Tp. 1, Dist. New West.....	320 "
R	120	The Brunette Saw Mill Co.	Tp. 2, Rgs. 1, 2, Dist. New West..	2,720 "
T	121	The British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co.	"	160 "
V	175	W. A. Allan	Tp. 5, Rgs. 27 and 28, W. 6th M..	1,728 "
W	138	Dobbie, Davidson & Strathy...	Tps. 4, 2, 12, Dist. New West....	10,704 "
X	197	G. D. Brynner	Tp. 15, East of Coast M.....	4,640 "
Y No. 1	182	Mossom Boyd Co.	Upper and Lower Lillooet lakes...	1,493 "
Y No. 2	182	"	"	1,600 "
Z No. 1	154	Davidson, Henderson & Strathy	Tp. 15, East of Coast M.....	8,300-80 "
Z No. 2	154	"	"	"
3	103	W. C. Wells	Kicking Horse river.....	2-00 sq. m.
5	134	J. R. & T. J. Reilly	Kicking Horse river and Beaver creek	11-65 "
14	204	Columbia River Lumber Co...	Columbia river.....	24-00 "
15	204	"	"	22-53 "
16	200	"	"	15-55 "
17	241	"	"	16-50 "
19	370	"	"	25-00 "
20	142	T. & J. Long	Blue Water river.....	34-80 "
27	130	Columbia River Lumber Co.	"	1-00 "
29	202	W. C. Wells	Tp. 25, R. 19, W. 5th M.....	13-16 "
30	257	Columbia River Lumber Co.	Columbia river.....	4-40 "
32	391	"	Illecillewaet river.....	640 acres.
33 No. 1	146	E. H. Heaps & Co.	Stave river and Stave lake.....	1,024 "
33 No. 2	146	Brunette Saw Mill Co.	"	2,803-20 "
33 No. 3	146	E. H. Heaps & Co.	"	342 "
33 No. 4	146	"	"	155 "
36	123	Thomas W. Patterson	Tp. 39, G. 1, Dist. New West....	1,371-20 "
38	169	Wm. Caldwell	Coquitlam and Gold creek.....	14-50 sq. m.
40 No. 1	371	Columbia River Lumber Co.	Stony creek.....	6-25 "
40 No. 2	371	"	"	4-00 "
42	177	"	Columbia River.....	8-50 "
43	162	E. A. Wilmott & Co.	Tps. 4, 5, R. 28, W. 6th M.....	1,685 acres.
44 No. 1	167	Brunette Saw Mill Co.	Bks. 12, 3, 4, Province British C.	396-70 "
44 No. 2	167	"	"	570 "
44 No. 3	167	"	"	500 "
44 No. 4	167	"	"	659-81 "
44 No. 5	221	"	Lillooet river.....	160 "
45	389	Columbia River Lumber Co.	Spallumcheen river.....	24-50 sq. m.
46	181	W. A. Allan	Tp. 5, Rgs. 27 and 28, W. 6th M..	760 acres.
47	205	Columbia River Lumber Co.	Blackwater creek.....	22-66 sq. m.
48 No. 1	345	J. E. Murphy	Near James lake.....	1,568 acres.
48 No. 2	345	"	"	588-80 "
48 No. 3	345	"	"	126-08 "
48 No. 4	345	"	"	698-30 "
48 No. 5	345	"	"	556-70 "
50c	155	North Pacific Lumber Co.	Chilliwack river.....	6-720 acres.
52	157	Hastings Shingle Manufact. Co.	Tp. 39, New West dist.....	876-30 "
55	322	North Pacific Lumber Co.	Tp. 19, 22, 25, East Coast M..	15-900 "
57	150	The British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co.	Tp. 16, District N. West.....	1,920 "
58	137	Thos. W. Patterson	Tp. 39, Dist. N. West.....	480 "
61	153	Yorkshire Guarantee & Securities Corporation (Ltd.)	Tps. 2, 3, R. 29, W. 6th M.....	130-33 "
63	194	Harrison River Mills Co.	Harrison lake.....	960-64 "
64	187	E. E. Ward	Illecillewaet river.....	947-20 "

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

LICENSEES of Dominion Lands within the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia.—*Continued.*

Limit.	Licence.	Name.	Locality.	Area.
65	305	Columbia River Lumber Co.	Wait-a-bit creek	27 acres.
66	180	"	Sec. 24, Tp. 20, R. 10, W. 6th M.	382 "
67	320	Chas. J. Carrière	Hospital creek	960 "
69	149	C. Killam	Tp. 39, W. Coast M.	354 "
70	321	Columbia River Lumber Co.	Columbia river	50 sq. m.
71	163	"	Tp. 22, Rgs. 10, 11, W. 6th M.	2,560 acres.
72	186	"	Salmon Arm of Shuswap lake	472 sq. m.
73	306	"	Columbia river	18 "
74	307	"	"	27 "
77	148	H. H. Strathy	Tp. 39, Dist. New West.	384 acres.
78	165	Columbia River Lumber Co.	Tp. 21, R. 10, W. 6th M.	153 sq. m.
79	198	G. D. Brymner	Tps. 3, 4, Rgs. 3, 4, W. 7th M.	2,240 acres.
80	172	H. H. Strathy	Tp. 4, R. 4, W. 6th M.	149 "
81	342	The British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co.	Tp. 16, New West.	960 "
83a	356	North Pacific Lumber Co.	Railway Belt, B. C.	362 "
83b	356	"	"	680 "
86	410	British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co.	New West district	420 "
87	262	British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co.	Tps. 2 and 38, R. 1, W.	640 "
88	185	Genelle Bros.	Columbia river	422 sq. m.
91	191	Martin Bros.	Tributary Harrison L.	1 "
94	210	Thos. W. Patterson	Tp. 39, W. Coast M.	480 acres.
96	188	E. H. Heaps & Co.	Stave river	641 "
98	411	British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co.	Near Stave Lake	400 "
99	412	British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co.	Tp. 41, New West dist.	800 "
101	198	G. D. Brymner	Tps. 3, 4, W. 7th M.	16386 "
103	189	Grant and Kerr	Stave river	163 "
105	308	Columbia River Lumber Co.	Columbia river	6 sq. m.
106	392	C. E. Stephen	Stave river	4699 acres.
110	358	Thos. W. Patterson	Tp. 39, Dist. New West.	698 "
111	211	"	"	640 "
112	335	The Fred Robinson Lumber Co.	Columbia river	3 sq. m.
113	334	"	"	3 "
114	297	Genelle Bros.	"	847 "
116	329	A. E. Phipps	Beaver river	4 sq. m.
117	328	"	"	4 "
118	273	The Fred. Robinson Lumber Co.	Columbia river	919 "
119	219	Columbia River Lumber Co.	Salmon arm of Shuswap lake	393 acres.
123	268	The Fred. Robinson Lumber Co.	Tp. 23, R. 2, W. 6th M.	240 "
125	323	Brunette Saw Mill Co.	Near Burrard inlet	530 "
127	278	Genelle Bros. & Co.	Columbia river	1,920 "
128	318	"	"	640 "
129	279	Peter Genelle & Co.	Tp. 22, R. 10, W. 6th M.	2,120 "
134	239	"	Tp. 22, R. 10, W. 6th M.	176 "
138	317	Brunette Saw Mill Co.	Tp. 18, E. of Coast M.	1,02080 "
144	314	Harrison River Mills, Timber & Trading Co.	Harrison lake	216 "
145	315	"	"	216 "
148	253	Wm. Sulley	Stave lake	329 "
150	295	E. H. Heaps & Co.	"	198 "
152	298	The Fred. Robinson Lumber Co.	Fish river and Coyd creek	1,920 "
153	299	"	"	320 "
154	300	"	"	320 "
155	301	"	"	800 "
158	309	North Pacific Lumber Co.	Chillweyuk river	440 "
159	310	"	"	600 "
160	311	"	"	720 "
161	312	"	"	560 "
162	313	"	"	440 "
163	314	"	"	320 "
171	260	Shuswap Milling Co.	Tp. 20, R. 13, W. 6th M.	1 sq. m.
173	280	J. & A. Tretheway	Tp. 2, R. 29, W. 6th M.	5380 acres.
176	264	British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co.	Tp. 1, W. of the coast M.	320 "

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## LICENSEES of Dominion Lands within the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia—Continued.

Limit.	License.	Name.	Locality.	Area.
117	327	Pacific Coast Lumber Co.	Coquihalla river.	1,038 acres.
185	276	E. H. Heaps & Co.	Tp. 4, ranges 2 & 3, W. 7th M.	582' 40 "
186	275	Peter Genelle & Co.	Columbia river.	480 "
205	341	J. D. Breeze		1,457 "
206	324	Columbia River Lumber Co.		6' 50 sq. mi.
207	339	The Fred. Robinson Lumber Co.		4' 25 "
209	357	G. E. Farrer	In Tp. 39, W. C. M.	307 acres.
213	348	The West Coast Timber Co.	On North Arm Burrard inlet.	950 "
216	351	Grant & Kerr.	On Stave river.	580 "
223	360	Kwong Man Tai & Co.	In Tp. 23, E. C. M.	640 "
225	366	P. Ryan	In Tp. 25, R. 28, W. 5th M.	3' 875 sq. mi.
227	368	Harrison River Mills, Timber & Trading Co.	In Tp. 3, R. 30, W. 6th M.	80 acres.
228	374	Grant & Kerr.	Near North Arm Burrard inlet.	731 "
231	375	Columbia River Lumber Co.	In Tp. 23, R. 18, W. 5th M.	1' 00 sq. mi.
232	376	"	In Tp. 23, R. 20, W. 5th M.	1' 50 "
233	379	P. Ryan	On west of Adams lake.	23 "
234	388	Grant & Kerr.	In Tp. 25, E. C. M.	140 acres.
235	469	P. Ryan	In Tp. 23, R. 28, W. 5th M.	6' 75 sq. mi.
236	403	T. Allen.	On east side of Pitt lake.	136 acres.
237	394	P. Ryan	Near S. boundary of Ry. belt.	35' 00 sq. mi.
238	395	D. G. Cooper.	"	15' 00 "
239	396	Columbia River Lumber Co.	Shuswap lake.	35' 00 "
240	397	P. Ryan		20' 00 "
241	398	Columbia River Lumber Co.	Seymour Arm, Shuswap lake.	15' 00 "
242	399	"	Tp. 21, R. 11, W. 6th M.	9' 87 "
243	400	D. G. Cooper et al.	Tp. 24, R. 4, W. 6th M.	20' 25 "
244	401	Columbia River Lumber Co.	Tp. 24, R. 5, W. 6th M.	25' 00 "
245	402	"	Tp. 23, R. 6, W. 6th M.	21' 13 "
246	404	K. Mikuni.	Burrard inlet.	473' 25 acres.
248	406	The Harrison River Mills, Trading & Lumber Co.	Tp. 3, R. 30, W. 6th M.	135' 00 "
249	408	The Fred. Robinson Lumber Co.	Columbia river.	10' 00 "
250	414	The Columbia River Lumber Co.	Tp. 21, R. 10, W. 6th M.	1' 13 sq. mi.
251	429	Yorkshire Guarantee & Securities Corporation (Ltd.).	Harrison lake.	3,520 acres.
253	423	P. Ryan	Tp. 25, R. 28, W. 5th M.	22' 50 sq. mi.
254	424	Harrison River Mills, Timber & Trading Co.	Chehalis creek.	638 acres.
255	425	Columbia River Lumber Co.	Tp. 25, R. 21, W. 6th M.	0' 87 sq. mi.
256	426	"	Tp. 23, R. 18, W. 5th M.	1' 25 "
257	427	"	Tp. 23, R. 18, W. 5th M.	0' 75 "
258	428	"	Tp. 24, R. 18, W. 5th M.	1' 75 "
259	431	British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co.	Tp. 16, E. C. M.	0' 50 "
260	436	Columbia River Lumber Co.	Tp. 23, R. 18, W. 5th M.	0' 75 "
261	437	"	Tp. 23, R. 18, W. 5th M.	0' 30 "
262	435	"	Tp. 23, R. 18, W. 5th M.	0' 25 "
263	433	The Ashcroft Water, Electric & Improvement Co.	Adams lake.	18' 00 "
264	443	Harrison River Mills, Timber & Trading Co.	Chehalis creek.	427 acres.
268	460	E. H. Heaps & Co.	Stave lake.	960 "
269	466	Jas. C. Shields	Lillooet lake.	120 "
270	473	The West Coast Timber Co.	Burrard inlet.	320 "
271	470	Peter Ryan	Tp. 25, R. 27, W. 5th M.	7' 38 sq. mi.
272	471	Harrison River Mills, Timber & Trading Co.	Chehalis creek.	1,109 acres.
273	477	The West Coast Timber Co.	Burrard Inlet.	160 "
274	481	J. Duncan	Tp. 3, R. 29, W. 6th M.	95 "
275	483	Harrison River Mills, Timber & Trading Co.	Tp. 24, E. of Coast M.	800 "
276	485	Columbia River Lumber Co.	Tp. 25, R. 21, W. 5th M.	0' 63 sq. mi.
277	487	"	Tp. 25, R. 21, W. 5th M.	1' 25 "
278	488	"	Tp. 24, R. 19, W. 5th M.	1' 63 "
279	491	The Fred. Robinson Lumber Co.	Columbia river.	3' 00 "
280	489	The Harrison River Mills, Timber & Trading Co.	Chehalis or Swash creek.	640 acres.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

LICENSEES of Dominion Lands within the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia—*Continued.*

Limit.	License.	Name.	Locality.	Area.
281	495	The Fraser River Lumber Co.	Harrison lake.....	584 acres.
283	516	The West Coast Lumber Co.	Tp. 6, R. 7, W. 7th M. ....	240 "
284	493	The Harrison River Mills, Timber & Trading Co.	Tp. 4, R. 30, W. 6th M. ....	160 "
285	494	Columbia River Lumber Co.	Tp. 22, R. 4, W. 6th M. ....	6'50 sq. m.
287	498	"	Tp. 19, R. 8, W. 6th M. ....	160 acres.
289	502	The Fred. Robinson Lumber Co.	Tp. 23, R. 2, W. 6th M. ....	4 sq. m.
290	503	C. W. Brown & M. G. Van Nostrand.....	Pitt lake.....	800 acres.
291	505	J. C. Shields.....	Tp. 22, R. 16, W. 6th M. ....	2'50 sq. m.
292	511	Fred. Robinson.....	Mountain creek.....	6'00 "
293	514	Grant & Kerr.....	Tp. 1, W. C. M. ....	320 acres.
294	515	"	Tp. 6, R. 7, W. 7th M. ....	240 "
295	517	Columbia River Lumber Co.	Tp. 29, Rgs. 24 & 25, W. 5th M. ....	23 sq. m.
296	518	J. C. Shields.....	Tps. 2 & 3, R. 28, W. 6th M. ....	1,500 acres.
298	520	J. C. Browne.....	Stathloo creek.....	1,280 "
299	528	Vancouver Power Co., Ltd.	In Tp. 39, E. of C. Mer. and Tp. 5, R. 7, W. 7th M. ....	1,280 acres.
300	531	Harrison River Mills Timber and Trading Co.	In Tp. 5, R. 23, W. 6th M. ....	880 "
301	532	Jas. C. Shields.....	In Tp. 25, R. 8, W. 6th M. ....	16 sq. m.
302	533	D. C. Cameron.....	Siwash Lake.....	3,360 acres.
303	534	Fred. Robinson Lumber Co.	In Tp. 23, R. 2, W. 6th M. ....	1 sq. m.
304	535	Thos. W. Greer.....	Coquitlam River.....	210 acres.
305	536	Daniel Robinson.....	In Tp. 20, R. 10, W. 6th M. ....	1'78 sq. m.
306	537	Columbia River Lumber Co.	In Tps. 21 and 22, R. 11, W. 6th M. ....	1'75 "
307	538	W. R. Spencer.....	In Tp. 6, R. 7, W. 7th M. ....	80 acres.
308	539	Harrison River Mills Timber and Trading Co.	Stathloo Creek.....	1,280 "
Bk. No. 1.				
309	542	E. H. Heaps & Co.	In about Tps. 4 and 5, Rgs. 2 and 3, W. 7th M. ....	3,638'84 "
Bk. No. 2.				
309	542	"	In about Tps. 4 and 5, Rgs. 2 and 3, W. 7th M. ....	2,080 "
310	541	J. A. Bremner.....	In Tp. 7, R. 28, W. 6th M. ....	1,920 "
311	543	Malcolm G. Jeffries.....	Harrison lake.....	224 "
312	544	J. A. Bremner.....	In Tp. 6, R. 28, W. 6th M. ....	1,440 "
313	549	Malcolm G. Jeffries.....	Harrison lake.....	1,080 "
314	547	E. H. Heaps & Co.	In Tp. 15, E. of the Coast Mer. ....	1,120 "
315	546	H. A. Shaw.....	Tp. 26, R. 8, W. 6th M. ....	1'25 sq. m.
316	550	R. R. Hall.....	Columbia River.....	3 "
317	553	G. E. Farrer.....	In Tp. 39, E. of the Coast Mer. ....	320 acres.
318	554	Malcolm G. Jeffries.....	Harrison lake.....	1,080 "
319	552	J. C. Brown.....	In Tp. 18, E. of Coast Mer. ....	1,280 "
320	557	Geo. E. Drew.....	In Tp. 1, R. 28, W. 6th M. ....	3,408 "
321	569	Malcolm G. Jeffries.....	Harrison lake.....	1,080 "
322	562	"	In Tp. 5, R. 28, W. 6th M. ....	2,260 "
323	563	Geo. E. Drew.....	Harrison lake.....	960 "
324	564	Harrison River Mills Timber and Trading Co.	Silver creek.....	960 "
326	567	Chas. R. Skene.....	In Tp. 23, R. 4, W. 6th M. ....	1 sq. m.
327	574	Malcolm G. Jeffries.....	In Tp. 6, R. 28, and Tp. 5, R. 29, W. 6th M. ....	3'50 "
328	571	F. Robinson.....	Beaver river.....	2 "
329	572	"	"	3 "
330	570	The British Columbia Exploration Syndicate, Ltd.	In Tp. 19, R. 18, W. 6th M. ....	2'75 "
331	569	Malcolm G. Jeffries.....	Silver creek.....	196 acres.
332	582	Abbotsford Lumber Co.	In Tp. 13, E. of the Coast Mer. ....	640 "
333	583	A. McMillan.....	Akolokex creek.....	23 sq. m.
334	585	Grant & Kerr.....	In Tp. 2, W. of the Coast Mer. ....	120 acres.
335	589	A. McMillan.....	Shuswap lake.....	24 sq. m.
336	592	F. S. Hughes.....	In Tp. 6, R. 7, W. 7th M. ....	159 acres.
337	596	Columbia River Lumber Co.	Columbia river.....	2 sq. m.
338	595	Chas. E. Stephens.....	Pitt lake.....	600 acres.
339	597	Harrison River Mills Timber and Trading Co.	In Tp. 3, R. 30, W. 6th M. ....	154'50 "

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

LICENSEES of Dominion Lands within the Railway Belt of the Province of British Columbia.—*Continue 1.*

Limit.	License.	Name.	Locality.	Area.
340	602	Columbia River Lumber Co....	In Tps. 25 and 26, R. 6, W. 6th M.	20.5 sq. m.
341	599	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	26 "
342	601	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Mountain creek. . . . .	12 "
343	603	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Columbia river. . . . .	10 "
344	600	Fraser River Lumber Co. ....	Pitt lake. . . . .	400 acres.
345	606	Grant & Kerr. . . . .	In Tp. 39, W. of the Coast Mer....	160 "
346	604	J. C. Brown. . . . .	In Tp. 4, R. 3, W. 7th M. . . . .	1,160 "
347	605	Columbia River Lumber Co....	In Tps. 22 and 23, R. 7, W. 6th M.	21.5 sq. m.
349	608	S. A. Mundy <i>et al.</i> . . . . .	In Tp. 22, Rgs. 4 and 5, W. 6th M.	54 "
350	609	Small & Bucklin. . . . .	Pitt lake. . . . .	500 acres.
Total area. . . . .				1,263.02 sq. m.

The following is a list of timber berths under license in the Yukon Territory:—

T. B. No.	Name.	Locality.*	Area.
			Sq. m.
1	D. K. Campbell. . . . .	At the junction of the Lewes river with the Teslin river. . . . .	5.00
2	" " " " " " " " " " " "	At the Junction of McClintock creek with Lake Marsh. . . . .	5.00
3	" " " " " " " " " " " "	At the Junction of the Pelly and Yukon rivers. . . . .	5.00
4	" " " " " " " " " " " "	At the Junction of the Lewer river with the Teslin river. . . . .	5.00
6	" " " " " " " " " " " "	On the west side of Lewes river, at its junction with Lake Labarge. . . . .	5.03
7	" " " " " " " " " " " "	On east side of Lewes River, at its junction with Lake Labarge. . . . .	5.00
8	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Windy arm, Tagish lake. . . . .	5.00
10	A. W. Stevenson & Geo. A. Drummond. . . . .	On a creek tributary of Lake Labarge. . . . .	5.00
11	North American Transportation Co. . . . .	Klondike river. . . . .	5.00
12	The Canadian Yukon Lumber Co. . . . .	Lewes river. . . . .	5.00
14a	" " " " " " " " " " " "	On Lewes river. . . . .	2.00
14b	" " " " " " " " " " " "	On Stewart river. . . . .	3.00
15	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Stewart river. . . . .	5.00
16	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Lake creek. . . . .	5.00
17	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Stewart river. . . . .	5.00
18	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Rosebud creek. . . . .	5.00
19	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Independent creek. . . . .	5.00
20	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Stewart river. . . . .	5.00
21	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	5.00
22	P. E. Mitchell. . . . .	On the west side of Taku arm, Tagish lake. . . . .	5.00
23	The Canadian Yukon Lumber Co. . . . .	Lewes river. . . . .	3.50
25	H. B. McGiverin. . . . .	Klondike river. . . . .	5.00
26	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	5.00
28	Prud'homme & Co. . . . .	On Lewes river, near Five Finger rapids. . . . .	1.00
31	The Yukon Saw Mill Co. . . . .	Yukon river. . . . .	1.00
32	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	1.00
33	J. J. Heney & Wm. Stewart. . . . .	Yukon river and Indian river. . . . .	6.00
34	O. D. H. Partridge. . . . .	On a creek tributary of West arm of Lake Bennett. . . . .	1.00
36	The Canadian Yukon Lumber Co. . . . .	Stewart river. . . . .	4.00
37	" " " " " " " " " " " "	On south side of Stewart river. . . . .	4.00
38	" " " " " " " " " " " "	On a creek tributary of Lake Bennett. . . . .	5.00
39	" " " " " " " " " " " "	On north side of the Stewart river. . . . .	5.00
45	Dawson Electric Light & Power Co. . . . .	Yukon river. . . . .	1.00
46	Jas. A. Ritchie. . . . .	" " " " " " " " " " " "	1.00
49	H. Maitland Kersey. . . . .	Lewes river. . . . .	1.00
50	C. A. Macomber. . . . .	On Yukon river. . . . .	1.00
52	The Kerry Canadian Mill Co. . . . .	" " " " " " " " " " " "	1.00
54	D. A. Matheson. . . . .	Yukon river. . . . .	1.00
55	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	1.00
59	The Canadian Yukon Lumber Co. . . . .	" " " " " " " " " " " "	2.50
60	Thos. O'Harding. . . . .	" " " " " " " " " " " "	1.00

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

List of timber berths under license in the Yukon Territory—*Concluded.*

T. B. No.	Name.	Locality.	Area.  Sq. m.
62	Maitland Kersey	Lewes river	1'00
63	"	"	1'00
66	Yukon Saw Mills Co.	"	1'00
68	Ruth Howard	Crooked creek	1'00
69	Yukon Saw Mill Co.	Moosehide creek	1'00
70	Prud'homme & Co	Lewes river	1'00
71	Yukon Saw Mill Co.	Pelly river	1'00
72	"	Lewes river	1'00
73	"	"	1'00
74	A. Larose	A tributary of the Lewes river	1'00
75	Ruth Howard	Stewart river	1'00
76	S. B. Reynolds	Yukon river	1'00
77	"	"	1'00
79	E. E. Andrews	"	2'50
80	M. King	Lake Bennett	1'00
83	R. Palmer	"	1'00
84	Yukon Saw Mill Co.	Tributary Lewes river	3'00
85	The Joseph Ladue Gold Mining & Development Co.	Yukon river	1'00
86	H. Sonnickson & S. Henry	Stewart river	1'00
87	The Joseph Ladue Gold Mining & Development Co.	At junction of Yukon and White rivers	1'00
88	C. E. Miller	Lewes river	1'00
89	The Joseph Ladue Gold Mining & Development Co.	Yukon river	1'00
90	The Joseph Ladue Gold Mining & Development Co.	Pelly river	1'00
92	Yukon Saw Mill Co.	Tributary of the Lewes river	2'00
93	The Joseph Ladue Gold Mining & Development Co.	Yukon river	1'00
94	Yukon Saw Mill Co.	Pelly river	1'00
95	"	"	1'00
98	Chas. R. Clark	Ballarat creek	1'00
99	The Joseph Ladue Gold Mining & Development Co.	Yukon river	1'00
101	Klondike Mills Co.	On a tributary of the Yukon river	1'00
102	The Canadian Yukon Lumber Co.	Yukon river	1'00
104	North American Transportation & Trad- ing Co.	Cliff Creek	3'11
105	H. Arp	Lake Labarge	1'00
106	E. Berigan	On tributary of the Yukon river	1'00
109	O. W. Hobbs	A tributary of Reindeer creek	1'00
110	A. J. Prud'homme	Lewes river	1'00
111	M. L. Foley	"	1'00
112	"	"	1'00
113	"	Yukon river	1'00
114	The Canadian Yukon Lumber Co.	Stewart river	1'00
115	Klondike Mills Co.	Flat creek	5'00
116	"	Klondike river	5'00
117	G. Munger	"	5'00
118	Klondike Mills Co.	"	5'00
119	"	North Fork of the Klondike river	5'00
120	"	"	5'00
121	G. Munger	"	5'00
122	North American Transportation & Trad- ing Co (Ltd)	"	5'00
123	K. A. McCluskey <i>et al</i>	Yukon river	1'00
124	The Consolidated (Klondike) Gold Fields (Ltd)	Clear creek	5'00
125	H. Kramer, <i>et al</i>	"	1'00
126	J. W. & R. A. McCluskey	"	1'00
127	E. Vachon & O. Chaurest	Klondike river	1'00
128	Welban & Somerville	Moosehide creek	1'00
129	J. H. Davidson	Klondike river	2'00
130	A. J. Prud'homme	Moosehide creek	1'00
131	G. Munger	Klondike river	5'00
132	E. Vachon	"	1'00
133	Matheson & McDonald	Moosehide creek	1'00
Total area			263'61

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TIMBER ON DOMINION LANDS IN MANITOBA, THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, AND WITHIN THE RAILWAY BELT IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

*Licenses.*

A license to cut timber can be acquired only at public competition. A rental of \$5 per square mile is charged for all timber berths, excepting those situated west of Yale, in the province of British Columbia, for which the rental is at the rate of 5 cents per acre per annum.

In addition to the rental, dues at the following rates are charged :—

Sawn lumber, 50 cents per thousand feet, B.M.

Railway ties, eight and nine feet long,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and  $1\frac{3}{4}$  cents charged.

Shingle bolts, 25 cents a cord.

All other products, 5 per cent on the sales.

A license is issued as soon as a berth is granted, but in unsurveyed territory no timber can be cut on the berth until the licensee has made a survey thereof.

*Permits.*

Permits to cut timber are also granted at public competition, except in the case of actual settlers, who require the timber for their own use.

Settlers and others may also obtain permits to cut up to 100 cords of wood for sale without competition.

The dues payable under a permit are from \$1.50 to \$3 per thousand feet B.M., for square timber and saw-logs ; from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per lineal foot for building logs ; from  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to 25 cents per cord for wood ; 1 cent for fence posts ; 3 cents for railway ties, and 20 cents per thousand for singles, or 50 cents per cord for shingle bolts cut in British Columbia.

Homesteaders having no timber of their own are entitled to a permit free of dues to cut the following quantities :—

3,000 lineal feet of building logs, not to exceed 12 inches at butt end. If the timber is cut from dry trees 3,000 lineal feet of any diameter may be taken.

400 roof poles.

500 fence posts.

2,000 fence rails.

Homesteaders and all bona fide settlers whose farms may not have thereon a supply of timber, or who are not in possession of wood lots or other timbered lands, will be granted a free permit to take and cut timber for their own use on their farms for fuel and fencing.

A permit fee of 25 cents in each case is charged.

## YUKON TERRITORY.

*Licenses.*

A license to cut timber on an area not exceeding five square miles in the above territory may be granted to the first applicant therefor upon payment of a bonus of not less than \$250 per square mile, but not more than five such berths will be granted to one individual or company, unless it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory that an applicant requires additional timber for manufacturing purposes at the mill or mills which he has erected.

A licensee shall cause a survey to be made of the berth, when called upon by the Minister of the Interior to do so, and shall erect a saw-mill in connection therewith within a certain period to be fixed by the Minister of the Interior, and shall pay a stumpage of \$2 per thousand feet B.M. on the sales of lumber manufactured from the timber cut, also dues at the rate of 50 cents per cord for cordwood, six cents each for ties, and ten per cent of all sales of all other products of the berth.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

*Permits.*

Permits to cut cordwood and ties in the Yukon Territory may be obtained from the Crown timber agent upon payment of a fee of \$5, and dues at the rate of 50 cents a cord for the former and 6 cents each for the latter.

Portable saw-mill owners may also obtain permits to cut within a specified district upon payment of an office fee of \$5, and dues at the rate of \$6 per thousand feet B.M.

## MINING LANDS OTHER THAN COAL.

During the past fiscal year twenty-five entries were granted by the agents of Dominion lands in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

In the Yukon Territory 30,644 placer claims, 5,015 quartz claims, 31,569 renewals and relocations were recorded up to July 1, 1903.

The returns for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, show that 1,766 entries for placer claims, 1,044 entries for quartz claims, 7,289 renewals and relocations were recorded during the year. The revenue collected from this source and for fees collected for registering other documents in connection with mining operations was \$200,208.49.

Up to July 1, 1903, 76,642 free miners' certificates were issued, producing a revenue of \$797,105.36. During the fiscal year 7,889 free miners' certificates were issued, and the revenue derived therefrom was \$82,624.52.

The following is a list of the Government agencies whereat free miners' certificates were issued during the year and the number issued at each within the year :—

*Dominion Land Agency at—*

Calgary, N.W.T. . . . .	15
Edmonton, N.W.T. . . . .	10
Lethbridge, N.W.T. . . . .	35
Winnipeg, Man. . . . .	39

*Agencies within the Yukon Territory—*

Clear Creek . . . . .	109
Dawson . . . . .	4,380
Dalton Trail . . . . .	30
Dominion Creek . . . . .	540
Duncan . . . . .	102
Forty-Mile . . . . .	80
Grand Forks . . . . .	1,016
Gold Run . . . . .	330
Hunker Creek . . . . .	407
Hootalinqua . . . . .	62
Selkirk . . . . .	38
Sulphur Creek . . . . .	229
Stewart River . . . . .	183
Sixty-Mile . . . . .	44
Pelly Banks . . . . .	3
White Horse . . . . .	148

*Other Agencies and Agents—*

Ottawa, Ont., Department of the Interior . . . . .	60
London, Eng., The High Commissioner's Office . . . . .	13
Vancouver, B.C., the Dominion Assay Office . . . . .	4
Victoria, B.C., the Collector of Customs . . . . .	12

Total . . . . .	7,889
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## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The total revenue received for dredging leases in the Yukon Territory up to July 1, 1903, was \$147,656.96, and for the fiscal year, \$3,646.46.

The total revenue received for the rent of the leaseholds in the North-west Territories up to July 1, 1903, was \$25,922.62, and for the past fiscal year, \$2,545.81.

The total sum collected up to July 1, 1903, for royalty on the gross output of placer mining claims in the Yukon Territory, after deducting the exemption allowed by the regulations, was \$2,827,070.93. Of this amount the sum of \$302,893.48 was collected during the last fiscal year.

The royalty was collected at the following places:—

Dawson . . . . .	\$302,107 67
Forty-Mile . . . . .	165 61
White Horse . . . . .	620 21

Total . . . . . \$302,893 48

The gold was taken from the following creeks, gulches and hills :—

Alder, Alexandra, All Gold, Allen, Arkansas, Arizona, Aubé, American Gulch, Adams.

Ballarat, Barker, Barlow, Barney, Bell, Benson, Big Chief, Bishop, Bismarck, Black, Blueberry, Boulder, Brewer, Brimstone, Beauce, Brown, Bedrock, Boucher, Butter, Brunelle, Bourdelais, Belwean, Buckhorn, Blaser, Bonanza, Bear, Big Salmon.

Calder, California, Canor, Canyon, Caribou, Cheechaco Hill Chief, Clear, Colorado, Conglomerate, Conrad, Cotton Eva, Cotton Wood, Carmack's Fork, Cripple, Champion, Christal, Crofton.

Dago Hill, Dauchy, Dawson, Dion, Dominion, Dublin, Duncan, Dedwood, Dunlin, Drapeau, Dutton.

Eda, Eighty, Eldorado, Eureka, Examiner, Excelsior, Eleven, Edgerton.

Fisher, Forty-four, Forty Mile, Forty-nine, Foster, Fox, French, Friday, Flat, Fraser, Forty cent, Frey, Forty.

Gauvin, Gay, German, Glacier, Gold Bottom, Golden Gate, Gold Hill, Gold Point, Gold Run, Goring, Green, Gladstone, Granite, Garnet.

Haggart, Hattie, Henderson, Hester, Henry, Hawkins, Hidden Treasure, Hodgins, Honey, Homestake, Hope, Hunker, Hunter, Huot, Hoboe.

Independence, Indian, Irish, Italian, Iron.

Jansen, Jackson, Jarmen, Johnson, Jewel, Josephine.

Kirkman, Klondike, Klines, Keystone.

Lake, Laskey, Last Chance, Laura, Lewis, Lemar, Lindow, Little Blanche, Little Dominion, Little Eldorado, Little Gem, Little Skookum, Little Violet, Liverpool, Livingstone, Lombard, Lovett, Lulu, Lepine, Little Gold, Little Georgia, Lewes.

Magnet, Mariposa, Martin, Massicotte, May, Mendiceno, Miller, Mint, Milway, Montana, Moosehide, Moose Horn, Montreal, Morris, Monte Christo, Moose, Meadow, Myrtle, Mark Hanna, Maisie Mac, Murphy, Moore, Moonshine, McKay, McKinnon, McQuellan, McKerrow.

New Zealand, Nimi, Nelson's Point, Nevada, Nigger Jim, Nine Mile, Nugget, Nodine.

Ophir, Ora, Ora Grande, O'Neil, Oil, O.K.

Poker, Portland, Pure Gold, Parent, Platinum, Posey.

Quartz, Quinn, Queen.

Rabbit, Ready Bullion, Remington, Redinger, Robinson, Rodrique, Rob Roy, Rosebud, Ross, Russell, Reliance, Randler.

Scrioner, Scroggie, Selwyn, Secret, Sonora, Sherbrook, Sibble, Sixty, Soap, Soda, Slate, Sour Dough, Spruce, Spring, Skookum, Squaw, Stampede, Star, Steele's Fork, St. Germain, Stones, Stowe, Sulphur, Summit, Summerfield, Sylvia, Sweede, Stella, Straker.

Ten Mile, Thirteen Mile, Thistle, Trail, Troandik, Toronto, Trilly, Thunder.

Vermont, Veronika, Victoria, Viola.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Washington, Whitman, Willow, Woodburn, William.

Yankee.

Zone.

## DREDGING.

Leases now in force to dredge for minerals other than coal in the submerged beds of rivers in the Yukon Territory, cover 265.50 miles, and for the same purpose in the North-west Territories cover 587 miles.

SCHEDULE of Individuals and Companies who now hold dredging leases on certain streams in the Yukon District.

Lease No.	Name of Lessee.	Stream.	Number of Miles.
23	Michel Guerin	Klondike river	5
24	James J. Guerin	"	5
25	J. M. Guerin	"	5
26	F. E. Devlin	"	5
27	Edmond Guerin	"	5
40	James J. Guerin	Stewart river	5
41	Mary E. Guerin	"	5
42	James J. Guerin	"	5
140	The Ogilvie Gold Dredging Co. (Lt)	"	5
141	"	"	5
142	"	"	5
143	"	"	5
144	"	"	5
145	"	"	5
146	"	"	5
147	"	"	5
148	"	"	5
149	"	"	5
150	"	"	5
151	"	"	5
152	"	"	5
153	"	"	5
154	"	"	5
155	"	"	5
156	"	"	5
157	"	"	5
158	"	"	5
159	"	"	5
160	"	"	5
161	"	"	5
170	F. B. Vrooman	Hootalinqua river.	5
171	"	"	5
172	"	"	5
173	"	"	5
174	"	"	5
175	"	"	5
200	Lewes River Mining and Dredging Co.	Lewes river.	5
201	"	"	5
202	"	"	5
203	"	"	5
204	"	"	5
205	"	"	5
234	Geo. E. Keith	Stewart river	5
273	The Klondike Consolidated Gold Fields, (Ltd.)	"	5
274	"	"	5
275	D. F. Calahan	Indian river.	2 50
276	G. Vrooman	Hootalinqua river.	5
277	"	"	5
278	E. C. Peden	"	5
279	Jas. Rutledge	Forty Mile river.	5
280	"	"	5
281	"	"	5
282	"	"	5
283	"	"	3
Total number of miles			265.50

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## SCHEDULE of Leases to dredge for Gold in Rivers, &amp;c., in the North-west Territories.

Lease No.	Name of Lessee.	Stream.	Number of Miles.
1	The Saskatchewan Exploration Co. (Limited)	North Saskatchewan River	30
21	R. H. Lanyon	"	5
22	D. S. Keith	"	5
23	Geo. E. Keith	"	5
35	Discoverers Finance Corporation (Ltd.)	"	5
36	"	"	5
37	"	"	5
38	"	"	5
39	"	"	5
40	"	"	5
41	J. H. Gritton	"	5
42	"	"	5
43	"	"	5
44	"	"	5
45	"	"	5
46	"	"	5
47	G. A. Drolet	"	5
48	"	"	5
49	"	"	5
50	"	"	5
51	"	"	5
52	"	"	5
53	Discoverers Finance Corporation (Ltd.)	"	5
54	"	"	5
55	"	"	2
108	The Alberta Gold Dredging Syndicate	"	5
119	"	"	5
120	"	"	5
121	"	"	5
122	"	"	5
123	"	"	5
176	F. P. Hobson	"	5
177	Chas. D. Brindly	"	5
191	Messrs. A. Charette, & D. B. & H. Rochester	Cedar River	5
192	The North-west Gold Dredging Co. (Ltd.)	North Saskatchewan River	5
193	"	"	5
194	Geo. E. Casey	"	5
195	"	"	5
196	C. F. Hibbert	"	5
197	"	"	5
198	The North-west Gold Dredging Co. (Ltd.)	"	5
199	"	"	5
200	"	"	5
201	"	"	5
202	"	"	5
203	"	"	5
204	"	"	5
205	"	"	5
206	"	"	5
207	"	"	5
208	"	"	5
209	"	"	5
210	"	"	5
211	"	"	5
212	"	"	5
213	"	"	5
214	"	"	5
215	"	"	5
216	"	"	5
217	"	"	5
218	"	"	5
219	"	"	5
220	"	"	5
221	"	"	5
222	"	"	5
223	"	"	5
224	"	"	5

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

SCHEDULE of Leases to dredge for Gold in Rivers, &c.—*Concluded.*

Lease No.	Name of Lessee.	Stream.	Number of Miles.
225	The North-west Gold Dredging Co. (Ltd.)...	North Saskatchewan River	5
226	"	"	5
227	"	"	5
228	"	"	5
229	"	"	5
230	"	"	5
231	"	"	5
232	"	"	5
233	"	"	5
234	"	"	5
235	"	"	5
236	"	"	5
237	"	"	5
238	"	"	5
239	"	"	5
240	"	"	5
241	"	"	5
242	"	"	5
243	"	"	5
244	H. H. Cameron.....	"	5
245	"	"	5
246	C. G. Hurdman.....	"	5
247	"	"	5
248	R. A. McCormick.....	"	5
249	"	"	5
250	C. D. Spittal.....	"	5
251	"	"	5
252	Mssrs D. B. & G. H. Rochester, & H. Charette	Cedar Lake.....	5
253	T. H. Brooks.....	Little Red River.....	5
254	Douglas D. Peabody.....	North Saskatchewan River.....	5
255	"	"	5
256	Thos. A. O'Rourke.....	"	5
257	"	"	5
258	Jas. F. Keith.....	"	5
259	"	"	5
260	Jas. B. Fitzsimons.....	"	5
261	"	"	5
262	Richard W. Edwards.....	"	5
263	"	"	5
264	Alexander Coghill.....	"	5
265	"	"	5
266	Wm. Kempster.....	"	5
267	"	"	5
268	Universal Corporation (Ltd).....	"	5
269	"	"	5
270	"	"	5
Total number of miles.....			587

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

SCHEDULE of Individuals or Companies holding Hydraulic Mining Leases on the  
1st July, 1903.

Lease No.	Names of Lessees.	Number of Miles.	Locality.
1	The Klondike Government Concession, (Ltd.)..	2.50	Hunker creek.
2	J. J. Doyle <i>et al</i> .....	0.68	Bonanza creek.
4	The Klondike Consolidated Gold Fields, (Ltd.)..	5.00	Ancient bed of the Stewart river.
5	Bonanza Creek Hydraulic Concession, (Ltd.)...	2.50	Bonanza creek.
6	The Dome (Yukon) Gold Mining Co., (Ltd.)..	10.00	Australia creek.
7	The British Canadian Gold Fields of the Klondike, (Ltd.) .....	2.50	Indian river.
8	J. J. Doyle <i>et al</i> .....	0.07	Bonanza creek.
9	Messrs. Rosenthal, Weinham & McDougall.....	1.50	"
10	The Quartz Creek (Yukon) Syndicate.....	3.33	Quartz creek.
11	Le Syndicat Lionnais du Klondike.....	5.00	Ten Mile creek.
14	M. W. O'Brien.....	2.00	Hunker creek.
16	Wm. H. Scroggie.....	5.00	Scroggie creek.
17	The British Canadian Gold Fields of the Klondike, (Ltd.) .....	5.00	Cassiar creek.
18	H. B. McGivern .....	6.72	Klondike river.
19	Messrs. McDougall, Palmer & Henning.....	2.25	Indian river.
20	Messrs. Palmer, Doig and Palmer.....	3.00	Eureka creek.
22	The Gold Run Placer Mining Company.....	1.00	Dominion creek.
23	E. W. Mutch .....	2.50	Indian river.
25	O. S. Lanning .....	2.50	"
26	L. S. House .....	5.00	Ballarat creek.
29	The Alaska & North Western Exploration Co., (Ltd.) .....	1.08	Ten Mile creek.
30	The North American Transportation & Trading Co., (Ltd) .....	3.38	Miller creek.
32	Messrs. Washburn & Ritchie .....	5.00	Kirkman creek.
33	" .....	4.78	Gold Bottom creek.
34	Thos. D. Gillies .....	5.00	Russell creek.
35	The North American Transportation & Trading Co., (Ltd.) .....	2.50	Indian river.
36	D. F. Calahan.....	2.50	"
37	Wm. Croteau .....	2.00	"
38	A. W. McConnell.....	2.00	"
39	O'Connell <i>et al</i> .....	2.50	Ancient bed Stewart river.
40	The Klondike Consolidated Gold Fields, (Ltd.)..	3.00	Lewes river.
41	The North American Transportation & Trading Co., (Ltd.) .....	2.50	Indian river.
42	" .....	5.00	Stewart river.
43	The Klondike Consolidated Gold Fields, (Ltd.)..	5.00	"
Total mileage.....		114.29	

## MINERALS—BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The precious metals within the railway belt in the province of British Columbia are the property of the province, and the base metals are owned by the government of Canada. All the minerals, however, are administered by the provincial government under the mining laws of that province. This is in accordance with an arrangement between the government of Canada and the provincial government of British Columbia, and ratified by orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, dated February 11 and 28, 1890. This agreement may be terminated at any time by either government. Under this agreement 2,775.73 acres have been transferred to the provincial government, and the total amount received therefor was \$7,791.89.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## QUARTZ REGULATIONS.

The following is a synopsis of the regulations now in force for the disposal of quartz mining claims on Dominion lands in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and in the Yukon Territory :—

Every person eighteen years of age and over, but not under, and every joint stock company holding a free miner's certificate, may obtain an entry for a mining location.

A free miner's certificate is granted for one or more years, not exceeding five, and is not transferable. The fee for a free miner's certificate for an individual is \$7.50, and for a free miner's certificate to a joint stock company, from \$50 to \$100, according to the nominal capital of the company.

The holder of a free miner's certificate who has discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim not exceeding 1,500 feet long by 1,500 feet wide, by marking it with two legal posts, one at each end, on the line of the lode, or vein, and marking out the line between them. Upon each post shall be marked the name of the claim, the name of the person locating and the date, and the number of feet lying to the right and left of the line.

The claim shall be recorded with the mining recorder of the district within which it is situated within fifteen days after the location thereof, if located within ten miles of the office of the recorder; one additional day shall be allowed for such record for every additional ten miles or fraction thereof. In the event of a claim being more than 100 miles from a recorder's office, and situated where other claims are being located, the free miners, not less than five in number, may appoint a free miner's recorder; but if the latter fails within three months to notify the nearest government mining recorder of his appointment, the claims which he may have recorded will be cancelled. The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

An expenditure of not less than \$100 per year must be made on the claim, or a like amount paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended, or paid, in connection with the location, the locator may, upon having a survey thereof made and upon complying with certain other requirements, purchase the land at the rate of \$1 per acre cash.

A location for the mining of iron and mica not exceeding 160 acres in area may be granted, provided that should any free miner obtain a location which subsequently is found to contain a valuable mineral deposit other than iron or mica, his right in such deposit shall be restricted to the area prescribed for other minerals, and the remainder of the location shall revert to the Crown.

The patent for a mining location shall reserve to the Crown forever whatever royalty may hereafter be imposed on the sales of the products of all mines therein, and the same royalty shall be collected on the sales which may be made prior to the issue of the patent, such royalty, however, not to exceed 5 per cent.

The Minister of the Interior may grant locations for the mining of copper in the Yukon Territory, each location to consist of an area not exceeding 160 acres in a square block. The boundary lines of each location shall be due north and south and due east and west, and not more than one area shall be granted to any one person within a district of ten miles. The grant of such location for the mining of copper shall not give to the grantee any rights to any other minerals, except minerals that are combined or mixed with copper or copper ore, but in no case to include free milling gold or silver.

There shall be paid to the government on the gross output of copper from any such location a royalty to be fixed by the Minister of the Interior, not exceeding five per cent on such gross output.

The Minister of the Interior may make such rules and regulations and impose such conditions for ensuring the development of any such area, and securing the payment of the royalty as he may consider necessary in that behalf.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The fee to be paid to the gold commissioner or a mining recorder for an entry for a copper mining location of 160 acres shall be \$20, and the same fee shall be charged for each renewal of an entry.

## PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON TERRITORY.

Claims are creek, gulch, river and hill claims, the length on the base line or general direction of creek or river not to exceed 250 feet, the width being from 1,000 to 2,000 feet. Bench claims are 250 feet square.

Claims are marked by two legal posts, one at each end, bearing notices. Entry must be obtained within ten days if the claim is within ten miles of the recorder's office. One extra day allowed for each additional ten miles or fraction.

The person or company staking a claim must hold a free miner's certificate.

The discoverer of a new mine is entitled to a claim 1,000 feet in length, and if the party consists of two, 1,500 feet altogether, on the output of which no royalty shall be charged; the rest of the party ordinary claims only.

Entry fee, \$10. Royalty at the rate of two and one-half per cent on the value of the gold shipped from the Yukon Territory to be paid to the comptroller. Gold to be valued at \$15 an ounce.

No free miner shall receive a grant of more than one mining claim on each separate river, creek or gulch, but the same miner may hold any number of claims by purchase, and free miners may work their claims in partnership, by filing notice and paying a fee of \$2. A claim may be abandoned and another obtained in the same creek, gulch or river by giving notice and paying a fee.

Work must be done on a claim each year to the value of at least \$200.

A certificate that work has been done must be obtained each year; if not, the claim shall be deemed to be abandoned, and open to occupation and entry by a free miner after three months.

The boundaries of a claim may be defined absolutely by having a survey made, and publishing notice in the *Yukon Official Gazette*.

## REGULATIONS RE DREDGING, YUKON TERRITORY.

A free miner may obtain a lease of an unbroken extent of five miles of a river, but not more than six such leases will be issued in favour of an individual or company.

The lease shall be for a term of 20 years, renewable from time to time thereafter in the discretion of the Minister of the Interior. The lessee's right of mining and dredging shall be confined to the submerged bed or bars in the river below low water mark, that boundary to be fixed by its position on August 1, in the year of the date of the lease.

The lease shall be subject to the rights of all persons who have received or who may receive entries for claims under the placer mining regulations.

The lessee shall, within two years from the date of the lease, have at least one dredge in operation upon the portion of the river leased to him, not exceeding 30 miles, and shall, within six years from the date of such lease have one dredge in operation upon each five miles of river under lease to him.

The rental is \$100 for the first year for each mile of river leased, and \$10 per mile for each subsequent year.

The lessee shall pay to the Crown a royalty of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

The lessee is permitted to cut free of all dues on any land belonging to the Crown such timber as may be necessary for the purposes of his lease, but such permission shall not extend to timber which has been or may be granted to other persons or corporations.

The regulations also provide that the lessee shall not interfere with free navigation of the river nor with the construction of roads, ways, bridges, drains or other

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

public works. It is also provided that the lessee shall not transfer a lease without the consent in writing of the Minister of the Interior.

REGULATIONS RE DREDGING, MANITOBA AND N.W. TERRITORIES.

The regulations now in force provide that a free miner can obtain two leases of five miles each. The lease is for a term of 20 years, renewable from time to time thereafter in the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee's right is confined to the submerged bed or bars of the river below low water mark, and is also subject to the rights of all persons who have received or who may receive entries for bar diggings or bench claims, except on the Saskatchewan river, where the lessee may dredge to high water mark on each alternate leasehold.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one year from the date of the lease for each five miles leased to him. If, however, a company or individual has obtained more than one lease, one dredge for each fifteen miles, or portion thereof, will be accepted. The rental is \$10 per annum for each mile leased. The lessee shall pay to the Crown a royalty of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

The lease provides that the lessee shall not interfere in any way with the navigation of the river or with any roads, ways, bridges, drains and other public works and improvements now existing or which may be made in the future.

The lease shall provide that any one who has or who may receive entry under the mining regulations, shall be entitled to run tailings into the river at any point thereon, also to mine two feet below the surface of the water at low water mark by putting in wing dams.

Provided that it shall not be lawful for such person to construct a wing dam within one thousand feet from the place where any dredge is being operated nor to obstruct or interfere in any way with the operation of any dredge.

HYDRAULIC MINING—YUKON TERRITORY.

Locations may have a frontage of from one to five miles, as may be decided by the Minister of the Interior, and a depth of one mile, but where such location is situated in a valley, its depth may extend to the limits of the valley, if so ordered by the Minister of the Interior.

To the person who files with the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, at Dawson, an application for a location previously prospected by him, or his authorized agent at the time the location was prospected, a lease will be issued, provided he is the first qualified applicant therefor.

No application for a lease for hydraulic mining purposes shall be entertained for any tract which includes within its boundaries any placer, quartz, or other mining claim under the regulations in that behalf, or in the immediate vicinity of which placer, quartz or other mining claims have been discovered, or which are being profitably operated.

It is necessary, however, for the applicant to furnish the department with a report from the Gold Commissioner to the effect that there are no placer, quartz or other mining claims within the location applied for; that it has been proved to his satisfaction, that the applicant himself, or a person acting for him, was upon and actually prospected prior to the date of the application, the ground included in the location; and that the ground included in the location is not being worked and is not suitable to be worked under the regulations governing placer mining. No lease will be issued unless recommended by the Commissioner.

In addition to the above it will be necessary for an applicant for a lease for hydraulic mining purposes, to file in the Department of the Interior a declaration made by a mining engineer, or other competent person, to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior, that the location applied for is suitable for hydraulic mining purposes;

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

that there is a sufficient quantity of water available with which to successfully operate the location; and that there is a sufficient dumping ground upon which to deposit the tailings produced from his operations.

Before a lease is issued it is necessary for the applicant to obtain a free miner's certificate and file in the Department of the Interior at Ottawa a Dominion land surveyor's plan of the location. The term of lease is 20 years, and the rental \$150 for each mile of frontage.

The same royalty shall be paid upon the output of gold as is provided or may hereafter be provided in the case of placer claims, the royalty to be paid in the manner provided in the regulations governing placer mining.

The lessee is required to expend in operating his location not less than \$5,000 during each year from the date of his lease.

The lessee may cut, free of dues, such of the timber on a location as may be necessary for working the same in connection with his mining operations, but not for sale or traffic, and provision is made that the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory may grant a permit to any person to cut and remove from a location cordwood for his own use when such cordwood cannot otherwise be had within reasonable distance, but no such permit shall convey the right to cut or remove wood required by the lessee for his mining operations.

## PETROLEUM.

All unappropriated Dominion lands in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and within the Yukon Territory are open to prospecting for petroleum, and the Minister may reserve for an individual or company having machinery on the land to be prospected, an area of 640 acres. Should the prospector discover oil in paying quantities, and satisfactorily establish such discovery, an area not exceeding 640 acres, including the oil well and such other land as may be determined, will be sold to the discoverer at the rate of \$1 an acre, subject to the royalty at such rate as may be specified by Order in Council.

## COAL MINING LANDS.

The number of applications received during the year was 936. The revenue for the year derived from the sale of coal lands was \$31,055.38. The total area of coal lands sold up to July 1, 1903, was 64,712.80 acres, and the total amount received therefor was \$314,168.70.

The regulations for the disposal of Dominion lands containing coal were issued under the authority of an Order in Council, dated May 19, 1902. These amended regulations provide that an area, not exceeding 320 acres of land, may be sold to one individual or company at the rate of \$10 an acre unless the coal is anthracite, in which case the price is \$20 an acre. Payment may be made in cash or scrip at the time of the sale, or payment may be made of one-quarter of the purchase price only, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum upon the unpaid balances. Scrip, however, cannot be accepted unless payment is made in full at the time of the sale. A fee of \$5 must accompany each application to purchase, which will be applied on account of payment for the land if the sale is carried out, and will be refunded if the land applied for is not available, but not otherwise. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds will also be collected on the output of the mine.

If the surface rights of the land applied for are not the property of the Crown, a location containing an area not exceeding 320 acres may be reserved for an applicant to prospect thereon for coal, upon payment of a fee of \$10, and upon making an arrangement with the owners of the surface rights. Such reservation, however, cannot be made if the surface rights of the land have not been disposed of.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Permits may also be issued to mine coal for domestic purposes, but the area covered by a permit must not exceed three acres. Rental at the rate of \$5 an acre per annum is charged for an area of one acre or more, and if the area is less than one acre the rental is \$5. A royalty is also collected of twenty cents per ton for anthracite coal, fifteen cents per ton for bituminous coal and ten cents per ton for lignite coal.

In the Yukon Territory applications for coal lands are made to the Crown Timber and Land Agent, who is permitted to sell such lands, subject to the approval of the Commissioner, at the rate of \$20 per acre if the coal is anthracite, and \$10 per acre for any other class of coal. Not more than 320 acres of coal land can be sold to one applicant. The conditions of payment are the same as for other Dominion lands containing coal. A royalty at such rate as may from time to time be specified by the Governor General in Council will be levied and collected on the gross output of the mine. The purchaser must develop the location within two years from the date of the sale, and have a survey thereof made, and a patent will not be issued until satisfactory proof is furnished that the above conditions have been complied with.

#### IRRIGATION.

During the year 43 applications for authority to divert water for irrigation and other purposes were received at the department, and 31 applicants received permission to construct works in accordance with the provisions of the North-west Irrigation Act. One hundred and twenty-three (123) licenses have been issued up to date to divert water.

The North-west Irrigation Act, under which the applications referred to in the preceding paragraph were made, was assented to by Parliament on June 13, 1898. The provisions of the Act and the regulations made thereunder may be briefly outlined as follows :—

An applicant for permission to construct works to divert water, shall file with the Commissioner of Public Works at Regina, a memorial setting forth the particulars with respect to the application, and a plan of the proposed work. He shall also give notice of such filing in some newspaper published in the neighbourhood, to be named by the commissioner, not less than once a week for a period of thirty days.

So soon as these conditions have been complied with, the Minister of the Interior authorizes the construction of the works within a certain period. Upon the completion of the works an inspection thereof is made by the chief engineer and surveyor of the Department of Public Works of the North-west Territories, and upon receipt of a certificate from him that they have been built in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted by the applicant, a license is issued in his favour by the Minister of the Interior upon payment of a fee of \$10. It is, however, necessary that the applicant shall furnish proof that he is the owner of the land to be irrigated, or that he has arranged with the owners thereof to furnish them with water, before a license is issued in his favour.

\* The Minister of the Interior may, if he sees fit, waive the necessity for filing the plans referred to, and may require the applicant to file a memorial only.

#### GRAZING.

Leases for grazing purposes are issued for a term of twenty-one years, and the rental is at the rate of two cents an acre per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Lands included in a grazing lease may be withdrawn for homestead entry, sale or railway purposes, but no rental is charged on such lands from the date upon which they are withdrawn from the lease.

A lessee of grazing lands is not entitled to the hay thereon, but he may, upon application to the agent of Dominion lands, obtain each year the first permit to cut on his leasehold whatever quantity of hay he may require for his own use, free of dues,

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

the department reserving the right to issue permits to other applicants to cut hay thereon.

## HAY.

A settler in the vicinity of unoccupied Dominion lands may obtain a lease to cut hay on an area thereof not exceeding forty acres. The term of the lease is five years and the rental twenty-five cents an acre per annum, payable in advance.

No one is prevented by the department from cutting hay without a permit, but any one desiring to have a certain area of land containing hay reserved for him may take out a permit covering the same.

Applications for permits to cut hay are made after January 1 in each year to the agent of Dominion lands in whose agency the land containing the hay is situated, and permits are issued on and after April 1 following, upon payment of a fee of fifty cents and the dues hereinafter prescribed.

If before April 1 more than one application is received for a permit covering the same tract of land, the agent, if he cannot arrange a division of the land to suit the applicants may post a notice in his office calling for tenders for the purchase of the hay, and the permit is awarded to the person offering the highest cash bonus.

No hay shall be cut prior to a date to be fixed each year by the Minister of the Interior.

The dues chargeable for permits to actual settlers who require the hay for their own use are ten cents an acre or ten cents per ton, and to all other persons the rates are fifty cents an acre or fifty cents per ton, payable in advance.

GRAZING—YUKON<sup>3</sup> TERRITORY.

The term of a grazing lease in the Yukon Territory is ten years, and the rental \$100 a square mile. In unsurveyed territory the applicant shall establish by legal survey one corner of the ground applied for, and lay off the area from that corner.

## HAY—YUKON TERRITORY.

The term of a hay lease in the Yukon Territory shall be ten years, and the rental fifty cents an acre per annum. A survey of the land to be made by the lessee at his own expense. The ground covered by the lease to be open to sale and entry for mining purposes, but no rental to be charged from the date of such sale or entry.

## HAY PERMITS IN THE YUKON TERRITORY.

Permits to cut hay may be issued by the Crown timber and land agent, on payment of a fee of \$2 and dues at the rate of \$1 per ton.

## GRAZING PERMITS—YUKON TERRITORY.

Permits may be obtained to graze stock on the public grazing reserves made at all important points, subject to the payment of five cents per day for each head of cattle.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## GRAZING LANDS.

The total number of leases of ranches in force on the 1st day of July, 1903, is 978, covering an area of 2,147,567·69 acres. Revenue received for last fiscal year was \$28,953·06.

The following schedule shows the names and addresses of the lessees, the numbers of their ranches, and the area covered by each lease :—

Ranch No.	Name.	Address.	Area in Acres.
141	Peter McLaren	Perth, Ont.	7,340·00
318	F. W. Peacock	Maple creek, Assa.	318·29
329	Lachlan Collie	Fairview, Man.	320·00
333	R. G. Robinson	Calgary, Alta.	320·00
334	Wm. Collie	Erinview, Man.	160·00
341	Gagne & a Court	Moosejaw, Assa.	1,280·00
344	Jno. Dixon	Maple creek, Assa.	1,760·00
348	Leeson & Scott	Morley, Alta.	1,920·00
349	J. A. W. Fraser	"	320·00
356	Wm. Graham	"	477·00
368	Thos. Johnson	Maple creek, Assa.	1,280·00
369	John and Walter Potts	Morley, Alta.	741·00
377	John Cheeseman	Maple creek, Assa.	160·00
378	John R. Craig	Macleod, Alta.	2,279·00
380	R. G. Robinson	Calgary, Alta.	800·00
398	John Harvey	Maple creek, Assa.	198·50
401	J. P. Tully	Strathclair, Man.	532·00
405	G. W. Quick	Maple creek, Assa.	1,200·00
433	Ed. Heffer	"	320·00
451	Thos. Monkman	Winnipeg, Man.	445·00
452	Lethbridge Sheep Ranch Co.	Lethbridge, Alta.	1,680·00
454	Chas. W. May	Saskatoon, Assa.	160·00
457	Jos. Turner	Fletwode, Assa.	1,972·00
459	F. J. O'Hara Armstrong	Whitewood, Assa.	1,662·00
469	L. Q. Coleman	Morley, Alta.	1,286·00
463	Wm. Collie	Erinview, Man.	128·90
465	J. G. Collins	Jumping Pond, Alta.	320·00
468	J. W. & F. W. Ings.	High river, Alta.	340·00
472	R. G. Robinson	Calgary, Alta.	3,680·00
479	John Cheeseman	Maple creek, Assa.	160·00
485	John Harvey	"	80·00
486	John Lawrence, sr.	"	1,440·00
490	B. Cheeseman	"	640·00
492	Emiel Griesbach	Gleichen, Alta.	77·00
500	Thos. Houd	Fletwode, Assa.	1,313·00
505	Philis Williams	Maple creek, Assa.	640·00
514	Edward Heury	Fletwode, Assa.	1,280·00
520	F. J. O'Hara Armstrong	Whitewood, Assa.	960·00
521	Jonathan Gillis	"	1,853·00
524	Wm. Sinclair	Yorkton, Assa.	320·00
527	H. M. Morris-Reade	Whitewood, Assa.	619·00
528	Wm. Wilkins	Carlyle, Assa.	160·00
543	F. W. Deacon	Whitewood, Assa.	288·00
546	C. Duck	Chortitz, Man.	86·00
549	P. Lechat	Battleford, Sask.	640·00
552	G. & J. Blackwood	Whitewood, Assa.	720·00
553	A. E. Dunn	Battleford, Sask.	480·00
554	H. Munro	Parkin P. O., Wapella, Assa.	640·00
556	S. Jonsson	Westbourne, Man.	160·00
562	J. G. Farr	Maple creek, Assa.	160·00
566	T. Minaugh	Whitewood, Assa.	1,063·00
572	A. F. Lennon	Innisfail, Alta.	640·00
584	Frank H. Houd	Montgomery, Assa.	809·00
585	Thos. Kerr	High View, Assa.	640·00
590	D. A. Coleman	Whitewood, Assa.	828·00
592	E. H. Botterell	229 St. James street, Montreal, Que.	160·00
595	James Quigley	Cochrane, Alta.	639·00
600	James Tooke	High View, Assa.	640·00
601	William Archibald	Parkin, Assa.	853·00

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

LESSEES of Grazing Lands—*Continued.*

Rancho No.	Name.	Address.	Area in Acres.
604	The Boyd Ranching Co. (Ltd.)	Carberry, Man.	2,920 00
615	B. Long	Clare, Assa.	160 00
619	Chas. Blair	Maple creek, Assa.	1,556 00
620	W. R. Jefferson	Carlyle, Assa.	480 00
632	Sanford McNeil	Arcola, Assa.	320 00
640	Wm. Boyd	Fairmede, Assa.	320 00
643	Thos. Kerr	High View, Assa.	320 00
647	G. F. Hirst	Scandinavia, Man.	320 00
649	Wm. McCaw	Fitz Maurice, Assa.	640 00
658	A. R. Turnbull	Weyburn, Assa.	640 00
681	J. T. Thompson	Arcola, Assa.	640 00
689	Donald McKenzie	Whitewood, Assa.	320 00
694	Hugh Munro	Poplar Grove, Wapella, Assa.	640 00
699	J. H. McNeil	Carlyle, Assa.	320 00
705	R. W. Cowan	Big Hill creek, Cochrane, Alta.	640 00
706	Jos. Lawford	Percy, Assa.	640 00
708	Jos. Burgess	Fletwode, Assa.	480 00
709	Thos. Harkness	Fletwode, Assa.	800 00
715	Gordon & Ironsides	Prince Albert, Sask.	1,600 00
716	J. D. Page	Colley, Assa.	1,120 00
718	John McEachen	Clare, Assa.	640 00
720	Jas. Monkman	Peguis, Man.	149 00
726	Jas. Gilchrist	Shellmouth, Man.	137 00
740	J. B. Paré	Battleford, Sask.	550 00
741	E. Loder	Kananaskis, Alta.	640 00
744	Rev. J. McDougall	Morley, Alta.	640 00
745	R. S. E. Harrison	Lake Dauphin, Man.	840 00
748	J. Lawrence, jr.	Maple creek, Assa.	1,440 00
749	C. Caughlin	Nanton, Alta.	480 00
753	John Harvey	Maple creek, Assa.	320 00
759	Jas. Jackson	Maple creek, Assa.	387 00
762	E. Clayton	Maple creek, Assa.	640 00
764	John Kidd, sr.	Fairmede, Assa.	160 00
771	Gordon & Ironsides	Winnipeg, Man.	320 00
773	Alex. Turnbull	Gleichen, Alta.	378 00
774	Joseph Burgess	Fletwode, Assa.	240 00
777	Raikes & Lawford	Pine lake, Alta.	160 00
785	T. H. Garry	Yorkton, Assa.	800 00
794	D. M. Powell	Moosomin, Assa.	160 00
797	W. C. Wells	Palliser, B. C.	2,400 00
798	C. F. Pretty	Harrison River P. O., New Westminster District, B. C.	263 00
799	Rev. J. McDougall	Morley, Alta.	1,280 00
801	F. Ricks	Morley, Alta.	320 00
804	Donald McIver	Fairmede, Assa.	320 00
809	A. B. McRae	Glenmorris, Assa.	160 00
822	B. P. Alford	Pine lake P. O., Alta.	160 00
825	M. J. Herbert	Pine lake P. O., Alta.	320 00
837	R. E. Fisk & W. A. Thompson	Red Deer, Alta.	640 00
841	Wm. Edge	Mitford, Alta.	320 00
843	Thomas Kerr	High View, Assa.	160 00
849	P. B. Alford	Pine lake P. O., Alta.	160 00
852	John Kidd	Fairmede, Assa.	640 00
854	Levi Havens	Wawota, Assa.	640 00
855	John McEachen	Clare, Assa.	160 00
856	L. McKinnon	Dunbow, Alta.	6 00
862	J. F. McBorkett	Radnor via Cochrane, Alta.	307 00
863	F. H. Towers	Mitford, Alta.	408 00
864	R. E. Bonar	High View, Assa.	640 00
868	G. W. Quick	Maple creek, Assa.	960 00
871	F. A. Jackson	Calgary, Alta.	160 00
872	A. Sibbald	P. O. Box 266, Calgary, Alta.	480 00
873	H. E. Sibbald	Jumping Pond, Alta.	320 00
874	R. W. Meiklejohn	Mitford, Alta.	800 00
877	W. D. Kirfoot	Mitford, Alta.	2,500 00
878	James Jackson	Maple creek, Assa.	320 00
887	R. Campbell	Maple creek, Assa.	1,280 00
895	W. F. H. Collier	Moner, Man.	320 00

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

LESSEES of Grazing Lands—*Continued.*

Ranche No.	Name.	Address.	Area in Acres.
899	A. B. McRae	Cannington Manor, Assa	91.50
902	J. A. Fleming	Maple creek, Assa	480.00
903	R. Ronsay	Yorkton, Assa	20.00
904	G. Tranter	Maple creek, Assa	640.00
906	John Marrot	Canmore, Alta	316.00
909	A. Middleton	Dunmore, Assa	160.00
915	Joseph Burgess	Fletwode, Assa	320.00
916	H. R. A. Payne	Riga, Moosomin, Assa	160.00
919	C. Blair	Maple creek, Assa	299.00
933	C. E. Weatherald	Glen-Adelaide, Assa	640.00
935	J. C. Warren	Millarville, Alta	320.00
939	E. Code	Red Deer, Alta	160.00
946	W. D. Cavan	Dunmore, Assa	160.00
952	Hugh Kippen	Arcola, Assa	320.00
953	F. A. Clements	Fairmede, Assa	640.00
966	J. & R. Copithorne	Jumping Pond, Alta	160.00
968	L. Havens	Wawota, Assa	320.00
978	S. F. Fawcett	Maple creek, Assa	160.00
986	C. Sanders	Maple creek, Assa	1,120.00
988	A. E. Cameron	High View, Assa	320.00
994	D. P. McDonald	Cochrane, Alta	320.00
1021	Jos. Clemens	Mitford, Alta	640.00
1029	Wm. W. Arnold	Lethbridge, Alta	368.00
1030	Thos. Johnson	Maple creek, Assa	1,280.00
1041	Jas. N. Wilson	Fairmede, Assa	320.00
1047	C. H. Seymour	Red Deer, Alta	320.00
1048	Sarnia Ranche Co.	Sarnia, Ont	10,400.00
1052	H. Fraser	Canmore, Alta	242.00
1054	Batenian & Wood	Jumping Pond, Alta	320.00
1057	J. Garry	Yorkton, Assa	320.00
1061	E. Harman	Fletwode, Assa	480.00
1062	Peter Ronsay	Yorkton, Assa	640.00
1064	P. Doyle	Moose Jaw, Assa	640.00
1065	Leeson & Scott	Calgary, Alta	320.00
1066	R. Cummings	Fletwode, Assa	800.00
1068	W. Huckvale	Many Berries-Ck., Coutts, Alta	4,800.00
1070	C. David	Duhamel, Alta	160.00
1072	Hull Bros	Calgary, Alta	1,200.00
1074	F. Janet	Fletwode, Assa	800.00
1075	C. Blair	Maple creek, Assa	640.00
1082	Wm. Reid	Fletwode, Assa	1,920.00
1086	H. & J. Bourne	Sheppard, Calgary, Alta	639.00
1093	Chas. Davis	Whitewood, Assa	160.00
1095	J. B. Huddleston	Josephburg, Assa	320.00
1099	F. Wright	Millarville, Alta	270.00
1101	R. B. Warner	Fletwode, Assa	480.00
1107	John Lawrence	Maple creek, Assa	960.00
1109	E. W. Rackstraw	Whitewood, Assa	2,080.00
1114	C. Coughlin	Nanton, Alta	1,120.00
1118	Chas. Lees	Maple creek, Assa	480.00
1123	W. J. Wilson	Clare, A-sa	320.00
1126	Johann Oswald	Steinbach, Man	160.00
1127	G. F. Pownall	Davisburg, Alta	320.00
1132	Thos. Reid	Whitewood, Assa	160.00
1135	Wm. Hinde	Calgary, Alta	640.00
1137	T. H. Tinney	Medicine Hat, Assa	1,280.00
1139	D. McAlpine	Walsh, Alta	960.00
1140	McLaughlin Bros	Medicine Hat, Assa	80.00
1141	W. F. W. Capeman	Cochrane, Alta	1,378.00
1142	Wm. Archibald	Poplar Grove, Assa	160.00
1144	J. Colard	Wolsley, Assa	320.00
1146	T. Hope	New Oxley, Alta	1,280.00
1150	A. J. Prongus	Battleford, Sask	640.00
1154	J. A. Metcalf	Westbourne, Man	320.00
1159	Mrs. Jane Abbott	Graburn, Assa	160.00
1160	S. G. Pardoe	Devil's Pine lake, Alta	160.00
1161	T. Stewart	Whitewood, Assa	320.00
1170	Francis Wright	Millarville, Alta	640.00

## LESSEES of Grazing Lands—Continued.

Ranche No.	Name.	Address.	Area in Acres.
1173	R. Hillhouse.	Broadview, Assa	160 00
1180	H. Letts.	Edwill, Alta.	160 00
1181	Wm. Gler.	Okotoks, Alta.	480 00
1186	R. E. Fiske.	Red Deer, Alta.	320 00
1187	P. St. Dennis.	Maple Creek, Assa.	1,120 00
1188	Young & Major.	Seaburn, Man.	1,280 00
1192	E. H. Botterell.	Montreal, Prov. Que.	640 00
1193	F. A. Marsack.	Millarville, Alta.	160 00
1194	T. H. Tinney.	Medicine Hat, Assa.	499 00
1195	A. Loudon.	Colleston, Sask.	160 00
1199	T. Harkness.	Fletwode, Assa.	1,040 00
1203	F. S. Blake.	Livingstone, Alta.	313 00
1210	A. Erickson.	Red Deer, Alta.	160 00
1213	F. W. Chamberlain.	Whitewood, Assa.	320 00
1220	Messrs. Spencer <i>et al.</i>	Sunnyside, Montana, U.S.A.	69,120 00
1222	S. A. Harnett.	Innisfail, Alta.	320 00
1225	J. Lawrence.	Maple creek, Assa.	640 00
1226	L. Chauvancy.	Fletwode, Assa.	640 00
1227	W. A. Douglas.	Maple creek, Assa.	640 00
1229	M. Dowler.	Calgary, Alta.	320 00
1233	Munns & Walton.	Springbank, Alta.	320 00
1240	C. Lees.	Maple creek, Assa.	160 00
1241	J. T. McKnight.	Calgary, Alta.	57 00
1243	A. Wilton.	Whitewood, Assa.	640 00
1252	A. H. Eckford.	Calgary, Alta.	640 00
1257	A. Young.	Calgary, Alta.	320 00
1261	W. F. Wilson.	Brandon, Man.	5,000 00
1262	R. de Malherbe.	Calgary, Alta.	160 00
1263	J. Reboul.	Fletwode, Assa.	320 00
1268	O. Nicoll.	Solsgirth, Man.	1,280 00
1272	J. Martin.	Maple creek, Assa.	640 00
1277	W. Braikenridge.	Maple creek, Assa.	2,210 00
1278	A. Gauzee.	Marguerite, Assa.	640 00
1279	F. Burton.	Lyndon, Alta.	320 00
1280	Jean Martin.	Fletwode, Assa.	960 00
1282	D. Kearns.	Maple creek, Assa.	1,280 00
1283	L. Perry.	Montmartre, Man.	160 00
1284	W. Harkness.	Fletwode, Assa.	320 00
1289	C. M. Wallace.	Forest Farm, Assa.	160 00
1290	S. Carson.	Forest Farm, Assa.	320 00
1293	R. H. Yoe.	Brookside, Assa.	160 00
1296	W. Jackson.	Millarville, Alta.	320 00
1299	James Duke.	Whitewood, Assa.	480 00
1310	Hunter Bros.	Cochrane, Alta.	640 00
1313	A. P. Welsh.	Millarville, Alta.	160 00
1314	W. H. Thompson.	Grenfell, Assa.	320 00
1316	A. Agrew.	Red Deer, Alta.	315 00
1321	Brown Rancho Co. (Ltd.).	Rat Portage, Ont.	17,000 00
1324	G. W. Quirk.	Maple creek, Assa.	640 00
1330	W. J. Burney-Brown.	Cochrane, Assa.	480 00
1335	G. A. Trent.	Walsh, Assa.	640 00
1338	W. Toppings.	Fitzmaurice, Assa.	640 00
1340	C. Gorrell.	Carberry, Man.	320 00
1342	R. Mitchell.	Medicine Hat, Assa.	300 00
1344	J. Harvey.	Maple creek, Assa.	720 00
1357	J. Arnell.	Calgary, Alta.	640 00
1358	J. Hockin.	Laconbe, Alta.	480 00
1359	J. Lynch.	Calgary, Alta.	320 00
1360	J. Lawrence.	Maple creek, Assa.	320 00
1366	G. F. Beere.	Macleod, Alta.	240 00
1367	Dr. F. W. Shaw.	Carberry, Man.	160 00
1372	T. Huckerby.	Fletwode, Assa.	160 00
1373	A. Chennells.	Maple creek, Assa.	640 00
1374	H. C. Neis.	Lanerton, Alta.	97 00
1375	L. Raincock.	Westbourne, Man.	160 00
1379	W. E. Smith.	Wildcat, Livingstone, Alta.	320 00
1382	John Lineham.	Okotoks, Alta.	160 00
1386	W. L. Christie.	High River, Alta.	80 00
1387	R. Mitchell.	Medicine Hat, Assa.	600 00
1390	C. D. Strong.	Walsh, Assa.	160 00

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

LESSEES of Grazing Lands — *Continued.*

Ranche No.	Name.	Address.	Area in Acres.
1392	G. A. Reid	Cochrane, Alta.	1,325·00
1393	F. W. Peacock	Maple creek, Assa.	1,755·00
1394	Messrs. Adams & King	Calgary, Alta.	800·00
1395	A. Wallis	Calgary, Alta.	129·00
1398	U. Fraser	Cannore, Alta.	640·00
1400	J. Cheyne	Oxbow, Assa.	640·00
1411	W. Wood	Broadview, Alta.	160·00
1412	J. F. Clements	Brookside, Assa.	160·00
1414	R. H. Yeo	Brookside, Assa.	320·00
1417	S. T. Clements	Brookside, Assa.	160·00
1429	Jos. Dixon	Maple Creek, Assa.	640·00
1431	Alex. Shaw	Medicine Hat, Assa.	320·00
1446	W. C. Wilson	Brandon, Man.	17,000·00
1452	J. H. Metcalfe	Westbourne, Man.	210·00
1453	J. R. Allan	Macleod, Alta.	320·00
1455	E. F. Cummings	Macleod, Alta.	52·00
1457	John Thordarson	Big Point, Wild Oak P. O., Man.	160·00
1458	The Lethbridge Sheep Co.	Lethbridge, Alta.	2,160·00
1462	The Sheep Creek Ranching Co.	Calgary, Alta.	160·00
1463	D. McDougall	Millward, Alta.	1,440·00
1465	Wm. Harkness	Fletwode, Assa.	1,040·00
1469	H. Norman Sheppard	Pekisko, Alta.	160·00
1482	J. C. Warner	Fletwode, Assa.	640·00
1490	J. McKay	Whitewood, Assa.	323·00
1500	F. Clark	Dumduin, Assa.	320·00
1501	Yabaree Rancho Co.	Calgary, Alta.	640·00
1505	G. Bell	Millarville, Alta.	100·00
1509	J. Poitras	Battleford, Sask.	480·00
1513	E. Healy	Calgary, Alta.	160·00
1519	Geo. Ambrose	Maple creek, Assa.	640·00
1520	John Gravy	Hyde, Assa.	160·00
1526	D. J. Simpson	Calgary, Alta.	160·00
1528	P. Sullivan	Calgary, Alta.	640·00
1532	H. B. Cossar	Calgary, Alta.	363·00
1534	R. Fenwick	Graburn, Assa.	160·00
1537	E. Jonson	Calgary, Alta.	320·00
1539	W. D. Linelham	Okotoks, Alta.	160·00
1541	Myles McArthur	Whitewood, Assa.	320·00
1542	L. Hinkson	Pine Lake, Alta.	480·00
1546	Adams & Nuttall	Maple creek, Assa.	320·00
1554	Thos. Birnie	Calgary, Alta.	640·00
1556	Jos. Hope	Calgary, Alta.	160·00
1557	W. L. Christie	High River, Alta.	320·00
1558	R. O. Sykes	Stand Off, Alta.	160·00
1559	A. L. T. D'Eyncourt	Calgary, Alta.	800·00
1560	Spring Creek Ranching Co. (Ltd.)	Swift Current, Assa.	2,560·00
1562	A. Hanson	Fletwode, Assa.	160·00
1564	Jas. John Day	Battleford, Sask.	640·00
1565	Thos. P. McHugh	Gleichen, Alta.	1,250·00
1568	R. G. Armstrong	Graburn, Assa.	640·00
1575	W. H. A. Auger	Maple creek, Assa.	320·00
1583	R. T. Kidd	Fairmede, Assa.	160·00
1590	Messrs. Spencer <i>et al.</i>	Medicine Hat, Assa.	22,000·00
1591	Harold Mackintosh	Livingstone, Alta.	160·00
1592	David Erickson	Fletwode, Assa.	160·00
1594	Geo. Boston	Cochrane, Alta.	160·00
1596	Bland Herring	Macleod, Alta.	160·00
1600	A. Young	Lyndon, Alta.	160·00
1608	T. E. Jackson	Calgary, Alta.	160·00
1612	Alfred P. Welsh	Millarville, Alta.	160·00
1613	Jos. H. Boston	Grand Valley, Alta.	160·00
1618	C. A. Peterson	Maple creek, Assa.	320·00
1622	Samuel Lindsay	Whitewood, Assa.	160·00
1623	Wm. Bruce	Calgary, Alta.	320·00
1628	W. Harkness	Hazelwood, Assa.	320·00
1633	Walker & Creighton	Morley, Alta.	320·00
1634	John Brewster	Banff, Alta.	1,280·00

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## LESSEES of Grazing Lands—Continued.

Ranche No.	Name.	Address.	Area in Acres.
1646	George Bell	Millarville, Alta	160'00
1648	Thos. Dodd	Kissina, Assa.	320'00
1651	The Macmillan Rancho Co.	Calgary, Alta	400'00
1655	D. C. McKenzie		640'00
1661	Chas. F. McLeod	Red Deer, Alta	1,280'00
1662	C. B. McCallum	Innisfail, Alta	160'00
1663	W. H. Price	High River, Alta	160'00
1664	Wm. Harkness	Hazelwood, Assa.	320'00
1665	C. W. E. Gardiner	Macleod, Alta	320'00
1666	Thos. H. Cullen	Calgary, Alta	160'00
1667	Thos. W. Robertson	High River, Alta	160'00
1668	F. Wright	Millarville, Alta	160'00
1669	P. J. Nelson	Maple creek, Assa.	800'00
1671	William Kerr	Maple creek, Assa.	320'00
1673	John Murray	Maple creek, Assa.	320'00
1677	John Haigh	Cochrane, Alta.	812'00
1678	John Lytle	Balgone, Assa.	160'00
1681	Jacob Boessler	Greiffell, Assa.	160'00
1685	Richard Newby	Maple creek, Assa.	320'00
1686	G. H. Maunsell	Calgary, Alta	551'00
1688	E. Harris	Calgary, Alta	1,280'00
1693	Jas. W. Dimmick	Medicine Hat, Assa.	160'00
1695	R. A. McDonald	Calgary, Alta	640'00
1698	J. Cook	Cochrane, Alta.	160'00
1699	Levi Harker	Magrath, Alta	5,241'00
1701	D. M. Murray	High View, Assa.	160'00
1702	Jos. Turner	Fletwode, Assa.	160'00
1703	Alcide Marcotte	Duck lake, Sask	800'00
1706	J. R. Perry	Calgary, Alta	960'00
1709	Albert Wilton	Whitewood, Assa.	320'00
1711	Robert Armstrong	High View, Assa.	160'00
1713	Thos. Harkness	Hazelwood Assa	320'00
1714	W. Anderson	Lineham, Alta.	70'00
1719	F. McRae	Brookside, Assa	320'00
1721	Snellie Bros	Russell, Man.	5,120'00
1725	David Bristow	Grierson, Alta	160'00
1730	Wm. Harkness	Fletwode, Assa.	320'00
1738	S. Gibson	Napanee, Ont.	160'00
1739	John Linter	Coule, Assa.	160'00
1740	J. J. Quail	Medicine Hat, Assa.	1,280'00
1741	Geo. V. Johnson	Horse c'k, Cochrane, Alta	25,963'00
1742	Edward Clark	Medicine Hat, Assa.	2,080'00
1743	Geo. A. Trent	Graburn, Assa.	1,280'00
1746	J. L. Geissenger	Red Deer, Alta	640'00
1747	Alex. Gow	Graburn, Assa.	5,440'00
1751	Fred A. Jackson	Millarville, Alta	320'00
1752	Jas. McBean	Graburn, Assa.	320'00
1755	Herbert G. Dunn	Maple Creek, Assa.	320'00
1758	Joshua Davies	Lethbridge, Alta	320'00
1759	Isaac Fleming	Maple Creek, Assa.	320'00
1763	Wm. Houghton	Medicine Hat, Assa.	160'00
1775	Wm. Gemmell	Whitewood, Assa	320'00
1786	K. S. Meek	Medicine Hat, Assa.	160'00
1789	E. Harker	Cardston, Alta.	5,560'00
1790	C. Briggs	Graburn, Assa.	1,412'00
1792	F. O. Sissons	Medicine Hat, Assa.	480'00
1793	R. P. Comer	Woolchester, Assa.	640'00
1796	Wm. Croft	Maple Creek, Assa.	960'00
1797	E. H. Botterell	Montreal, P.Q.	640'00
1798	C. D. Strong	Walsh, Assa.	356'00
1810	W. H. Dodd	Kissina, Assa.	160'00
1817	E. A. DeNevers	Fairmede, Assa.	160'00
1819	C. Briggs	Graburn, Assa	160'00
1820	T. H. Cullen	Calgary, Alta	160'00
1822	David Sheppard	Oxbow, Assa	160'00
1823	D. P. McDonald	Cochrane, Alta.	640'00
1825	William Smith	Lumsden, Assa.	320'00

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

LESSEES of Grazing Lands—*Continued.*

Ranche No.	Name.	Address.	Area in Acres.
1827	W. B. Dixon .....	Maple Creek, Assa...	320·00
1828	Walter S. Sparks .....	American Falls, Idaho, U.S.A. ....	320·00
1829	Robert Scott .....	Eagle Butte, Assa .....	2,240·00
1830	James McKenzie .....	Coutts, Alta .....	1,280·00
1831	James Mann .....	Maple Creek, Assa .....	160·00
1833	Wm. Harkness .....	Hazelwood, Assa .....	160·00
1834	Ernest J. Peachy .....	Medicine Hat, Assa .....	160·00
1835	John C. Hargrave .....	Medicine Hat, Assa .....	824·80
1836	Robert Cummings .....	Fletwode, Assa .....	320·00
1837	John H. Spencer .....	Medicine Hat, Assa .....	235·00
1838	Robert Greenwood .....	Pine lake, Alta .....	160·00
1841	Arthur Blythman .....	Maple Creek, Assa .....	480·00
1842	J. F. Minor .....	Maple Creek, Assa .....	320·00
1846	J. J. Clements .....	Fairmede, Assa .....	320·00
1848	A. B. Carle .....	Medicine Hat, Assa .....	160·00
1849	Meikki Maki .....	Wapella, Assa .....	160·00
1850	George Marlin .....	Wolseley, Assa .....	160·00
1852	T. C. Allan .....	Medicine Hat, Assa .....	160·00
1853	W. T. Gibson .....	Coulee, Assa .....	160·00
1857	Albert Dash .....	Hillesden, Assa .....	160·00
1858	E. Latellier .....	Sintaluta, Assa .....	640·00
1860	C. C. Cooke .....	Grenfell, Assa .....	160·00
1861	William Small .....	Maple Creek, Assa .....	320·00
1863	F. Moorehouse .....	Calgary, Alta .....	640·00
1864	Dr. A. R. Turnbull .....	Moose Jaw, Assa .....	640·00
1868	Charles Holmes .....	Whitewood, Assa .....	320·00
1870	Sigfus Jonsson .....	Geyser, Man .....	160·00
1871	W. H. Ogle .....	Wood Mountain, Assa .....	160·00
1872	A. H. Alford .....	Pine Lake, Alta .....	160·00
1873	E. P. Bergner .....	Red Deer, Alta .....	160·00
1874	Thomas Johnson .....	Maple Creek, Assa .....	640·00
1875	A. Butterworth .....	Hazelwood, Assa .....	160·00
1877	The Western Packing Co. of Canada, Ltd.	Medicine Hat, Assa .....	160·00
1878	Wm. D. Hunt .....	Fairmede, Assa .....	640·00
1879	William Dash .....	Hillesden, Assa .....	160·00
1882	Wm. Noble .....	Oxbow, Assa .....	160·00
1883	R. de Malherbe .....	Millarville, Alta .....	160·00
1885	McLaughlin Bros .....	Josephsburg, Assa .....	320·00
1887	J. Morrison .....	Grenfell, Assa .....	160·00
1890	A. P. McDonald .....	Lineham, Alta .....	640·00
1891	C. R. Jones .....	Maple Creek, Assa .....	160·00
1892	T. W. Minor .....	Lethbridge, Alta .....	320·00
1894	Henry Waxmund .....	Lethbridge, Alta .....	640·00
1895	H. J. Vandervoort .....	Meadow Creek, Alta .....	800·00
1896	Stewart & Burton .....	Maple Creek, Assa .....	2,240·00
1897	J. H. Fleming .....	Lethbridge, Alta .....	239·00
1899	Mrs. Helena Yunker .....	Medicine Hat, Assa .....	320·00
1900	Fred Weiss .....	Graburn, Assa .....	960·00
1901	W. W. Wilson .....	Maple Creek, Assa .....	454·00
1902	Henry Hasset .....	High River, Alta .....	160·00
1903	Leslie C. Simons .....	Langdon, Assa .....	544·00
1904	Roy Cowan .....	Kamloops, B. C. ....	320·00
1905	J. O. Grahame .....	Medicine Hat, Assa .....	7,040·00
1906	James Wright .....	Elkwater, Assa .....	800·00
1907	Geo. H. Smibert .....	Josephsburg, Assa .....	160·00
1908	Charles Shankburger .....	Medicine Hat, Assa .....	189·00
1910	K. S. Meek .....	Calgary, Alta .....	160·00
1911	T. A. Roberts .....	Moosomin, Assa .....	160·00
1912	A. B. Smith .....	Whitewood, Assa .....	160·00
1913	T. F. Terry .....	Morley, Alta .....	586·70
1914	J. J. Bruce .....	Fletwode, Assa .....	873·90
1915	Mrs. M. J. Hinds .....	Broadview, Assa .....	480·00
1918	François Jasmin .....	Medicine Hat, Assa .....	1,440·00
1920	N. A. Taylor .....	Irvine, Assa .....	630·00
1921	J. & R. Porter .....	Calgary, Alta .....	640·00
1923	R. Brown .....	Maple Creek, Assa .....	160·00
1924	E. Perrin .....		

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## LESSEES of Grazing Lands—Continued.

Ranche No.	Name.	Address.	Area in Acres.
1926	R. B. Bennett & Son.....	Grenfell, Assa.....	320' 00
1927	B. Simpkin.....	Maple Creek, Assa.....	640' 00
1928	S. W. Auger.....	Coulee, Assa.....	160' 00
1929	J. L. Desautels.....	Willow Bunch, Assa.....	320' 00
1932	Ferdinand Jannet.....	Regina, Assa.....	160' 00
1934	Lethbridge Sheep Co., Ltd.....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	960' 00
1935	W. R. Potts.....	Morley, Alta.....	160' 00
1937	W. L. Christie.....	High River, Alta.....	640' 00
1938	Zacharias Pickworth.....	Maple Creek, Assa.....	480' 00
1939	R. W. Cowan.....	Cochrane, Alta.....	640' 00
1940	John Lindner.....	Coulee, Assa.....	1,280' 00
1941	Massangill Bros.....	Medicine Hat, Assa.....	1,000' 00
1942	F. M. Graham.....	Morley, Alta.....	108' 00
1944	F. Jenkins.....	Elkwater, Assa.....	480' 00
1946	T. B. Huddleston.....	Elkwater, Assa.....	320' 00
1947	Arthur R. Springett.....	New Oxley, Alta.....	640' 00
1949	Matthew Daniel.....	Forest Farm, Assa.....	160' 00
1950	W. O. Fowler.....	Skull Creek, Assa.....	320' 00
1951	Thomas Johnson.....	Maple Creek, Assa.....	640' 00
1954	James Mann.....	Skull Creek, Assa.....	960' 00
1955	Henry Brier.....	Medicine Hat, Assa.....	623' 00
1956	H. Bettis.....	Maple Creek, Assa.....	160' 00
1958	C. W. Minue.....	Okotoks, Alta.....	160' 00
1960	W. J. Horner.....	Medicine Hat, Assa.....	640' 00
1963	Willard J. Thompson.....	Lineham, Alta.....	160' 00
1964	D. Thorburn.....	Davisburg, Alta.....	320' 00
1967	Paul M. Bedt.....	Edenwold, Assa.....	640' 00
1968	A. T. Giles.....	Calgary, Alta.....	270' 00
1969	Alexander Shaw.....	Medicine Hat, Assa.....	320' 00
1970	A. T. Mackie.....	Pembroke, Ont.....	30,325' 00
1971	William Johnson.....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	160' 00
1972	Andrew Hanson.....	Moose Jaw, Assa.....	160' 00
1974	C. E. Furman.....	Grassy Lake, Alta.....	640' 00
1975	B. W. Shafer.....	Maple Creek, Assa.....	1,280' 00
1976	John Martin.....	Regina, Assa.....	960' 00
1977	Arthur Collins.....	Pekisko, Alta.....	160' 00
1978	James Elliot.....	Coutts, Alta.....	1,920' 00
1979	W. H. Winterbourne.....	Medicine Hat, Assa.....	480' 00
1980	Frank D. Steed.....	Stirling, Alta.....	2,560' 00
1981	A. Aird.....	Millarville, Alta.....	400' 00
1982	Thomas Doyle.....	Maple Creek, Assa.....	1,760' 00
1983	John G. Potts.....	Morley, Alta.....	160' 00
1984	Swan Fredbjornson.....	Sandy Bay, Man.....	136' 00
1985	George Newbury.....	Coulee, Assa.....	480' 00
1986	Thomas Bell.....	Medicine Hat, Assa.....	827' 00
1988	A. C. Mounkes.....	Calgary, Alta.....	480' 00
1989	Peter Junker.....	Balgonie, Assa.....	640' 00
1990	James Browne.....	Tiree, Assa.....	242' 00
1991	J. L. McDonald.....	Tumbell, Man.....	800' 00
1993	B. F. Bingham, G. M. Smith, G. Wood- ward.....	Stirling, Alta.....	6,720' 00
1994	Edward Rogers.....	Whitwash, Montana, U.S.A.....	1,280' 00
1995	C. M. Rawlinson.....	Calgary, Alta.....	117' 00
1996	J. A. Ross.....	Coulee, Assa.....	2,400' 00
1997	Fred'k Parsonage.....	Coulee, Assa.....	480' 00
1999	Dr. T. A. M. Hughes.....	Souris, Man.....	6,402' 00
2001	Frank Steed.....	Stirling, Alta.....	960' 00
2002	Frank O. Fowler.....	Wawanesa, Man.....	1,280' 00
2003	Henry Hassett.....	Regina, Assa.....	320' 00
2004	Daniel Morrison.....	Skull Creek, Assa.....	640' 00
2005	Matts Frost.....	Macleod, Alta.....	160' 00
2006	Charles Frost.....	Macleod, Alta.....	160' 00
2007	C. E. Hall.....	Alexander, Man.....	60,000' 00
2008	Andrew Frost.....	Macleod, Alta.....	160' 00
2009	John A. Thatcher.....	Pueblo, Colorado, U.S.A.....	65,440' 00
2010	Hy. W. Cresswell.....	Lower Penasco, New Mexico, U.S.A.....	65,760' 00
2011	Messrs. Driggs Bros.....	Grassy Lake, Alta.....	1,920' 00

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

LESSEES of Grazing Lands—*Continued.*

Ranche No.	Name.	Address.	Area in Acres.
2012	Max. Donaldson	Grassy Lake, Alta	1,650'00
2013	C. W. Anderson	Medicine Hat, Assa	640'00
2014	Frank Grampien	Kissina, Assa	320'00
2015	A. C. Coppock	Calgary, Alta	640'00
2016	Frank P. Marshall	Macleod, Alta.	160'00
2017	Thomas Drury	Qu'Appelle Station, Assa	640'00
2018	A. J. Day	Pueblo, California, U.S.A.	65,760'00
2019	D. A. Richardson	Great Falls, Montana, U.S.A.	10,880'00
2020	Edward Howell	Battleford, Sask.	411'00
2021	The Minnedosa Ranching Co., (Lt'd)	Minnedosa, Man.	6,274'00
2022	Alex. Coulee	St. Laurent, Man.	60'00
2023	D. McLean & Sons	Medicine Hat, Assa.	6,400'00
2024	Charles Girard	Fletwode, Assa.	160'00
2025	Henry Brayne	Nanton, Alta.	320'00
2029	Theo. Simpkinson	Grenfell, Assa.	470'00
2030	Fred W. Crais	Maple Creek, Assa.	160'00
2031	John M. Newberry	Moose Jaw, Assa	320'00
2032	Charles Lees	Maple Creek, Assa.	800'00
2034	Joseph Oborn	Fair View, San Pete, Utah, U.S.A.	9,600'00
2035	John T. Bertman	Maple Creek, Assa.	320'00
2037	Chas. Calkins	Medicine Hat, Assa.	2,080'00
2038	R. W. Bartlett	Macleod, Alberta	640'00
2039	Chas. J. Peterson	Calgary, Alta	320'00
2040	Messrs. Wood & Anderson	Maple Creek, Assa	320'00
2042	Thos. Stephenson	Walsh, Assa.	640'00
2043	John Hemsworth	Whitewood, Assa	480'00
2045	Jas. McIntyre		320'00
2046	M. H. Herbert	Pine Lake, Alta.	800'00
2047	Alex' der Shaw	Medicine Hat, Assa.	640'00
2048	H. B. Baggs	Calgary, Alta.	3,200'00
2050	Robt. Whittaker	Calgary, Alta.	320'00
2054	Malcolm Cameron	Woolchester, Assa.	1,760'00
2055	J. C. H. Clarke	Skull Creek, Assa.	480'00
2056	W. D. Shattuck	Davisburg, Alta.	640'00
2058	S. Gardner	Lethbridge, Alta.	1,280'00
2060	John Coghlan	Kissina, Assa	160'00
2062	R. G. Armstrong	Gruburn, Assa.	1,600'00
2063	C. Blair	Maple Creek, Assa	1,280'00
2065	Frank D. Steed	Lethbridge, Alta	640'00
2066	Thos. Edworthy	Calgary, Alta	48'00
2067	M. McBride	Moose Jaw, Assa.	640'00
2068	P. R. Armstrong	Gruburn, Assa	320'00
2069	W. H. Thompson	Grenfell, Assa	160'00
2070	Hon. C. A. Semlin	Cache Creek, B.C.	4,160'00
2071	Daniel O'Hara	Ashcroft, B.C.	3,340'00
2074	John A. Patterson	Calgary, Alta	160'00
2075	Messrs. P. Rochon & Co.	Calgary, Alta	160'00
2076	W. G. Adams	Maple Creek, Assa	320'00
2077	Edward McKenzie	Sterling, Alta	5,527'00
2078	R. G. Corbett	Medicine Hat, Assa	1,600'00
2079	P. McKinnon	Riga, Man	320'00
2080	The Prince Kerr Rancho Co., Ltd.	Calgary, Alta, F. B. Brown, secretary.	9,280'00
2081	W. Rollins	Grenfell, Assa	160'00
2082	John I. Chipman	Magrath, Alta.	5,760'00
2085	Messrs. Chesebman Bros.	Maple Creek, Assa.	800'00
2086	Robert Smith	Cochrane, Alta	160'00
2087	Ernest G. May	Calgary, Alta	480'00
2088	Thos. Spicer	Moose Jaw, Assa	640'00
2089	N. Walwork	Lethbridge, Alta	1,793'00
2090	J. W. Taylor	Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A.	60,818'00
2093	C. Nevile	Wapella, Assa	320'00
2094	J. Wilcox	Cardston, Alta	1,580'00
2095	G. W. Cox	Grassy Lake, Alta.	1,920'00
2096	E. Drandson	Medicine Hat, Assa	1,120'00
2098	J. Harvey	Maple Creek, Assa.	640'00
2099	S. H. Mayhood	Calgary, Alta	80'00
2100	J. M. Bratton	Macleod, Alta	640'00

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## LESSEES of Grazing Lands—Continued.

Ranche No.	Name.	Address.	Area in Acres.
2101	C. A. Lyndon.	Lyndon, Alta.	320 00
2103	J. W. Cooks.	Josephsburg, Assa.	640 00
2104	A. W. Brooks.	Moose Jaw, Assa.	320 00
2105	G. W. Hasset.	Maple Creek, Assa.	320 00
2106	P. McKenzie.	Earlewood, Assa.	160 00
2107	J. J. Furnan.	Grassy Lake, Alta.	1,280 00
2108	L. F. Mayhood.	Calgary, Alta.	160 00
2109	Paul & Penland.	Medicine Hat, Assa.	865 00
2110	Jno. Brennan.	Calgary, Alta.	160 00
2112	Romain Gervais.	High River, Alta.	160 00
2113	McPherson & Ramage.	Wawota, Assa.	320 00
2114	D. Kinnisburgh.	Lethbridge, Alta.	2,560 00
2115	J. T. Galloway.	Estevan, Assa.	160 00
2116	Love & Tanner Rancho Coy., Ltd.	Maple Creek, Assa.	1,760 00
2117	F. W. King.	Stirling, Alta.	640 00
2118	J. T. B. Bolton.	Eagle Butte, Assa.	320 00
2119	Wood & Anderson.	Coule, Assa.	320 00
2120	E. Loder.	Kananaskis, Alta.	800 00
2123	Henry R. Dring.	Wapella, Ass.	320 00
2124	Walter F. Towers.	Cochrane, Alta.	960 00
2125	Thomas Johnson.	Maple Creek, Assa.	1,280 00
2126	Geo. M. Cannon.	Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A.	9,760 00
2127	Jas. O'McConnell.	Calgary, Alta.	640 00
2129	Messrs. Robinson & Trent Brothers.	Walsh, Assa.	14,240 00
2130	W. S. Smith.	Cochrane, Alta.	1,760 00
2131	A. T. Mackie.	Pembroke, Ont.	41,280 00
2132	A. C. Mounkes.	Okotoks, Alta.	160 00
2133	Joseph Speers.	Macleod, Alta.	160 00
2134	John Horning.	Mariahill, Assa.	160 00
2135	D. Gosling.	Grassy Lake, Alta.	640 00
2137	C. Bishop.		160 00
2138	George A. Adams.	Maple Creek, Assa.	480 00
2140	James Ernest Coe.	Lethbridge, Alta.	132 00
2141	Thomas Cooney.	Savona, B.C.	3,847 00
2142	Thomas P. Nolan.	Lethbridge, Alta.	160 00
2144	Conrad Anderson.	Calgary, Alta.	320 00
2145	R. Robinson.	Broadview, Assa.	160 00
2146	Peter J. Nasland.	Armour, South Dakota, U.S.A.	78 00
2147	William Miller.	Calgary, Alta.	390 00
2148	James Armstrong.	Whitewood, Assa.	160 00
2151	F. D. Steed.	Stirling, Alta.	320 00
2152	Joseph Garick.	Lethbridge, Alta.	480 00
2153	Joseph McNab.	Macleod, Alta.	320 00
2155	Alfred Avery.	Medicine Hat, Assa.	90 00
2156	B. S. Loyd.	Calgary, Alta.	320 00
2158	A. E. Craig.	Battleford, Sask.	526 00
2159	John R. Smith.	Fletwode, Assa.	1,440 00
2160	Wm. Kerr.	Maple Creek, Assa.	1,280 00
2162	Charles McCarthy.	Raymond, Alta.	42,200 00
2164	John Madge.	Calgary, Alta.	320 00
2165	R. W. Begley.	Calgary, Alta.	320 00
2166	Drowning Ford Rancho Coy.	Medicine Hat, Assa.	452 00
2167	Parker A. Leigler.	Coule, Assa.	800 00
2169	H. W. Meyers.	Maple Creek, Assa.	1,056 00
2171	J. T. Boulton.	Eagle Butte, Assa.	640 00
2172	Gordon Ironsides & Fares Co., Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	39,402 75
2173	Everett Parsonage.	Coule, Assa.	638 00
2175	O. Hitchcock.	Moose Jaw, Assa.	47,218 00
2176	John F. Day.	Eagle Butte, Assa.	1,440 00
2177	Alex. Shaw.	Medicine Hat, Assa.	320 00
2179	C. T. Cooney.	Kamloops, B.C.	5,341 00
2180	I. Lehnen.	Kamloops, B.C.	1,385 00
2181	Frederick G. Ward.	Wapella, Assa.	480 00
2182	Cecil Rice-Jones.	Gruburn, Assa.	640 00
2183	Samuel J. Cooper.	Maple Creek, Assa.	800 00
2184	R. C. Becker.	Medicine Hat, Assa.	316 00
2185	James Mayberry.	Medicine Hat, Assa.	156 00

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

LESSEES of Grazing Lands—*Continued.*

Ranche No.	Name.	Address.	Area in Acres.
2186	F. Parsonage	Coulee, Assa.	320 00
2187	John B. Wasesha	Whitlash, Montana, U.S.A.	21,920 00
2188	W. R. Campbell	Calgary, Alta.	320 00
2189	B. E. Sickler	Coutts, Alta.	12,119 00
2190	John Graham	Macleod, Alta.	257 00
2191	John Wilson	Kamloops, B.C.	10,433 00
2192	Sidney Hooper	Eagle Butte, Assa.	1,920 00
2193	Jas. Warnock	Maple Creek, Assa.	320 00
2194	James D. McGregor	Brandon, Man.	45,900 00
2195	Chas. E. Glennie	Maple Creek, Assa.	320 00
2196	Mrs. E. McLean & Mr. T. E. Thomas	Kamloops, B.C.	10,198 00
2197	Chas. Perry	Cochrane, Alta.	160 00
2199	R. E. Margossou	Medicine Hat, Assa.	320 00
2200	W. Moss	Calgary, Alta.	480 00
2201	J. R. Kieran	Millarville, Alta.	160 00
2202	P. Rose	Skull Creek, Assa.	320 00
2203	J. A. Ross	Coulee, Assa.	480 00
2204	J. H. Beatty	Whitewood, Assa.	480 00
2205	Jas. B. Leighton	Ashcroft, B.C.	5,226 00
2206	J. Koch	Edenwold, Assa.	320 50
2207	J. H. Flening	Maple Creek, Assa.	1,280 00
2208	Jas. L. Laidley	Swift Current, Assa.	10,144 00
2209	C. E. V. Berg	Calgary, Alta.	320 00
2210	Riddle & Mackey Bros. Rancho Co.	Pekisko, Alta.	640 00
2211	B. C. Lloyd	Calgary, Alta.	160 00
2212	E. Bourassa	Medicine Hat, Assa.	1,177 00
2213	J. J. Bruce	Morley, Alta.	459 00
2214	C. R. Mitchell	Medicine Hat, Assa.	480 00
2216	R. Farrer	Grassy Lake, Alta.	4,480 00
2217	W. G. Arnold	Kamloops, B.C.	1,280 00
2218	Jas. McGarry	Maple Creek, Assa.	640 00
2219	Geo. Tranter	Maple Creek, Assa.	320 00
2221	Messrs. Robinson & Edmonson	Great Falls, Montana, U.S.A.	4,610 00
2222	Remington Bros.	" " "	2,880 00
2223	Jos. Benjaminsson	Geyser, Man. " "	80 00
2224	Duckjaedt & Peffer	" " "	640 00
2225	Wm. J. Banister	Davisburg, Alta.	640 00
2226	J. McKinnon	Millarville, Alta.	760 00
2227	C. F. Cornwall	Ashcroft, B.C.	2,333 00
2228	A. G. Morgan	Maple Creek, Assa.	640 00
2229	Cecil Rice-Jones	Gruburn, Assa.	640 00
2230	J. J. Furman	Grassy Lake, Alta.	640 00
2231	Mrs. Kate Pennie	Oenniston, Savona, B.C.	11,905 00
2232	Wm. Lenfesty	Calgary, Alta.	320 00
2233	S. Tingley	Ashcroft, B.C.	400 00
2234	Messrs. E. T. & C. R. Doxat	Ashcroft, B.C.	3,055 00
2235	P. S. Robinson	New Oxley, Alta.	480 00
2236	E. W. Brightland	Calgary, Alta.	640 00
2237	John I. Chipman	Magarth, Alta.	3,200 00
2238	P. G. Clarke	" " "	1,920 00
2239	Donald McDiarmid	Bendents, Assa.	640 00
2240	Andrew Larson	Stirling, Alta.	1,920 00
2241	Jas. Frisken	Kamloops, B. C.	320 00
2242	John Phalen	Calgary, Alta.	320 00
2243	Bennett Bros.	Grassy Lake, Alta.	640 00
2244	H. G. Minor	Maple Creek, Assa.	250 00
2245	Wm. Gray	Macleod, Alta.	640 00
2246	R. E. Margesson	Medicine Hat, Assa.	1,760 00
2247	John F. Dixon	Calgary, Alta.	320 00
2248	Thos. Stephenson	Walsh, Assa.	160 00
2249	Brownlee, Rickson and Shafer	Kamloops, B. C.	2,000 00
2250	S. K. Calgahoun	Deloraine, Man.	1,120 00
2251	W. C. Thorburne	" " "	160 00
2252	W. H. Moore	Lethbridge, Alta.	640 00
2253	Chas. F. Penland	Medicine Hat, Assa.	640 00
2254	Jas. Campbell	Cache Creek, B. C.	1,842 00
2255	Frank Goodwin	Saskatchewan Landing, Assa.	480 00

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## LESSEES of Grazing Lands—Continued.

Ranche No.	Name.	Address.	Area in Acres.
2256	W. S. Smith ..	Cochrane, Alta.	320'00
2258	Z. Pickworth ..	Maple Creek, Assa.	1,280'00
2259	Andrew Caswell ..	Maple Creek, Assa.	320'00
2260	Peter Muirhead ..	High River, Alta.	5,920'00
2261	J. & W. McLeod ..	Kamloops, B. C.	14,053'00
2262	W. Mitchell ..	Bordett, Alta.	320'00
2263	N. S. Dickinson ..	Coutts, Alta.	3,840'00
2264	Victor W. Haylauff ..	Eagle Butte, Assa.	640'00
2265	Geo. L. Roberts ..	Maple Creek, Assa.	480'00
2266	Walter E. Gallienne ..	East End, Assa.	480'00
2267	Walter E. Gallienne ..	East End, Assa.	640'00
2268	A. Chartrand ..	Mamette Lake, B. C.	1,824'00
2269	T. G. Wilson ..	Livingstone, Alta.	160'00
2270	Matzel Bros ..	Maple Creek, Assa.	640'00
2271	Jas. Smith ..	Shephard, Calgary, Alta.	320'00
2272	Chas. Kinniburg ..	Calgary, Alta.	640'00
2273	John Weiss ..		160'00
2274	John E. Parsonage ..	Coule, Assa.	160'00
2275	Stark & Barton ..	Medicine Hat, Assa.	6,398'00
2276	L. A. Pope ..	Cookshire, P. Que.	37,200'00
2277	Jas. M. Martin ..	Calgary, Alta.	320'00
2278	J. Quesnelle ..	Maple Creek, Assa.	160'00
2279	Robert Dalglish ..	East End, Assa.	640'00
2280	D. Beveridge ..	Maple Creek, Assa.	480'00
2281	Hugh Hassard ..	Josephburg, Alta.	320'00
2282	Norrish & McEwan ..		3,840'00
2283	Rose Glen Ranching Co., (Ltd.) ..	Medicine Hat, Assa.	640'00
2284	Chas. Dowding ..	Eagle Butte, Assa.	5,760'00
2285	Frank G. Bloom ..	Trinidad, Colorado, U.S.A.	32,800'00
2286	Alex. Shaw ..	Woolchester, Assa.	320'00
2287	John E. Bergland ..	Fletwode, Assa.	160'00
2288	Arthur Hitchcock ..	Moose Jaw, Assa.	160'00
2289	S. T. Fawcett ..	Graburn, Assa.	1,280'00
2290	J. Sullivan ..	Calgary, Alta.	160'00
2291	Medicine Hat Rancho Co., (Ltd.) ..	Medicine Hat, Assa.	160'00
2294	L. H. Fruit & Sons ..	Eagle Butte, Assa.	16,800'00
2296	W. R. Potts ..	Morley, Alta.	160'00
2297	P. Parks ..	Ashcroft, B. C.	1,730'00
2298	M. J. Morrell ..	High River, Alta.	160'00
2299	H. Filteau ..	Grand Clairière, Man.	160'00
2300	K. Boez ..	Regina, Assa.	640'00
2301	S. Sherlock ..	Calgary, Alta.	320'00
2302	T. P. Cullen ..	Calgary, Alta.	320'00
2303	J. L. Black ..	Calgary ..	320'00
2304	J. Redman ..	Kamloops, B.C.	685'00
2305	H. A. Driggs ..	Grassy Lake, Alta.	960'00
2306	A. J. Day ..	Medicine Hat, Assa.	2,400'00
2307	L. Brousseau ..	Savona, B.C.	320'00
2308	L. Banet ..	Josephburg, Assa.	160'00
2309	R. Aldersmith ..	Macleod, Alta.	160'00
2310	A. J. McIntosh ..	Maple Creek, Assa.	1,120'00
2311	G. E. Thompson ..	"	480'00
2312	H. A. Mullins ..	Winnipeg, Man.	2,560'00
2313	D. L. Gaff ..	Maple Creek, Assa.	800'00
2314	John McCaslin ..	Medicine Hat, Assa.	640'00
2315	John A. Pope ..	Pine Lake, Alta.	320'00
2316	W. B. Henderson ..	Red Deer, Alta.	160'00
2318	A. Menanteau ..	Kamloops, B.C.	1,660'00
2319	M. J. Bren ..	Blackwoods, Assa.	160'00
2320	Wm. Hargrave ..	Walsh, Assa.	480'00
2321	L. H. Harper ..	Medicine Hat, Assa.	160'00
2322	B. Pearson ..	"	640'00
2323	G. Jennings ..	Skull Creek, Assa.	640'00
2324	John Shields ..	Kamloops, B.C.	942'00
2325	Chs. R. Brown ..	Calgary, Alta.	240'00
2326	Messrs. Leeson and Scott ..	Morley, Alta.	257'00
2327	H. Chapman ..	Walsh, Assa.	640'00

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

LESSEES of Grazing Lands—*Continued.*

Ranche No.	Name.	Address.	Area in Acres.
2328	D. L. Gaff	Coulee, Assa	320'00
2329	J. Ford	Nanton, Alta	560'00
2330	E. Parsonage	Coulee, Assa	320'00
2331	J. Grant	Graburn, Assa	320'00
2332	D. H. Cox	Grassy Lake, Alta	2,560'00
2333	J. Phalen	Calgary, Alta	320'00
2335	Chas Mann	Lumsden, Assa	160'00
2336	R. Williams	Savona, B.C.	560'00
2337	D. Mattheson	Hulcar, B.C.	297'00
2338	P. Robertson	Medicine Hat, Assa	941'00
2339	R. Brown	Calgary, Alta	160'00
2341	H. Ferguson	Moose Jaw, Assa	2,843'00
2343	Alex. McDonald	Upper Hat Creek, B.C.	1,760'00
2344	Mared Lanux	Macleod, Alta	160'00
2345	Peter Welsh	Medicine Hat, Assa	320'00
2346	Jas. W. Dimmick	"	320'00
2347	Geo. W. Talbot	Great Falls, Montana, U.S.A.	791'00
2348	John Kennedy	Medicine Hat, Assa	640'00
2349	T. S. Hughes	Calgary, Alta	160'00
2350	Maurice Zuckerman	Elkwater, Assa	640'00
2351	Stephen Tingley	Ashcroft, B.C.	4,564'00
2352	D. A. Wright	Armstrong, B.C.	200'00
2353	Markham Rancho Co	Markham, Ont	5,074'00
2354	S. R. McCutchen	Maple Creek, Assa	169'75
2355	C. W. Forbes	Medicine Hat, Assa	2,056'00
2356	N. Wallwork	Lethbridge, Alta	2,560'00
2357	S. Hooper	Eagle Butte, Assa	640'00
2358	Geo. Lynn	Hulcar, B.C.	315'00
2360	D. Crane	"	323'00
2361	F. W. Webster	Great Falls, Montana, U.S.A.	10,880'00
2362	H. W. Pettitt	Cowley, Alta	126'00
2363	W. J. Ealey	Hillesden, Assa	160'00
2365	Mrs. N. Wilson	Savona, B.C.	3,613'00
2367	John Peterson	Kamloops, B.C.	5,172'00
2368	W. Langley	Ashcroft, B.C.	2,255'00
2369	Rideau Rancho Co (Ltd.)	Renfrew, Ont	12,297'00
2370	A. Noble	Kamloops, B.C.	2,211'00
2371	Barnes & Bose	"	1,400'00
2372	R. D. Burch	"	285'00
2373	J. Carmichael	Nanton, Alta	160'00
2374	J. W. Caswell	Maple Creek, Assa	320'00
2375	F. L. Humphreys	Kamloops, B.C.	720'00
2376	J. R. Craig	Meadow Creek, Alta	160'00
2377	H. P. LeSueur	Morley, Alta	104'00
2378	R. P. Comer	Woolchester, Assa	480'00
2379	L. Livingstone	Weyburn, Assa	1,120'00
2380	A. Young	Calgary, Alta	160'00
2381	Mrs. E. de P. Green	Medicine Hat, Assa	80'00
2382	A. Des Brisay	Eagle Butte, Assa	960'00
2383	J. C. Huddleson	Trinidad, Cal., U.S.A.	87,360'00
2384	G. B. Murphy	Carberry, Man.	20,300'00
2385	Jas. W. Dommick	Medicine Hat, Assa	160'00
2387	H. V. Seeleye	"	1,280'00
2388	Frank Rosen	Yarrow, Alta	160'00
2389	Jas. Hunter	Priddis, Alta	160'00
2390	H. Bostock	Monte Creek, B.C.	8,816'00
2391	J. R. Hull	Kamloops, B.C.	11,518'00
2392	T. C. Humphreys	"	3,328'00
2393	P. Parke	Ashcroft, B.C.	4,023'00
2394	Geo. Clapperton	Kamloops, B.C.	495'00
2395	Fryer & McKay	Irvine, Assa	1,600'00
2396	Cypress Ranching Co.	Medicine Hat, Assa	2,560'00
2397	H. O. Bredin	Lethbridge, Alta	1,920'00
2398	Francis A. Miner	Battle River, Sask.	160'00
2399	J. N. Brewster	Macleod, Alta	160'00
2400	Chas. Park	Vancouver, B.C.	3,680'00

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## LESSEES of Grazing Lands—Continued.

Ranche No.	Name.	Address.	Area in Acres
2401	Mrs. M. J. Micholl	Kamloops, B.C.	160 00
2402	Alfred Marton	"	800 00
2403	Andrew Frost	Cowley, Alta.	160 00
2404	Jas. H. Elder	Calgary, Alta.	640 00
2405	Donald McKay	Balmoral, Man.	167 00
2406	Mrs. M. C. McConnell	Kamloops, B.C.	3,409 00
2407	Wm. Alexander	Swift Current, Assa.	480 00
2408	Henry Riddell	Willowbrook, Assa.	80 00
2409	Chas. Calkins	Medicine Hat, Assa.	320 00
2410	W. H. Buse	Kamloops, B.C.	1,760 00
2411	Fred M. Graham	Morley, Alta.	160 00
2412	J. N. Seeley	Stirling, Alta.	640 00
2413	Theodore H. Minor	Maple Creek, Assa.	4,640 00
2414	A. H. Cooper	Kamloops, B.C.	831 00
2415	H. G. Anderson	Medicine Hat, Assa.	782 00
2416	Chas. McCarthy & B. Bertram	Skibbereen, Assa.	640 00
2417	L. G. Lovell	Onion Lake, Sask.	960 00
2418	Jas. Elliott	Countts, Assa.	2,560 00
2420	Henry Bettis	Coulee, Assa.	640 00
2421	Thos. H. Parke	Cache Creek, B.C.	788 00
2422	H. O. Brown	Great Falls, Mon., U.S.A.	60,381 00
2423	James Wilson	Maple Creek, Assa.	1,280 00
2424	C. R. Williamson	Lethbridge, Alta.	1,280 00
2425	George Tranter	Maple Creek, Assa.	800 00
2426	D. H. Cox	Stirling, Alta.	1,280 00
2427	R. C. Upper	North Portal, Assa.	800 00
2428	Peter Muirhead	High River, Alta.	1,760 00
2429	Martin Bros.	Maple Creek, Assa.	480 00
2430	Edward Heffer	Crane Lake, Assa.	640 00
2431	S. Enersfield	Graburn, Assa.	160 00
2432	William J. Roper	Kamloops, B.C.	20,828 00
2433	W. W. Shaw	"	909 00
2434	F. C. Enersfield	Graburn, Assa.	160 00
2435	Chas. E. Stearns	East End, Assa.	640 00
2436	J. M. Kinnear	Monte Creek, B.C.	254 00
2437	Great West Ranching Co.	Indian Head, Assa.	16,594 00
2438	O. L. Churchill	Jamestown, N.D., U.S.A.	10,040 00
2439	V. W. Heydlauff	Eagle Butte, Assa.	3,840 00
2440	A. W. Duck	Monte Creek, B.C.	480 00
2441	James Russell	Calgary, Alta.	10,000 00
2442	Alex. McGlashan	Kamloops, B.C.	960 00
2443	Albin Ripley	Lethbridge, Alta.	1,361 00
2444	Geo. W. Talbot	Lethbridge, Alta.	139 00
2445	Robt. Keating	Great Falls, Mont., U.S.A.	2,880 00
2446	James Purce	Macleod, Alta.	3,040 00
2447	Ira B. Brown	Alameda, Assa.	154 00
2448	S. W. Bishop and A. S. English	Monte Creek, B.C.	440 00
2449	G. B. Murphy	Carberry, Man.	5,760 00
2450	Donald Gunn	Devils Lake, Assa.	640 00
2451	D. Bertram and C. McCarthy	Maple Creek, Assa.	800 00
2452	Horace Hickling	Haunted Lake, Lacombe, Alta.	160 00
2453	Wood and Anderson	Coulee, Assa.	160 00
2454	Percy Drury	Maple Creek, Assa.	640 00
2455	L. S. Menzer	Maple Creek, Assa.	160 00
2456	J. A. Connolly	Kamloops, B.C.	520 00
2457	Mrs. Ellen Evans	Ashcroft, B.C.	2,048 00
2458	George Vernon	Macleod, Alta.	640 00
2459	Stewart Fielding	Kamloops, B.C.	720 00
2460	Red Deer River and Berry Ck. Ranches.	Toronto, Ont.	45,120 00
2461	Thomas G. Wilson	Livingstone, Alta.	160 00
2462	R. W. Swanson	Wetaskiwin, Alta.	160 00
2463	J. W. Caswell	Maple Creek, Assa.	320 00
2464	R. P. Warren	Millarville, Alta.	160 00
2465	H. M. Hatfield	Yarrow, Alta.	160 00
2466	J. D. Fuller	Lethbridge, Alta.	1,120 00
2467	A. Purvis	Coulee, Assa.	320 00
2468	John B. Lindsay	Lower Onslow, Nova Scotia	4,000 00

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

LESSEES of Grazing Lands—*Concluded.*

Ranche No.	Name.	Address.	Area in Acres.
2469	A. Noble...	Kamloops, B.C.	2,512'00
2470	Cornwall Langley and Parke...	Kamloops, B.C.	19,760'00
2471	Robert Ripley	Lethbridge, Alta.	3,005'00
2472	Marshall Huntley	Coulee, Assa.	160'00
2473	Edwin R. Parks	St. John, N.B.	12,146'00
2474	Daniel Vigar	Rosebud Creek, Alta.	160'00
2475	Henry Hamilton	Woolchester, Assa.	640'00
2476	A. R. Kinnear	Monte Creek, B.C.	720'00
2477	Geo. A. Adams	Maple Creek, Assa.	640'00
2478	F. C. Boles	Calgary, Alta.	320'00
2479	Ben McGovern	Lethbridge, Alta.	1,120'00
2480	Isaac Fleming	Maple Creek, Assa.	640'00
2481	Fred. W. Ings	Nanton, Alta.	80'00
2482	The McKenzie Samis Ranching Co.	Medicine Hat, Assa.	19,804'00
2483	Raymond Meecham	Macleod, Alta.	640'00
2484	Ralph W. Bartlett	"	160'00
2485	Sam Armour	Kamloops, B.C.	2,932'00
2486	Joseph Dixon	Maple Creek, Assa.	480'00
2487	Parker H. Maher	Lethbridge, Alta.	640'00
2488	Mrs. E. McLean and T. E. Thomas	Kamloops, B.C.	3,900'00
2489	Wm. McLeod	"	1,280'00
2490	W. T. McCaugherty	Lethbridge, Alta.	960'00
2491	Wayne Bros.	Saskatchewan Landing, Sask.	1,920'00
2492	Robert E. Tully	" "	952'00
2493	R. E. Lawrence	Medicine Hat, Assa.	2,560'00
2494	Alex. Shaw	Woolchester, Assa.	640'00
2495	Geo. Finter	Kamloops, B.C.	80'00
2496	Neil Beaton	"	5,280'00
2497	A. G. and G. E. Cornwall	"	3,568'00
2498	Ernest Cornwall	"	1,600'00
2499	Davis Sheppard	Saskatchewan Landing, Sask.	640'00
2500	M. Wedgenes	Oxbow, Assa.	8,000'00
2501	J. L. Wedgner and A. Jenezewsky	Divide, Montana, U.S.A.	21,920'00
2502	R. P. Campbell	Skibbereen, Assa.	1,280'00
2503	J. Goss	Ashcroft, B. C.	1,840'00
2504	John Frank	Kamloops, B.C.	640'00
2505	W. G. Arrowsmith	Lethbridge, Alta.	640'00
2506	J. L. Sparrow	Medicine Hat, Assa.	1,492'00
2507	H. S. Smallwood	Butte, Montana, U.S.A.	19,040'00
2508	John Newberry	Kamloops, B.C.	960'00
2509	Walker & Creighton	Morley, Alta.	320'00
2510	F. W. Craig	Crane Lake, Assa.	160'00
2511	Franklen, Allen and Sykes	Macleod, Alta.	28,559'00
2512	V. Minniszewsky	Medicine Hat, Assa.	720'00
2513	W. J. Shannon	Medicine Hat, Assa.	640'00
2514	J. & W. C. Browne	Ellisboro, Assa.	160'00
Total area. . . . .			2,147,567'69

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## HAY.

The following statement shows the names of persons who hold leases of Dominion lands for hay purposes:—

Ranche No.	Name.	Address.	Acres.
450	J. Gilchrist.. .. .	Castleavery, Man.. .. .	30'00
483	Wm. Thompson .. . . .	Viriden, Man.. .. .	20'00
1043	F. C. Hawkins .. . . .	Moose Jaw, Assa.. .. .	12'00
1083	A. McKeown.. .. .	Caron, Assa.. .. .	40'00
1437	K. S. Gudmundsson.. .. .	Gimli, Man.. .. .	12'00
1953	W. C. Paynter.. .. .	Tantallon, Assa.. .. .	40'00
		Total area .. . . .	154'00

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

The following is a statement of the office work performed from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903 :—

	Number.
Letters sent . . . . .	33,945
Pages of memoranda and schedules . . . . .	7,484
Plans and sketches prepared . . . . .	539
<i>Timber—</i>	
Berths applied for . . . . .	325
Berths granted . . . . .	105
Berths cancelled . . . . .	31
Licenses for timber berths prepared (in duplicate) . . . . .	458
Instructions issued for survey of timber berths . . . . .	18
Returns of surveys of timber berths examined . . . . .	28
Returns of saw-mills received and verified . . . . .	949
Permits to cut timber issued by agents also entered and checked . . . . .	10,041
Accounts kept posted—Licenses, 565; Permits, 92 . . . . .	657
Timber seizures entered and checked . . . . .	293
<i>Grazing—</i>	
Applications for grazing lands received . . . . .	1,054
Leases of grazing lands authorized to be issued . . . . .	315
Leases of grazing lands issued . . . . .	327
Number of ranches cancelled . . . . .	277
Applications for hay lands . . . . .	9
Accounts kept posted—Grazing . . . . .	978
Accounts kept posted—Hay . . . . .	10
Hay permit forms used by the Dominion lands agents, also entered and checked over at this office . . . . .	588
<i>Mining—</i>	
Accounts kept posted—Dredging and Hydraulic . . . . .	201
Accounts kept posted—Grazing . . . . .	978
Applications for coal locations received . . . . .	936
Returns of survey hydraulic mining locations examined . . . . .	2
Applications for mining locations other than coal . . . . .	57
New entries and renewals for mining locations granted in Manitoba and North-west . . . . .	25
New entries and renewals for mining locations granted in Yukon Territory . . . . .	11,022
Applications for petroleum . . . . .	29
Water power . . . . .	8
Applications for hydraulic mining locations . . . . .	32
Applications for gold dredging . . . . .	73
Hydraulic mining leases prepared . . . . .	3
Gold dredging leases prepared . . . . .	26

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

*Irrigation—*

Applications <i>re</i> irrigation recorded . . . . .	43
Memorials examined . . . . .	72
Plans examined . . . . .	63
Authorizations for construction of ditches issued . . . . .	31
Assignments of irrigation applications examined and recorded . . . . .	3
Certificates issued by inspector, examined and recorded . . . . .	5
Cancellation of irrigation applications issued and recorded . . . . .	7
Irrigation licenses issued (in triplicate) . . . . .	8
Drafts of patent for free right of way across Dominion and school lands prepared . . . . .	7

*Miscellaneous—*

Applications to purchase or lease land in the Yukon Territory received and dealt with during the course of the year . . . . .	118
Applications to lease lands in the Yukon Territory for agricultural purposes . . . . .	4
Applications for water frontage . . . . .	9
Leases for agricultural lands issued . . . . .	6
Leases for agricultural lands cancelled . . . . .	6
Leases for water frontage issued . . . . .	12
Leases of lands for church purposes issued . . . . .	2
Leases for miscellaneous purposes issued . . . . .	3

G. U. RYLEY,

*Chief Clerk.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## DOMINION LANDS REVENUE

## A.—STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Timber, Grazing, Hay,

Month.	Timber Dues.	GRAZING LANDS.		Hay Lands.	Coal.
		Cash.	Scrip.		
1902.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July.....	20,853 81	1,099 81	372 25	602 80	15 15
August.....	12,763 74	531 20	904 46	180 65	5 00
September.....	26,769 97	928 34	2,391 99	18 30	35 00
October.....	29,347 16	565 31	940 27	43 47	15 45
November.....	17,139 25	696 64	894 60	56 00	59 25
December.....	15,958 50	524 67	866 08	2 90	21 80
1903.					
January.....	58,580 63	1,119 58	675 64	59 37	50 75
February.....	25,517 10	1,453 49	4,327 66	1 80	86 95
March.....	97,547 73	1,347 48	942 00	19 05	44 65
April.....	31,342 69	1,119 96	775 49	418 90	34 10
May.....	57,580 96	2,656 33	1,606 42	186 00	1 65
June.....	73,515 39	1,868 92	344 47	401 85	5 90
	470,916 93	13,911 73	15,041 33	1,991 09	375 65

TIMBER AND MINES BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, August 7, 1903.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

(YUKON REVENUE INCLUDED).

Mineral and Irrigation for the fiscal year 1902-1903.

Irrigation.	Dredging N.W.T.	Mining fees.	Hydraulic Yukon.	Dredging Yukon.	Free Miners' Certificates.	Export Tax on Gold.	Rent of Water Power.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
.....	.....	20,964 10	2 21	629 99	9,929 00	57,991 74	.....	112,460 86
.....	2 57	22,993 00	1,050 00	.....	10,316 00	54,453 09	.....	103,199 71
.....	.....	22,524 00	1,595 48	.....	9,462 00	55,061 92	.....	118,787 00
.....	.....	23,389 25	2,554 50	64 00	10,080 02	39,835 77	11 50	106,846 70
10 00	.....	12,891 00	1,758 00	.....	5,677 00	425 74	25 80	39,633 28
.....	50 00	13,905 00	1,581 25	.....	3,940 00	2,107 67	12 05	38,969 92
30 00	.....	13,068 50	950 00	100 00	3,022 00	1,405 33	.....	79,061 80
.....	207 50	9,492 50	1,200 00	.....	3,717 00	2,074 24	.....	52,078 24
20 00	.....	11,256 00	500 00	550 00	5,230 00	1,026 25	25 00	118,508 16
20 00	1,982 00	13,192 75	150 23	.....	6,216 00	1,037 87	.....	56,289 99
.....	200 00	12,682 50	975 72	2,300 00	7,067 50	4,355 61	.....	89,612 69
5 00	103 74	24,661 30	150 00	2 47	7,968 00	83,118 25	.....	192,145 29
85 00	2,545 81	201,019 90	12,467 39	3,646 46	82,624 52	302,893 48	74 35	1,107,593 64

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## REVENUE FROM THE YUKON TERRITORY.

B.—STATEMENT of Receipts from Timber, Grazing, Hay, Hydraulic Mining, Royalty on Gold, and Mining Fees for the fiscal year 1902-1903.

Month.	Timber Dues.	Grazing.	Hay.	Mining Fees.		Hydraulic.		Dredging.		Free Miners' Certificates.		Export Tax on Gold.		Amount.	
	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.
1902.															
July.....	5,833 90		99 50	20,924 00	2 21	629 99	9,929 00	57,991 74	55,410 94						
August.....	3,365 25		50 00	22,983 00	1,050 00		10,316 00	54,453 00	92,217 34						
September.....	5,831 56		50 00	22,301 50	1,595 48		9,462 00	55,061 92	94,252 46						
October.....	4,752 64		37 67	23,343 75	2,554 50	61 00	10,080 02	39,825 77	80,571 35						
November.....	4,874 79		8 00	12,651 00	1,758 00		5,077 00	425 74	23,894 53						
December.....	1,819 03			13,870 00	1,581 25		3,940 00	2,107 67	23,317 95						
1903.															
January.....	2,675 65			13,026 00	950 00	100 00	3,022 00	1,405 33	21,178 98						
February.....	9,324 00			9,485 00	1,290 00		3,717 00	2,074 24	25,800 24						
March.....	4,630 51			11,217 50	500 00		5,230 00	1,026 25	23,154 26						
April.....	3,138 21			13,122 75	150 23		6,216 00	1,037 87	23,665 06						
May.....	9,460 38		31 50	12,655 00	975 72		2,300 00	4,353 61	36,845 71						
June.....	5,491 47		51 00	24,625 39	150 00	2 47	7,968 00	83,118 25	121,406 58						
	61,197 39		277 67	200,208 49	12,467 39	3,646 46	82,024 52	392,893 48	663,315 40						

TIMBER AND MINES BRANCH, August 11, 1903.

## REVENUE ON ACCOUNT THE YUKON TERRITORY.

C.—STATEMENT of Receipts from Timber, Grazing, Hay, Hydraulic Mining, Royalty on Gold, and Mining Fees for each fiscal year from July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1903.

Revenue from	1894-1895.		1895-1896, 1896-1897.		1897-1898.		1898-1899.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1901-1902.		1902-1903.		Totals.	
	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.
Timber Dues.....					43,911 71	54,997 64	35,468 46	74,893 80	42,452 29	61,197 29	312,021 19							
Grazing Lands.....						100 00	51 20	91 95			243 15							
Hay Lands.....					29 50	1,733 50	7,596 75	4,057 42	1,978 50	277 67	15,673 34							

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Gold Dredging Leases.....	132,505 50	3,500 00	1,000 00	2,650 00	4,355 00	3,646 46	147,656 96
Hydraulic Mining Leases.....	500 00	8,525 00	6,868 15	11,412 32	19,582 40	12,467 39	56,355 26
Royalty on Gold.....	287,423 55	575,812 79	733,041 04	596,368 03	331,532 01	392,893 48	2,827,070 93
Mining Fees—							
Grants—Placer.....	1,140 00						
Renewals.....	108,396 00	179,415 00	20,240 00	79,358 00	63,070 00	26,761 25	478,380 25
Relocations.....	33,324 94	64,980 10	62,280 00	49,905 00	75,345 00	77,805 00	363,980 04
Grants—Quartz.....		17,625 00	11,070 00	43,137 00	35,660 00	28,165 00	137,637 00
Certificate of work.....	243 00	3,270 00	4,585 00	6,260 00	5,890 00	3,220 00	25,335 00
Assignments.....		115 00	3,416 50	7,651 00	12,040 50	13,719 00	36,942 00
Abstracts.....	3,060 00	23,419 00	12,644 50	11,531 00	10,273 00	60,927 50	60,927 50
Abandonments.....		205 00	3,750 95	2,739 25	1,455 00	633 00	14,129 20
Bed Rock Plumes.....		1,400 00					205 00
Certificate of Partnership.....							1,400 00
Bond Fees.....	30 00	2 50	291 50	681 50	1,074 50	247 00	2,327 00
Forfeited Fees.....	20 00	780 00	620 00	9,518 00	2,695 00		1,426 00
Lay Overs.....		507 50					12,213 00
Payments in lieu of assessment work.....		100 00	7,600 00	28,409 40	21,650 00	21,300 00	79,050 40
Payments in lieu of assessment work with Penalty.....			3,000 00	10,500 00			13,500 00
Registration of Documents.....		633 00	7,935 60	7,343 40	15,375 00	20,026 60	56,346 10
Water Rights.....			160 00	550 00	390 00	632 50	2,495 00
Sale of Government Reserve on Dominion Creek.....			13,593 20	1,056 00	52 87		14,702 07
Sale of Government Claims.....			150 00	87,241 50	111 87		87,563 37
Infringements.....			525 00				525 00
Changing the name of a Claim.....			25 00	60 00	90 00	60 00	235 00
Inspectors' Certificates.....				30 00	240 00	217 00	487 00
Court Fees.....				686 75	3,124 25	59 00	3,870 00
Certificates of Improvements.....					7 50	10 00	47 50
Advance Deposit Account.....					12,449 75		12,449 75
Over Deposit.....				0 50			50 50
Unclassified.....					1,663 86	5,233 14	6,837 00
Less Mining Fees misappropriated, \$3,284, and Fees transferred to Patents Branch, \$58.....	5 00	22 00	1,220 00	947,334 58	1,038,091 07	580,690 78	4,775,672 01
							3,342 00
	5 00	22 00	1,220 00	947,334 58	1,038,091 07	580,690 78	4,772,330 01
Free Miners' Certificates.....							797,405 36
Grand total.....							5,569,433 37

The 'Unclassified' Mining Fees, 1902-1903, and \$10 under Free Miners' Certificates is the vote by Parliament to recompense the Revenue for moneys misappropriated in 1901-1902.

TIMBER AND MINES BRANCH, August 11th, 1903.

## YUKON REVENUE.

D. STATEMENT showing the total Gold production, the total exemption, the total amount upon which royalty was collected, and the amount of royalty paid, as shown by returns from the several Agencies, for each fiscal year from May 1, 1898, to June 30, 1903.

Agency.	Gold Production.		Exemption.		Subject to Royalty.		Royalty collected.		Infringement.		Total Royalty.	
	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.
1897-1898.												
Grand Forks .....	2,884,576	70	302,500	00	2,582,076	70	258,207	67	.....	.....	258,207	67
Canadian Bank of Commerce.	153,906	50	23,945	00	129,961	50	12,996	15	.....	.....	12,996	15
Dawson .....	34,290	00	13,490	00	20,800	00	2,089	00	.....	.....	2,089	00
Totals for the year .....	3,072,773	20	339,845	00	2,732,928	20	273,292	82	.....	.....	273,292	82
1898-1899.												
Grand Forks .....	5,501,969	65	1,062,151	00	4,439,818	65	443,981	65	.....	.....	443,981	65
Canadian Bank of Commerce .....	485,429	15	123,500	00	361,929	15	36,192	91	.....	.....	36,192	91
Dawson .....	347,781	30	7,500	00	340,281	30	34,028	13	1,301	24	35,329	37
Dominion Creek .....	806,012	35	314,590	81	491,421	55	49,142	15	379	91	49,522	06
Hunker Creek .....	441,090	56	191,915	21	249,175	35	24,917	53	.....	.....	24,917	53
Totals for the year .....	7,582,283	02	1,599,657	02	5,982,626	00	588,292	37	1,681	15	589,943	52
1899-1900.												
Grand Forks .....	4,391,439	32	1,146,814	42	3,244,624	90	324,462	49	.....	.....	324,462	49
Canadian Bank of Commerce .....	1,739,955	98	277,407	78	1,462,547	90	146,254	79	.....	.....	146,254	79
Dawson .....	625,042	92	67,083	42	557,959	50	55,795	95	2,269	05	58,065	00
Dominion Creek .....	1,360,448	54	412,957	84	947,490	70	94,749	06	.....	.....	94,749	06
Hunker Creek .....	740,005	35	338,866	36	401,139	00	40,113	90	.....	.....	40,113	90
Bank of British North America .....	500	00	.....	.....	500	00	50	00	.....	.....	50	00
Sulphur Creek .....	358,282	86	155,194	36	203,088	50	20,308	85	.....	.....	20,308	85
Gold Run .....	593,789	96	103,429	46	490,369	50	49,036	95	.....	.....	49,036	95
Totals for the year .....	9,809,464	64	2,501,744	64	7,307,720	00	730,771	99	2,269	05	733,041	04

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

1900-1901.				
Grand Forks.....	5,945,798 86	1,033,599 98	4,914,304 88	382,326 86
Dawson.....	574,286 07	141,666 66	432,619 41	38,249 79
Forty Mile.....	933,051 60	257,499 98	675,551 62	57,414 26
Hunker Creek.....	786,490 33	258,900 00	527,590 33	42,671 53
Sulphur Creek.....	383,004 37	115,000 00	278,004 37	24,337 88
Gold Run.....	517,041 10	117,500 00	399,541 10	35,814 22
Hoekalinqua.....	10,518 50	2,500 00	8,018 50	801 85
Eureka.....	1,891 87	1,000 00	891 87	44 59
Totals for the year.....	9,162,082 79	1,927,646 62	7,236,522 17	592,660 98
1901-1902.				
Grand Forks.....	3,962,977 37	441,166 66	2,621,810 71	131,087 03
Dawson.....	4,069,114 52	60,000 00	4,009,114 52	113,322 09
Forty Mile.....	732,788 85	219,999 32	512,789 53	25,748 35
Hunker Creek.....	836,888 49	307,948 66	528,939 83	26,420 80
Sulphur Creek.....	281,533 98	85,000 00	196,533 98	7,726 73
Gold Run.....	581,184 00	65,000 00	516,184 00	25,809 42
Eureka.....	29,533 31	15,000 00	14,533 31	276 62
White Horse.....	6,840 00	.....	6,840 00	342 00
Forty Mile Creek.....	16,980 00	5,000 00	11,980 00	590 00
Totals for the year.....	9,566,340 52	1,190,114 64	8,367,225 88	331,532 04
1902-1903.				
Dawson.....	12,081,594 84	.....	.....	302,107 67
White Horse.....	24,799 50	.....	.....	620 21
Forty Mile.....	6,621 00	.....	.....	165 61
Totals for the year.....	12,113,015 34	.....	.....	302,893 48

TIMBER AND MINES BRANCH,  
August 12, 1903.

August 12, 1903.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## YUKON REVENUE.

E—STATEMENT showing the Revenue collected on Free Miners' Certificates issued at the following places in Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada, during the years 1898 to June 30, 1903.

Agency.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Agent of Dom. Lands:—							
Brandon, Man. ....		10 00	30 00				40 00
Calgary, Alta. ....	650 00	100 00	260 00	215 00	150 00	145 00	1,520 00
Dauphin, Man. ....		10 00					10 00
Edmonton, Alta. ....	8,394 00	490 00	1,000 00	213 00	92 00	87 50	10,276 50
Kamloops, B. C. ....	50 00	20 00	10 00	10 00			90 00
Lethbridge, Alta. ....			10 00	30 00	390 00	340 00	770 00
New Westminster, B.C. ....	130 00		30 00		35 00		195 00
Prince Albert, Sask. ....	710 00	10 00	10 00		20 00		750 00
Winnipeg, Man. ....	570 00	900 00	320 00	280 00	385 00	480 00	2,935 00
Agencies within Yukon:—							
Clear Creek ....					783 00	1,175 00	1,958 00
Dawson ....		169,152 00	79,526 00	76,260 00	63,395 00	46,401 00	434,734 00
Dalton Trail ....		710 00	300 00	30 00	1,330 00	277 50	2,647 50
Dominion ....		3,950 00	8,284 00	7,219 00	8,580 00	5,423 00	33,456 00
Duncan ....						1,032 50	1,032 50
Fort Cudahy ....		350 00	1,140 00	140 00			1,630 00
Forty Mile ....				600 00	1,262 50	844 00	2,706 50
Grand Forks ....		27,502 00	18,298 00	18,893 00	16,766 00	10,371 00	91,830 00
Gold Run ....			170 00	4,367 00	5,752 00	3,224 00	13,513 00
Hunker ....			3,850 00	5,216 00	5,954 00	4,050 50	19,070 50
Hootalinqua ....			90 00	930 00	1,495 00	727 50	3,242 50
Lake Bennett ....	7,904 00	80 00					7,984 00
McQuestion ....		102 00	10 00				112 00
Selkirk ....			1,952 00	405 00	625 00	377 50	3,359 50
Stewart River ....		5,734 00	1,512 00	1,919 00	2,970 00	1,912 50	14,047 50
Sulphur Creek ....			610 00	1,984 00	2,180 00	2,303 50	7,077 50
Sixty Mile ....						450 00	450 00
Tagish (Wood) ....		2,416 00					2,416 00
Tagish (Miller) ....		642 00	4,646 00	2,600 00	3,069 00	1,540 00	12,497 00
Tagish Lake ....		9,246 00					9,246 00
Upper Stewart River ....				130 00			130 00
Pelly Banks ....						35 00	35 00
Collectors of Customs:—							
Ashcroft, B.C. ....	410 00						410 00
Atlin, B.C. ....		1,000 00	760 00	750 00			2,510 00
Glenora, B.C. ....	410 00	600 00					1,010 00
Montreal, Que. ....	840 00	170 00	70 00	30 00	20 00		1,130 00
Nanaimo, B. C. ....	4,292 00						4,292 00
Rossland, B.C. ....	20 00						20 00
Toronto, Ont. ....	270 00						270 00
Vancouver, B.C. ....	30,480 00	1,340 00	610 00	280 00	20 00		32,734 00
Victoria, B. C. ....	58,910 00	1,528 00	520 00	370 00	320 00	162 50	61,810 50
Vancouver Assay Office. ....					147 00	40 00	187 00
Ottawa, Dept. of Interior. ....	1,890 00	822 00	2,192 00	2,495 00	2,380 00	1,000 00	10,779 00
Rat Portage, P. H. Austin. ....		340 00	380 00	300 00	60 00		1,080 00
London, The High Commissioner's Office. ....	29 98	120 00	119 80	195 00	20 07	225 02	709 87
Liverpool, The Immigration Agent. ....	219 93						219 93
Glasgow, The Immigration Agent. ....	59 98	10 13			111 45		181 56
Total ....	116,243 89	227,354 13	126,709 80	125,861 00	118,312 02	82,624 52	797,105 36

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## No. 19.

## REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT AT WINNIPEG.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,

WINNIPEG, MAN., August 25, 1903.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this branch of the department covering the business for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Accompanying the report to be considered therewith, are the following tabulated statements, namely :—

A.—Statement showing the revenue collected from timber and on account of timber lands.

B.—General office return showing amount of clerical work performed.

C.—List of the names of licensees conducting operations on government lands within this agency, together with the amount of lumber, &c., manufactured, sold and on hand by each licensee, respectively.

## RECEIPTS.

The total receipts from all sources for the year amounted to \$117,983.83, of which sum \$60,348.34 was collected by my staff at the office and in the field, and \$57,635.49 paid in on account direct to the department at Ottawa. These figures show an increase over the preceding year of \$48,556.00.

## LUMBER INTERESTS.

The following quantities of lumber coming from the sources named were arrived at upon careful compilation of figures obtained from the office records and those of the Custom House, and from particulars obtained from the large dealers, and can be taken as fairly accurately stating the total quantity disposed of during the year in the province of Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia.

For purposes of comparison I show in a parallel column the quantities for the preceding year from which it will be observed a large increase in sales took place.

	1901-1902 Feet B. M.	1902-1903. Feet B.M.
Mills operating in Western Ontario (west of Lake Superior) . . . . .	101,500,000	114,450,000
Mills operating in British Columbia . . .	20,000,000	73,000,000
• Mills operating in Manitoba—		
On Crown lands under license . . .	22,784,783	33,759,853
On Crown lands under sale permit . .	5,000,000	6,000,000
On Crown lands, homesteaders' free	3,000,000	4,000,000
Sawn lumber imported from the United States . . . . .	13,228,000	43,570,000
	<hr/> 165,512,783	<hr/> 274,779,853

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

The growing demand is due to the rapid settlement of the country and improved financial conditions prevailing throughout. The saw mills operating in Western Ontario continue to draw a considerable portion of their timber for manufacture from the state of Minnesota, it being brought in the log down the Rainy river and rafted across the Lake of the Woods to Rat Portage and Keewatin. Mr. D. E. Sprague also imported from Minnesota 3,800,000 feet B.M. of red and white pine, which was floated down the Red river and manufactured at his mills at Winnipeg.

The following figures obtained from the Department of Customs show the importations of sawn lumber from the United States during the fiscal year to be 43,570,746 feet, of which quantity 41,884,746 feet came in free and 1,686,000 on which duty was collected.

The following statement shows the proportion of the various kinds of lumber making up the whole :—

DUTY FREE.	
	Feet, B.M
Cherry, chestnut and whitewood . . . . .	125,630
Mahogany . . . . .	2,694
Oak . . . . .	1,081,526
White ash . . . . .	8,896
Red and white pine, hewn and sawn . . . . .	40,666,000
	<hr/>
	41,884,746
DUTIABLE.	
Boards and plank (tongued and grooved) . . . . .	1,686,000
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	43,570,746

The quantity of shingles imported from the United States during the year amounted to 3,123,000, as against 1,842,000 for the preceding year. The bulk of the shingles used, however, came from British Columbia, the shipments last year being, approximately, 800,000,000.

The price of timber products shows an increase over last year, due, in a measure, to the increased cost of production, but chiefly on account of short stocks and active demand.

The following prices (wholesale) were obtained:—

	Low Grade.		High Grade.		
Pine and cedar . . . . .	\$19 50	to	\$50 00	per	M. feet.
Spruce . . . . .	16 00	to	28 00		"
Lath . . . . .	3 75	to	4 00		"
Shingles . . . . .	2 65	to	3 15		"

FUEL.

The following figures give approximately the amount of coal sold in Manitoba, and as far west as Regina, during the year, namely :—

	Tons.
Lignite (Souris) . . . . .	80,000
American anthracite . . . . .	24,500
American bituminous . . . . .	6,000
Canadian anthracite . . . . .	None.
Canadian bituminous (Galt) . . . . .	50,000

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

These figures show a large increase in the Canadian produce over former years. This was due to the miners' strike in the United States, which rendered it impossible for a considerable part of the year to obtain coal from that quarter.

The price of coal on cars was as follows:—

American anthracite.....	\$13 per ton at Winnipeg.
American bituminous .....	\$7.75 per ton at Winnipeg.
Canadian anthracite .....	(None brought east of Regina.)
Canadian bituminous .....	\$7.25 per ton at Winnipeg.
Canadian lignite (Souris)....	\$3.75 to \$4 per ton at Winnipeg.
Canadian lignite (Souris).....	\$3.70 per ton at Brandon (to dealer).
Canadian lignite (Souris).....	\$3.80 per ton at Regina (to dealer).

These prices are a little higher compared with the preceding year.

As near as can be ascertained, the quantity of wood used in Winnipeg during the year amounted to 130,000 cords. It was sold at the following prices :—

Car lots at Winnipeg—

Poplar . . . . .	\$3 60 to \$4 50
Tamarac . . . . .	4 75 “ 6 25
Spruce . . . . .	3 25 “ 4 50
Jack pine . . . . .	3 75 “ 5 25
Oak . . . . .	5 00 “ 6 50

The above prices also show an advance over last year, due to the shortage of the coal supply and the active demand. The cost of labour in cutting slightly increased, which also had a bearing.

## FOREST FIRES.

Several destructive fires occurred during last spring. The permanent timber reservations at Turtle mountain and Riding mountain were visited, and a large area burnt over. The district lying along the Canadian Northern Railway in south-eastern Manitoba, and that east and west of Lake Winnipeg between townships 14 and 17, ranges 2 to 8, east of the 1st meridian, also suffered. Many of the settlers residing in this district lost their buildings, and, in a few instances, their stock.

Several large holders of cordwood lost heavily by the spread of fires. Upwards of 20,000 cords were consumed.

I cannot find that any steps were taken by the authorities to trace up these fires to their origin and punish the parties found guilty of setting them out. These bush fires are of much too frequent occurrence, and without the enforcement of the law against offenders I can see no likelihood of the evil being checked.

## STONE, GYPSUM AND CEMENT.

The active demand for building material of all kinds in all parts of the country has not been fully met by our manufacturers. This was notably the case in respect to stone and brick. In anticipation of an increase in trade increased facilities for manufacturing had been provided, but they proved to be inadequate.

The Manitoba Union Mining Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, whose mines are located a short distance north of the Narrows, at Lake Martin, doubled their output of cement during the year, which amounted to 5,000 tons. The plaster manufactured from the gypsum of this company's mines is of excellent quality, and is being largely used both for fine and coarse work.

The cement works, at Arnold, on the Canadian Northern Morris-Brandon branch, has been working to its fullest capacity in supplying the trade. Owing to the high

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

price of lumber materials, the settlers in localities where stone and sand can be cheaply obtained, find it much cheaper to build of stone or concrete, and are so doing.

## WATER POWER.

Water powers are being developed in different parts of the province for generating electricity for lighting, heating and industrial purposes.

The power on the 'Pinawa' channel of the Winnipeg river, being developed by Messrs. MacKenzie, Mann, Cooper and Company, is being pushed to completion. The works, when finished, it is said will have cost upwards of \$1,750,000. It is expected by the company that by January, 1905, they will be in a position to supply Winnipeg with 15,000 horse power, which amount can readily be increased to 32,000 horse power. The other powers referred to are of small proportions, and are being constructed at Brandon, Rapid City and Minnedosa.

## ROUTINE WORK.

As will be seen on referring to the comparative statement of work performed for the years 1901-02 and 1902-03 respectively (see Schedule B), a considerable increase in favour of the past year is noticeable. The staff have worked faithfully and hard, and are entitled to favourable mention.

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. STEPHENSON.

*Crown Timber Agent.*

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## SCHEDULE B.

GENERAL Office Return of the Crown Timber Agency at Winnipeg for the year ending  
June 30, 1903.

Description of Return.	Number.	Compared with 1902.		Remarks.
		Increase.	Decrease.	
Letters written.....	16,152	754	.....	Including Dominion Lands.
Letters received.....	16,824	326	.....	" "
Timber permits.....	1,467	466	.....	
Hay permits.....	382	121	.....	
Mill returns, received and verified....	403	63	.....	
Seizures made.....	69	.....	6	
Mining claims recorded.....	21	6	.....	

E. F. STEPHENSON,  
*Crown Timber Agent.*



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

[illegible]

E. F. STEPHENSON,  
*Crown Timber Agent.*



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

C.

ernment License, for the year between June 30, 1902, and June 30, 1903.

Singles Manufactured.	Singles sold from quant. mfd. and from that on hand from prev. year.	Shingles on hand.	Laths Manufactured.	Laths sold.	Laths on hand.	R'y ties manufactured.	R'y ties sold.	Date of last return.	Remarks.
69,500	65,250	4,250	175,750	142,700	33,050			1903 June 30,	
266,750	250,500	99,250					915	"	R'y ties on hand 2896.
						10,794	10,794	"	
3,500	3,500							"	
			10,000	10,000				"	
424,250	425,250	201,250	297,300	171,900	139,150			"	3,500 fence posts manu- factured.
						1,267	1,267	"	650 fence posts sold.
72,000	72,000	14,000	44,500	44,500				"	2,844 " " on hand
								"	3,566 ft. piling on hand.
								"	
								"	Piling (lin. ft.) mfg. 3712
								"	" " sold 1758
								"	" " on hand 1954
								"	
								"	
			204,100	204,100				"	This lumber &c., was cut under permits only, and is being used for
						243,445	243,445	"	R'y. construction pur- poses, also 82,550 lineal feet of Piling.
836,000	816,500	318,750	731,650	575,200	172,200	255,506	256,421		

E. F. STEPHENSON,  
*Crown Timber Agent.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## No. 20.

## REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT AT EDMONTON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, July 27, 1903.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith Schedules A and B relating to the work of the timber and mines branch of this agency, for the year ending June 30, 1903.

Your obedient servant,

A. G. HARRISON,  
*Crown Timber Agent.*

## SCHEDULE A.

STATEMENT of Receipts from Timber, Grazing, Hay and Mining at the Edmonton Office, for the twelve months ending June 30, 1903.

Month.	Dominion Lands.	School Lands.	Head Office.	Total.
1902.	8 cts.	8 cts.	8 cts.	8 cts.
July . . . . .	849 42	58 55	1,031 00	1,938 97
August . . . . .	88 97	503 50	16 25	608 72
September . . . . .	170 73	3 07	.....	173 80
October . . . . .	753 65	153 55	244 00	1,151 20
November . . . . .	1,147 17	5 00	.....	1,152 17
December . . . . .	718 60	19 95	290 00	1,028 55
1903.				
January . . . . .	1,374 91	54 65	32,301 00	33,730 56
February . . . . .	1,419 51	7 90	791 00	2,218 41
March . . . . .	774 37	0 25	3,800 00	4,574 62
April . . . . .	625 21	62 60	986 45	1,674 26
May . . . . .	119 52	44 19	2,019 00	2,182 71
June . . . . .	691 91	58 70	403 35	1,153 96
	8,733 97	971 91	41,882 05	51,587 93

Certified correct,

A. G. HARRISON,  
*Crown Timber Agent.*

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## SCHEDULE B.

RETURN of Saw mills operating in Edmonton Crown Timber Agency under Government License during the year ending June 30, 1903.

Name of Owner or Assignee.	Where situated.	Kind of power.	No. of horse power.	Operation begun.	Lumber manufactured in period, B. M.	Lumber sold in period, B. M.	Date of last return.	Kind of timber.	No. of returns made.
D. R. Fraser & Co	Edmonton.	Steam	100	1899	Nil.	Nil.	1903.		
"	"	"	100		Nil.	Nil.	June 30		17
John Walter	Strathcona.	"	100	1900	881	190,219	" 30	" Spruce	1
"	"	"	120	1900	864	Nil.	" 30	" Spruce	11
Bank of Ottawa, now D. R. Fraser & Co. & J. Walter	Edmonton & Strathcona	"	100-120	1900	496	3,238,568	" 30	" Spruce	13
"	"	"	100-120	1900	911,546	2,928,823	" 30	" "	14
"	Not operated.	"	100-120	1900	302	1,895,823	" 30	" "	10
Deering Implement Company.	Stony Plain.	Steam		1900	Nil.	15,000	1902.		8
"	"	"					Dec. 31	" Spruce	
L. E. Benz.	Hooked lake.	"		1900	Nil.	Nil.	1903.		13
Foulger & Rowley.	Ponoka	"		1901	362,946	362,946	June 30	" Spruce	4
"	"	"					Mar. 31	" "	
S. J. Eccles.	Spruce Grove.	"		1901	Nil.	31,887	1902.		6
"	Not operated.	"		....			Dec. 31	" Spruce	
"	"	"							
"	"	"							
J. A. Powell	Half Moon lake.	Steam					1903.		11
F. Featherstonhaugh.	Fort Saskatchewan.	"		1901	Nil.	Nil.	June 30	" Spruce	8
Blair & McKelvey.	Pigeon lake.	"		1903	1,019	103,282	June 30	" "	4
"	"	"					" 30	" "	4
W. J. Webster.	Not operated.	"					" 30	" "	1
"	"	"					" 30	" "	1

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

SCHEDULE B.

RETURN of Saw-mills operating in Edmonton Crown Timber Agency under Government License during the year ending June 30, 1903.—*Concluded.*

Name of Owner or Assignee.	Where situated.	Kind of power.	No. of horse-power.	Operation begun.	Log-cut on limit No.	Lumber manufactured in period, B. M.	Lumber sold in period, B. M.	Date of last return.	Kind of timber.	No. of returns made.
								1903.		
Imperial Pulp Company.	Not operated.				1,031					
"	"				1,052					
"	"				1,058					
McDonald & Frith	"				1,040					
T. A. Burrows	"				1,046					
H. B. McPherson.	"				1,065					
W. S. Dwinell.	"				955			1902.		
"	"				962			Dec. 31.		6
"	"				963			" 31.		6
"	"				968			" 31.		6
"	"				970			" 31.		6
"	"				972			" 31.		5
"	"				1,009			" 31.		5
"	"				1,020			" 31.		5
						6,730,829	5,527,725			196

Certified correct.

A. G. HARRISON,  
*Crown Timber Agent.*

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## No. 21.

## REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT AT CALGARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,  
CALGARY, ALBERTA, August 4, 1903.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose the following statement for the twelve months ended June 30, 1903 :—

Schedule A.—Statement of receipts on account of Crown timber covering the period referred to, amounting to \$8,315.56, of which amount \$7,410.16 was on account of Dominion lands, and \$905.40 on account of School lands.

Schedule B.—General office work.

Schedule C.—Showing the saw mills within the Crown timber agency, operating under government license to June 30, 1903.

The lumber business is in a very flourishing condition, in fact, the lumbermen cannot supply the demand.

Your obedient servant,

J. R. SUTHERLAND,  
*Crown Timber Agent.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## SCHEDULE A.

	TIMBER.				Grazing.	Hay.	Mining Fees.	Coal.	Free Miner's Certificates.	Total.
	Rent.	Royalty.	Permits.	Seizure.						
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1902.										
July.....	21 11	1,100 59	1 00	6 00	82 63	59 50	.....	5 00	35 00	1,310 83
August.....	.....	48 00	0 75	112 30	37 78	19 00	.....	.....	10 00	230 33
September.....	32 63	2 60	38 19	.....	89 85	4 00	.....	.....	.....	279 77
October.....	.....	1,252 01	9 03	41 40	28 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,356 24
November.....	312 15	.....	25 05	.....	35 69	.....	.....	.....	10 00	377 89
December.....	.....	0 17	30 50	1 60	94 40	.....	.....	8 85	20 00	155 52
1903.										
January.....	.....	1,093 03	56 50	2 00	67 20	.....	.....	.....	10 00	1,231 68
February.....	21 95	12 35	70 50	13 00	68 31	.....	.....	0 45	.....	209 06
March.....	.....	212 35	47 57	.....	153 66	.....	.....	22 75	.....	417 93
April.....	528 15	534 73	7 75	.....	54 50	76 50	.....	15 10	30 00	1,246 73
May.....	35 00	0 26	22 20	15 00	57 34	10 00	.....	1 65	15 00	156 45
June.....	306 25	25 21	22 57	.....	28 80	34 00	.....	5 90	15 00	437 73
Totals.....	1,257 24	4,281 50	331 61	191 30	798 96	203 00	112 50	89 05	145 00	7,410 16
Collections at H. O. on account of this Agency.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,993 63
Grand total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,403 79

CALGARY, August 24, 1903.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## SCHEDULE B.

GENERAL Office Return of the Calgary Crown Timber Agency for the year ending  
June 30, 1903.

	Number.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Letters written.....	13,914	4,179	.....	Including Dominion Lands.
Letters received.....	7,812	2,126	.....	" "
Permits issued subject to dues.....	30	.....	22	
Free permits issued.....	439	152	.....	
Mill returns received and verified.....	50	30	.....	

J. R. SUTHERLAND,  
*Crown Timber Agent.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## SCHEDULE C.

SHOWING the Saw-mills in the Calgary Crown Timber Agency operating under Government Licenses, for the year ending June 30, 1903.

Number.	Name of Owner or Assignee.	Where Sited.	Kind of Power.	No. of Horse Power.	Commenced Operations.	Description of Timber.	Logs Cut at	Lumber on hand, June 30, 1902. Sold and manufactured during period between June 30, 1902, and June 30, 1903, and balance.	Quantity of shingles man- ufactured and sold.	Date of last return.	No. of Returns received.	Remarks.
1	Hon. Peter McLaren.....	Mill Creek.....	Water	20	1882	Spruce and Fir	Mill Creek.....	Feet. On hand June 30, 1902.. 91,647 Manufactured since... Nil Sold..... Nil On hand..... 91,647	Nil.	June 30, 1903.	4	Timber berth 36.
2	Hon. Peter McLaren.....	Blairmore .....	Steam	40	1882	Spruce and Fir	Old Man's river	On hand June 30, 1902.. 833,720 Manufactured..... 2,394,510 Sold..... 3,138,230 2,639,758 On hand..... 498,472	"	June 30, 1903.	4	Timber berth 36a.
3	Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Co.....	Calgary.....	Steam	65	1887	Fir, Spruce, Cypress and Pine.	Spray river.....	On hand June 30, 1902.. 2,719,675 Manufactured..... 2,407,655 Sold..... 5,127,330 3,306,213 On hand..... 1,821,117	"	June 30, 1903.	4	
4	Joseph H. Wray.....	Cardston .....	Steam	25	1891	Spruce and Fir	St. Mary's river.	On hand June 30, 1902.. 14,000 Manufactured ..... Nil Sold..... 14,000 On hand..... Nil.	"	Dec. 31, 1902.	2	Timber berth 583.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

5 John Lineham.....	Okotoks.....	50	1890 Spruce and Fir Sheep creek ...	On hand June 30, 1902.. Manufactured .....	707,887 586,000	June 30, 1903.	4 Timber berth 582.
				Sold.....	1,293,887 793,900		
				On hand.....	499,987		
6 H. B. DeWolf.....	N'th Fork Old Steam Man's river	25	1898 Spruce and Fir Old Man's river	On hand June 30, 1902.. Manufactured .....	5,213 Nil.	Mch. 31, 1903.	3 Timber berth 606.
				Sold.....	5,213		
				On hand.....	Nil.		
7 William Smibert, care of W. & J. Rutherford...	Cypress Hills. Steam		Spruce.....	On hand June 30, 1902.. Manufactured.....	45,000 175,000	Mch. 31, 1903.	3 Timber berth 784.
				Sold.....	220,000 165,000		
				On hand.....	55,000		
8 DeWolf and Carscadden.	Sec. 28, Tp. 9, R. 30, W. 4		1903 Fir and Spruce	Manufactured.. Sold.....	297,045 42,026	June 30, 1903.	1 Timber berth 1036
				On hand.....	255,019		
9 R. L. Findlay.....	Steam		1902 Fir and Spruce	Manufactured.. Sold.....	777,325 571,793	June 30, 1903.	Timber berth 984.
				On hand.....	205,532		
10 Hon. Peter McLaren.....	Steam		Spruce.....	Manufactured.. Sold.....	324,000 324,000	Mch. 31, 1903.	2 Timber berth 252.
				On hand.....	Nil.		
			Total quantity manufactured.....		6,871,535		
			" sold.....		7,861,903		

J. R. SUTHERLAND,  
*Crown Timber Agent.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## No. 22.

## REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT AT PRINCE ALBERT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN, July 10, 1903.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith the following statements for the year ending June 30, 1903 :—

Schedule A.—Statement of receipts on account of Crown timber, grazing, mining and hay.

Schedule B.—Statement showing saw mills operating under government license.

Schedule C.—Statement showing general official work during the year.

I note with pleasure that the old Moore and Macdowall limits, which have not been worked for some years, are now being operated by the Telford Lumber Company.

While the quantity of lumber manufactured is steadily increasing, it is still found impossible to supply the local demand. It will be noticed that the timber permits issued during the year, total considerably more than double the number issued last year, and that the revenue therefrom is more than double that of last year. The total timber revenue for the year is \$14,457.55, as against \$9,069.45 for last year.

Your obedient servant,

J. W. HANNON,

*Crown Timber Agent.*

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## SCHEDULE A.

STATEMENT of Receipts from Timber, Grazing and Hay Lands at the Crown Timber Office, Prince Albert, for the twelve months ending June 30, 1903.

Month.	Dominion Lands.	School Lands.	Total.
1902.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July.....	576 79	16 80	593 59
August.....	1,837 91	4 50	1,842 41
September.....	1,497 15		1,497 15
October.....	2,366 79	0 50	2,367 29
November.....	510 24		510 24
December.....	344 15		344 15
1903.			
January.....	1,182 71		1,182 71
February.....	917 72		917 72
March.....	674 67		674 67
April.....	2,048 87	30 20	2,079 07
May.....	616 11	9 00	625 11
June.....	1,884 44	29 40	1,913 84
Total.....	14,457 55	90 40	14,547 95
Collected at Head office.....	18,337 83		
Grand total.....	32,795 38	90 40	14,547 95

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,  
PRINCE ALBERT, July 9, 1903.

J. W. HANNON,  
*Crown Timber Agent.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## SCHEDULE B.

STATEMENT showing Saw-mills in the Prince Albert district operating under Government License, during the year ending June 30, 1903.

Name of Owner.	Horse power and kind.	Capacity per 12 hours.	Commenced operations.	Description of timber.	Where cut.	Quantity of lumber manu- factured during the year.	Feet.	Quantity of lumber sold.	Feet.	Number of shingles manufactured during the year.	M.	Number of shingles sold during the year.	M.	Date of last return.
James H. Sanderson . . . . .	225, Steam..	36,000	1888	Spruce	Limits north of Sturgeon Lake.	2,626,862	2,435,107	2,435,107	238,000	405,666	June 30, 1903.			
Wm. Cowan & Co. . . . .	130, " . . .	30,000	1890	"	Limits up Little Red river . .	2,822,848	2,520,924	2,520,924	475,250	429,250	"			
Shannon & Co. . . . .	35, " . . .	14,000	1899	"	Limits up Little Red river . .	1,512,919	1,065,137	1,065,137	.....	.....	"			
The Telford Lumber Co. . . . .	264, " . . .	75,000	1902	"	Limits on Sturgeon lake . . .	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	March 31, 1903.			
						6,962,629	6,021,168	6,021,168	713,250	834,916				

\* Have cut on berth, but have not yet begun to manufacture.

J. W. HANNON,  
*Crown Timber Agent.*CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,  
PRINCE ALBERT, July 10, 1903.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## SCHEDULE C.

GENERAL return of the Crown Timber Office, Prince Albert, for the year ending June 30, 1903.

Timber permits issued . . . . .	1,066
Hay permits issued . . . . .	43
Timber seizures . . . . .	43
Free miners' certificate . . . . .	None.
Mill returns received . . . . .	108

J. W. HANNON,  
*Crown Timber Agent.*

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,  
PRINCE ALBERT, July 10, 1903.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## No. 23.

## REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,  
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., September 3, 1903.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I submit my annual report for the twelve months ending June 30, 1903.

The receipts of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, amounted to \$187,809.67.

I also inclose you a schedule of mills situated in the Dominion railway belt in the province of British Columbia, which gives the usual statistics respecting the timber trade.

There is a small decrease in the collections of this office for this year as compared with the previous year. This will be more than met by the large amount of bonuses paid for timber berths which have been put up to public tender during the past year.

The slight falling off in the collections for royalty during the past year may be attributed to the fact that the mill owners here are operating more largely on lands held by them from the provincial government than on the berths held by them under Dominion license.

During the past year there has been quite an impetus given to the timber trade, owing to the fact that American capitalists are investing in timber lands in this province. There are at present a large number of prospectors looking for timber, both on provincial lands and in the Dominion railway belt, and are fairly successful in locating good tracts of timber.

There has been a falling off in the shingle trade, owing to over-production, and the shingle mills have closed down for a season in order to dispose of the large stock on hand at present, after which they will resume operations.

The export trade to foreign countries during the past season has been good, and prices have increased accordingly.

Owing to the efficient working of the fire wardency system, we have had no serious fires during the present season, and as the people are beginning to appreciate the value of the timber in the province and the conservation of the forests, they are becoming more careful about setting out fires; but it requires constant supervision in order to prevent irresponsible people doing very serious damage.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LEAMY,  
*Crown Timber Agent.*

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT of Receipts of New Westminster Crown Timber Agency for the Fiscal  
Year ending June 30, 1903.

Month.	Ground Rent.	Royalty.	Permit Dues.	Seizure Dues.	Total.
1902.	\$   cts.	\$   cts.	\$   cts.	\$   cts.	\$   cts.
July.....	90 39	4,514 63	202 57	.....	4,807 59
August.....	.....	926 61	81 75	157 30	1,165 66
September.....	.....	573 41	420 98	.....	994 39
October.....	126 32	4,665 09	228 35	377 06	5,396 82
November.....	93 38	355 68	124 75	.....	573 81
December.....	97 31	1,714 56	291 40	.....	2,103 27
1903.					
January.....	4,680 75	1,690 94	473 65	.....	6,845 34
February.....	102 00	3,024 05	203 70	.....	3,329 75
March.....	264 93	1,998 85	167 50	.....	2,431 28
April.....	1,117 14	3,401 21	144 50	104 22	4,767 07
May.....	4,430 72	650 82	709 00	158 56	5,939 10
June.....	1,611 06	688 35	467 50	1,036 12	3,803 03
	12,604 C0	24,204 20	3,515 65	1,833 26	42,157 11
Payments received at Head Office on account of this agency.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145,652 56
Grand total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187,809 67

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

List of Mills operating in Dominion Railway Belt of British Columbia and Statement showing Quantity of Timber manufactured during fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Name of Owner.	Where Situated.	Capacity of Mill.	Power.	Operating on Limit No.	Locality of Limit.	Quantity of lumber manufactured.	Quantity of lumber sold from previous year.	Quantity of Lumber on Hand.
		Ft.				Ft.	Ft.	Ft.
J. R. Reilly & Co.	Otertail.	70,000	Steam.	5	Otertail.	1,082,274	498,384	800,000
W. C. Wells.	Palliser.	30,000	"	3 and 29	Beaver Foot & Kicking Horse	2,080,281	1,770,948	1,335,221
Columbia River Lumber Co.	Golden.	40,000	"	258, 257, 278, 231	Columbia River.	2,590,733	2,590,733	
"	Beaver.	100,000	"	15 and 16	"	8,541,073	11,113,465	1,503,167
"	Kualt.	40,000	"	250, 71, 72, 78, 45, 242.	Shuswap.	1,091,953	705,160	441,406
"	Carlin.	15,000	"	259	"	1,611,439	1,914,065	466,878
Yale Columbia Lumber Co.	Nakusp.	30,000	"	114	Columbia River.	1,061,466	983,859	67,597
Fred. Robinson Lumber Co.	Revelstoke.	30,000	"	123, 207, 249	"	1,980,114	2,430,114	
"	Comaplix.	30,000	"	Not operating.	"			
"	Wigwam.	30,000 shingles	"	Not operating.	"			
MacMahon Bros.	Revelstoke.	70,000	"	118	"			
Revelstoke Lumber Co.	Big Eddy.	40,000 B. M.	"	Not operating.	"			
Ashcroft Water Electric.	Harrison River.	50,000	"	"	Shuswap Lake.	1,000,000	752,000	1,172,412
Harrison River M. T. and T. Co.	Ruskin.	75,000	"	63, 254, 248	Harrison Lake.	1,639,457	1,771,177	
E. H. Heaps & Co.	Cedar Cove.	25,000	"	185, 46, 33	Stave River and Lake.	5,572,510	1,968,424	
"	Barnet.	100,000	"	Not operating.	Chilliwack River.	705,781	244,134	461,647
North Pacific Lumber Co.	Sapperton.	120,000	"	"	Stave River and Lake.	620,362		
Brunette Saw Mill Co.	New Westminster.	75,000	"	33, B 2, 138	Mud Bay.			
B. C. Mille Timber and Trading Co.	Vancouver, B. C.	90,000	"	Not operating.	"			
"	Ladner.	225,000	"	"	Mud Bay and Stave Lake.	309,000	697,000	
Grant & Kerr.	"	25,000	"	2 Q	Copithalia River.			
Pacific Coast Lumber Co.	Vancouver, B. C.	125,000	"	Not operating.	Port Moody	130,000		
Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Co.	"	125,000 shingles	"	52	Copithalia River.	39,509		
Canadian Pacific Lumber Co.	Port Moody	75,000	"	111	Copithalia River	799,979		
G. E. Farrer.	Vancouver, B. C.	No mill	"	209	North Arm and Burrard Inlet	30,000	4,300	25,700
K. Mikumi	"	"	"	246	"			

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Thos. Allen .....	Sapperton .....	" .....	.....	O .....	238 Pitt Lake .....	.....	508 875	684,225	.....
Vancouver Power Co. ....	Vancouver B.C. ....	" .....	.....	Not operating .....	Burrard Inlet .....	.....	55,620	.....	55,620
West Coast Timber Co. ....	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shuswap Milling Co. ....	Kanloops and Greely Creek .....	20,000 shingles .....	.....	.....	64 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
							31,279,416	35,358,448	8,298,072





3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## No. 24.

## REPORT OF THE ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, August 7, 1903.

JAMES A. SMART, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the transactions of this branch of the department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

The subjoined statements are similar to those prepared in previous years. They include :—

'A.'—Statement of sales made since the preparation of the last report, including lots redeemed by Ottawa tenants in accordance with the provisions contained in the leases originally granted by the Imperial authorities.

Total amount, \$17,469.56, of which sum \$9,779.78 has been received on account.

One lot and 10 perches of adjoining land at Edmundston, N.B., together comprising an area of 1 rood 11.64 perches, were sold for the sum of \$35, on the usual conditions governing ordnance land sales, namely, one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale and the balance in three equal annual instalments, with interest at 5 per cent per annum on any part of the purchase money remaining at any time unpaid.

At Grand Falls, N.B., 31 lots, together comprising an area of 287 acres, 0 roods, 29 perches, were disposed of on the above-mentioned conditions governing ordnance lands sales, for the sum of \$1,220.33, of which amount \$332.80 has been paid on account.

At Grenville, P.Q., 1.237 acres of the ordnance reserve were sold to St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, of that place, at and for the sum of \$2,000 cash.

The consideration money for 8 half and 8 ordinary city lots at Ottawa, amounting to \$2,024.23, has been paid and letters patent therefor have been issued in accordance with the terms of the original leases granted by the Imperial authorities.

At Quebec, P.Q., 21 whole and 5 half lots (30 feet by 120 feet) were sold by public auction, on the usual terms governing ordnance sales, for the sum of \$12,190, of which amount \$5,414 has been received on account. The price realized averaged \$537.62 per lot, and \$180 per half lot, a very considerable advance on the upset price. Five lots and 3 half lots have been paid for in full and letters patent issued therefor.

Mrs. Pierre Cournoyer, of Sorel, P.Q., was permitted to acquire, for the sum of \$100 cash, 2 roods 16 perches of ordnance land in that city which she had occupied for over 45 years at a small annual rental, and on which she had made considerable improvement.

About two-thirds of an acre of ordnance land at Grand Falls, N.B., having a very rocky, uneven surface, was leased for a term of 21 years.

The trustees of the Union Church at Point Pelee, Ont., were granted a lease for a term of 21 years of half an acre of the naval reserve in that locality.

A renewal lease for 3 roods 7½ perches of submerged land lying in front of the Market Battery at Kingston, Ont., was issued to the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company for a term of 21 years.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

'B.'—Statement showing the several localities on account of which moneys have been received during the fiscal year. Total amount, \$17,556.50.

The contingent expenses of the branch during the same period were \$1,142.24.

'C.'—Statement showing the receipts month by month, divided into principal, rent or interest, and fees.

'D.'—Statement showing the amount due and remaining unpaid on June 30, 1903, in the several localities where ordnance lands are situated, classified as rent or interest, and principal moneys. The total amount shown to be due is \$90,947.69—a considerable increase when compared with last year. The failure of the corporation of the city of Toronto to carry out the agreement made with the government for the payment of the land acquired for the Western cattle market in that city, and of the purchaser of the government farm at Longueuil, P.Q., to remit here the second instalment of the purchase money, is responsible for \$60,912.50 of this amount. Apart from this amount the arrears have not increased to any appreciable extent. Of the amount remaining due and unpaid by tenants, \$18,150 is due by the government of the province of Quebec, and \$4,343.32 by lessees of ordnance lands in the city of Ottawa.

The routine work of the office compares favourably with that of the last four or five years. The volume of correspondence shows a slight decrease, but the number of assignments examined and registered, as well as drafts of letters patent prepared, a considerable increase.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. N. FERGUSON,

*Clerk in Charge.*

## A.—STATEMENT of Sales made during the year ending June 30, 1903.

Locality.	Number of lots Sold or Redeemed	Amount.	Amount Received on Account.
		8 cts.	8 cts.
Edmundston.....	1 lot and 10 perches.....	35 00	8 75
Grand Falls.....	31 lots.....	1,220 33	332 80
Grenville.....	1 237 acres.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
Ottawa.....	12 lots redeemed.....	2,024 23	2,024 23
Quebec.....	23½ lots.....	12,190 00	5,414 00
		17,469 56	9,779 78

JAS. N. FERGUSON,

*Clerk in Charge.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, August 7, 1903.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

B.—STATEMENT showing the several localities on account of which moneys have been received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Locality.	Amount.	Locality.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Amherstburg .. . . .	2 00	Brought forward .. . . .	8,519 98
Beaver Harbour .. . . .	2 00	Owen Sound .. . . .	9 00
Burlington Beach .. . . .	100 00	Point Pelee .. . . .	1 00
Charlotteville .. . . .	18 67	Prescott .. . . .	1 00
Dalhousie .. . . .	28 36	Pittsburg .. . . .	11 51
Edmundston .. . . .	18 75	Quebec .. . . .	6,274 00
Fort Cumberland .. . . .	25 00	Queenston .. . . .	2 00
Fort Erie .. . . .	45 05	Sarnia .. . . .	40 00
Grand Falls .. . . .	788 04	Sorel .. . . .	146 00
Grenville .. . . .	2,000 00	Shelburne .. . . .	31 00
Kingston .. . . .	225 25	Ste. Croix River .. . . .	1 00
Longueuil .. . . .	190 30	Toronto .. . . .	2,466 50
Montreal .. . . .	1 00	Wolford .. . . .	109 80
Nepean .. . . .	146 05	Total .. . . .	17,612 79
Niagara .. . . .	20 00	Refund .. . . .	56 29
Ottawa .. . . .	4,909 51		17,556 50
Carried forward .. . . .	8,519 98		

JAS. N. FERGUSON,  
*Clerk in Charge.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, August 7, 1903.

C.—STATEMENT of receipts on account of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Date.	Fees.	Rent or Interest.	Principal.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1902.				
July .. . . .	2 00	528 93	164 00	694 93
August .. . . .	2 00	932 18	1,351 60	2,285 78
September .. . . .	8 00	163 15	162 00	333 15
October .. . . .	2 00	289 97	785 71	1,077 68
November .. . . .	6 00	899 64	223 20	1,128 84
December .. . . .	6 00	20 26	398 54	424 80
1903.				
January .. . . .	2 00	548 01	3,293 50	3,843 51
February .. . . .	107 44	19 50	19 50	126 94
March .. . . .	14 00	289 28	435 64	738 92
April .. . . .	16 00	234 10	90 00	283 81
May .. . . .	8 00	876 14	4,660 00	5,544 14
June .. . . .	4 00	897 40	172 60	1,074 00
Totals .. . . .	70 00	5,786 50	11,756 29	17,556 50

JAS. N. FERGUSON,  
*Clerk in Charge.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, August 7, 1903.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

D.—STATEMENT showing Amounts due and unpaid on account of Instalments of Purchase Money and Rent or Interest to June 30, 1903.

Locality.	Amount of instalments due and unpaid June 30, 1903.	Rent or interest due and unpaid June 30, 1903.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Beaver Harbour.....		2 00	2 00
Burlington Beach.....		300 00	300 00
Carillon.....		4 00	4 00
Chambly.....	152 00	200 64	352 64
Charlotteville.....		18 67	18 67
Dalhousie.....	23 00	2 76	25 76
Edmundston.....	293 56	144 94	438 50
Elmsley.....		9 70	9 70
Fort Cumberland.....		114 00	114 00
Fort Erie.....	116 00	23 20	139 20
Grand Falls.....	493 31	306 76	800 07
Grenville.....		2 20	2 20
Kingston.....	50 96	241 78	292 74
Longueuil.....	7,750 00	1,163 50	8,913 50
Marlborough.....		52 00	52 00
Montreal.....		1 00	1 00
Nepean.....	2,252 80	455 38	2,708 18
Niagara.....	792 00	178 40	970 40
Oromocto.....		0 50	0 50
Ottawa.....		4,343 32	4,343 32
Owen Sound.....		77 00	77 00
Oxford.....		21 60	21 60
Point Pelee.....		872 23	872 23
Presqu'isle.....		0 50	0 50
Pomroy Bridge.....		5 50	5 50
Quebec.....		18,180 00	18,180 00
Shelburne.....		1 00	1 00
Sorel.....		239 48	239 48
Toronto.....	52,000 00		52,000 00
Wolford.....		62 00	62 00
Totals.....	63,923 63	27,024 06	90,947 69

JAS. N. FERGUSON,  
*Clerk in Charge.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, August 7, 1903.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## No. 25.

## REPORT OF THE LANDS PATENT BRANCH.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
LANDS PATENT BRANCH,

OTTAWA, September 22, 1903.

JAMES A. SMART, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith the several statements hereinafter enumerated which go to illustrate the work affecting this branch of the department required in connection with the preparation of the annual report of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30 last.

By referring to the statement marked A, showing the number of homestead entries made during the year at the several land agencies, a marvellous increase in the entries over the year previous is shown, more than doubling the entries made during that year, and showing to what an extent our lands in the west are being sought after. There were during the year just closed entries to the number of 31,383 made, increasing the population of that part of the country by 89,807 souls, while last year's business covered only 41,673 entries, numbering 43,545 souls, less than half the number of this year. This year's transactions in this respect show more entries made than were shown by the returns for the combined years of 1901 and 1902 by 7,543 entries, and embrace an area of 7,882,980 acres. The districts which are the favourite localities for settlement are Regina, Yorkton and Prince Albert, all of which give large majorities of entries over the preceding year.

Statement B is an abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situate in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from this department during the fiscal year ended June 30 last, compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.\*

From this statement it will be observed that 7,349 patents were issued, covering an area of 3,266,388 acres during the year just closed, while for the same period during the year 1902 there were 8,768 patents issued covering an area of 4,711,104 acres, a decrease in both the number of patents and the area covered thereby. This decrease is chiefly accounted for by the fact that not quite as large an area was patented to railway companies or for land upon which half breed scrip has been located as during the previous year. There still remain outstanding some 300,000 acres or thereabouts of land called for by scrip which was issued during the past three years in satisfaction of half breed claims. Most of this issue, however, has been located, but the issue of the patents cannot at present be proceeded with as nearly all these lands were located by minors who have disposed of them, and until they have attained their majority they are not in a position to execute proper assignments.

Statement C shows the number of acres of swamp lands in Manitoba transferred by Order in Council to the province of Manitoba up to June 30, 1903. It will be observed that since the publication last year of this statement there have been two Orders in Council, dated respectively February 3, 1903, added to it increasing the area conveyed to that province by 203,264'33 acres, and making a total of 1,384,254'47 acres of swamp lands transferred up to June 30 last.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The reports of the Swamp Lands Commissioner upon which the last two Orders in Council are based, cover an examination of 976,599'64 acres, of which area 376,847'81 acres are classed as swamp lands. As the lists of lands classed as swamp have to be carefully examined and compared with the records of the department, both here and in different Dominion lands agencies affected before any such lands can be transferred to the province, it will be seen that the examination of such a large area as that classed as swamp in the reports referred to, necessarily consumes a great deal of time and entails much labour to properly classify and prepare the lists of such of the lands as were available for transfer to the province.

Between the area of the lands selected by the commissioners' report as swamp lands and that transferred to the province by the Orders in Council mentioned, there is a considerable difference shown, amounting to 173,583'43 acres, which can be accounted for by the fact that the lands forming this difference had passed beyond the control of the government of Canada, and consequently could not be included in the transfer.

The remaining statements do not call for any comment, they being of a routine nature and explaining themselves.

I am pleased to report that during the year the work of the branch was well kept up, there being little or nothing in connection with the issue of the patents in arrear.

The statements appended to this report are marked and designated as follows :—

A.—Statement showing the number of homestead entries made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

B.—Abstract of Letters Patent covering Dominion lands situate in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

C.—Statement showing the number of acres of swamp lands in Manitoba transferred by Order in Council to the province of Manitoba up to June 30, 1903.

D.—Statement showing the number of patents forwarded to the several registrars of the land registration districts in the North-west Territories, and the number of notifications mailed to patentees during the year ended June 30, 1903.

E.—Statement showing the number of entries cancelled during the year ended June 30, 1903, also the year in which such entries were made.

F.—Statement showing the number of deeds of transfer recorded at head office during the year ended June 30, 1903.

G.—Statement of entries affecting Dominion lands which were made at head office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Your obedient servant,

WM. M. GOODEVE,  
*Chief Clerk of Patents.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

A.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Homestead Entries made during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1903, compared with the corresponding period of the previous Year.

Agency.	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1902.	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1903.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.
Alameda . . . . .	1,977	2,808	831		
Battleford . . . . .	166	1,198	1,032		
Brandon . . . . .	651	1,307	656		
Calgary . . . . .	1,495	1,911	416		
Dauphin . . . . .	382	454	72		
Edmonton . . . . .	2,145	3,160	1,015		
Kamloops . . . . .	88	91	3		
Lethbridge . . . . .	891	1,532	641		
Minnedosa . . . . .	438	433		5	
New Westminster . . . . .	29	29			
Prince Albert . . . . .	1,010	2,888	1,878		
Regina . . . . .	2,393	7,259	4,866		
Red Deer . . . . .	1,150	1,466	316		
Winnipeg . . . . .	792	1,059	267		
Yorkton . . . . .	1,066	5,788	4,722		
Totals . . . . .	14,673	31,383	16,715	5	16,710

Representing in 1902 . . . . . 43,545 souls.  
 " 1903 . . . . . 89,807 "

WM. M. GOODEVE,  
*Chief Clerk.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
 LAND PATENTS BRANCH,  
 OTTAWA, September 22, 1903.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

B.—ABSTRACT of Letters Patent covering Dominion Lands situated in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior, during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1903, as compared with the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1902.

No.	Nature of Grant.	From July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.		From July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.	
		Patents.	Acres.	Patents.	Acres.
1	British Columbia homesteads.....	94	13,388	218	32,225
2	"    sales.....	37	4,686	36	1,601
3	Coal lands sales.....	10	1,627	7	1,213
4	Commutation grants.....	14	1,121	11	470
5	Fruit tree culture.....			1	160
6	Homesteads.....	3,574	564,730	4,349	687,896
7	Hudson's Bay Co.....	30	44,020	8	30,220
8	License of occupation.....			7	
9	Manitoba Act grants.....	4	418	7	398
10	Military homesteads.....	9	2,780	20	6,185
11	Mineral rights.....	23	4,462	1	160
12	Mining lands sales.....	3	190	2	27
13	North-west half-breed grants.....	923	202,429	1,342	285,110
14	Parish sales.....	21	3,009	26	3,291
	Railways:—				
15	Alberta Railway and Coal Co.....	2	969	79	596,357
16	Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	199	136,429	616	961,684
17	Canadian Northern Railway Co.....	38	4,991	28	4,899
18	Canadian Pacific Railway grants.....	665	1,200,616	708	1,734,878
19	"    "    nominees.....	10	1,764	144	85,594
20	"    "    road-bed and station grounds.....	107	9,039	32	444
21	Great North-west Central Railway Co.....	94	325,771		
22	Manitoba North-western Railway Co.....	273	370,260	121	99,649
23	Manitoba South-western Colonization Railway Co.....	269	61,234	166	75,220
24	Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Co.....	259	214,444	23	4,411
25	Saskatchewan and Okanagan Railway Co.....	1	3		
26	"    Western Railway Co.....	3	17		
27	Sales.....	416	79,233	478	72,490
28	School lands sales.....	94	12,646	70	7,791
29	Special grants.....	57	3,335	115	17,022
30	University of Manitoba.....	1	160		
31	Vancouver Island grants.....			1	160
32	Yukon Territory sales.....	112	2,610	130	1,549
33	"    specials.....	7	7	22	
	Totals.....	7,349	3,266,388	8,768	4,711,104

WM. M. GOODEVE,  
*Chief Clerk.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, September 22, 1903.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

C.—STATEMENT showing the number of acres of swamp lands in Manitoba transferred by Order in Council to the Province of Manitoba up to June 30, 1903.

Date of Order in Council.	Acres.
April 21, 1884 .....	104,740·00
April 16, 1888 .....	52,600·00
June 7, 1888 .....	60,335·60
August 25, 1891 .....	105,635·00
December 7, 1891 .....	36,479·00
April 22, 1893 .....	69,689·00
October 21, 1893 .....	13,040·00
" 4, 1895 .....	50,602·72
" 31, 1896 .....	53,520·19
" 31, 1896 .....	6,960·00
November 10, 1896 .....	137,016·75
December 1, 1896 .....	117,250·09
June 18, 1897 .....	151,985·39
June 27, 1898 .....	3,120·00
December 1, 1899 .....	148,811·39
February 17, 1899 .....	} 48,470·00
August 18, 1899 .....	
May 26, 1900 .....	} 20,744·01
April 26, 1902 .....	
February 3, 1903 .....	27,764·85
" 3, 1903 .....	175,499·48
Total .....	1,384,254·47

WM. M. GOODEVE,  
*Chief Clerk.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, September 22, 1903.

D.—STATEMENT showing the number of patents forwarded to the several Registrars of the Land Registration Districts of the North-west Territories, and the number of notifications mailed to patentees during the year ending June 30, 1903.

Registration Districts.	Number of Patents sent to Registrars.	Number of Notifications mailed to Patentees
Assiniboia .....	2,669	2,496
East Saskatchewan .....	734	737
West Saskatchewan .....	35	46
North Alberta .....	1,105	1,074
South Alberta .....	762	626
Yukon .....	114	151
Totals .....	5,419	5,130

WM. M. GOODEVE,  
*Chief Clerk.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, September 22, 1903.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

E.—STATEMENT showing the number of Entries cancelled during the year ending June 30, 1903, also the year in which such entries were made.

Year.	Homesteads	Pre-emption	Time sales.	Pre-emption sale.	Sale.	N. W. H. B. location.
1878.		1				
1879.	3					
1880.	1	1	2			
1881.		1				
1882.	5	23				
1883.	32	62				
1884.	22	29		1		
1885.	4	6		1		
1886.	8	13	1	2		
1887.	21	7		1		
1888.	15	4			1	
1889.	46	24	9			
1890.	24		2			
1891.	47		4			
1892.	42	2	3		1	
1893.	33		1			
1894.	31					
1895.	18					
1896.	10					
1897.	26	1	1		2	
1898.	81				1	
1899.	180		1			
1900.	501					
1901.	1,084		1		1	
1902.	2,522		5		1	2
1903.	452					1
	5,208	174	30	5	7	3

WM. M. GOODEVE,  
*Chief Clerk.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, September 22, 1903.

STATEMENT showing the number of Deeds of Transfer recorded at head office during the year ended June 30, 1903.

Number of deeds registered. . . . . 1,533  
Fees received in connection therewith. . . . . \$3,306 50

WM. M. GOODEVE,  
*Chief Clerk.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, September 22, 1903.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

G.—STATEMENT of Entries affecting Dominion Lands which were made at head office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Name of Grant.	Number.	Acres.
Special grants.....	67	3,904·41
Alberta Railway & Coal Company.....	2	968·50
Calgary & Edmonton Railway Company.....	197	135,711·41
Canadian Northern Railway Company.....	22	4,637·09
Canadian Pacific Railway Company.....	622	1,164,095·65
Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Souris Branch).....	3	1,610·37
Great North-west Central Railway Company.....	91	318,080·00
Manitoba & North Western Railway Company.....	229	352,292·61
Manitoba & South Western Colonization Railway Company.....	272	62,031·06
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company..	261	209,982·70
Railway right of way.....	78	1,487·71
Totals.....	1,844	2,254,801·51

WM. M. GOODEVE,  
*Chief Clerk.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, September 22, 1903.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## No. 26.

## REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTANT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,

OTTAWA, August 13, 1903.

JAMES A. SMART, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit statements of revenue collected from various sources during the fiscal year 1902-1903, as follows :—

A.—Dominion lands, including Yukon territory . . .	\$1,890,886 83
B.—Ordinance lands . . . . .	17,612 79
C.—School lands . . . . .	392,181 33
D.—Registration fees . . . . .	81,404 18
E.—Fines and forfeitures, N.W.T. . . . .	5,220 88
F.—Casual revenue . . . . .	2,230 26
G.—Seed grain repayments . . . . .	28,789 97
	<hr/>
	\$2,418,326 24

A statement of the revenue on account of Dominion lands (marked H) shows the receipts monthly, classified under sub-heads.

Statement (marked I) shows a comparison between the receipts on account of Dominion lands for 1902-1903, as compared with the revenue of the previous fiscal year.

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,

*Accountant.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## A.—DOMINION Lands Revenue (Cash and Scrip), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Agencies, &c.	Cash.	Scrip.	Total.
<i>Yukon Territory.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Sales of lands.....	18,571 05	6,902 91	25,473 96
Rentals of lands.....	19,299 79		19,299 79
Survey fees.....	320 00		320 00
Map sales, office fees, &c.....	393 00		393 00
Timber dues.....	61,197 39		61,197 39
Hay lands.....	277 67		277 67
Mining fees.....	200,208 49		200,208 49
Export tax on gold.....	302,893 48		302,893 48
Hydraulic leases.....	12,467 39		12,467 39
Dredging leases.....	3,646 46		3,646 46
Free miner's certificates.....	82,624 52		82,624 52
Miscellaneous revenue.....	140 00		140 00
	702,089 24	6,902 91	708,942 15
<i>Dominion Lands Agencies.</i>			
Alameda.....	32,198 15	8,186 95	40,385 10
Battleford.....	31,420 05	820 00	32,240 05
Brandon.....	19,016 58	13,669 23	32,685 81
Calgary.....	26,561 79	20,727 47	47,289 26
Dauphin.....	5,761 52	1,628 03	7,389 55
Edmonton.....	34,251 56	2,325 70	36,577 26
Kamloops.....	6,876 13	8,788 24	15,664 37
Lethbridge.....	85,785 66	20,743 65	106,529 31
Minnedosa.....	6,510 91	3,377 08	9,887 99
New Westminster.....	1,170 65	857 45	2,028 10
Prince Albert.....	31,303 54	4,514 33	35,817 87
Red Deer.....	18,716 29	4,735 42	23,451 71
Regina.....	78,031 33	30,819 94	108,851 27
Winnipeg.....	23,746 39	19,790 38	43,536 77
Yorkton.....	52,601 61	10,565 88	63,167 49
Ungava district.....	15,001 63		15,001 63
	468,953 79	151,549 75	620,503 54
<i>Crown Timber Agencies.</i>			
Alameda.....	431 34		431 34
Battleford.....	449 19		449 19
Brandon.....	688 82		688 82
Calgary.....	8,055 28		8,055 28
Dauphin.....	8,845 37		8,845 37
Edmonton.....	49,746 48		49,746 48
Lethbridge.....	156 75		156 75
Minnedosa.....	2,719 96		2,719 96
New Westminster.....	189,809 67		189,809 67
Prince Albert.....	32,632 31		32,632 31
Red Deer.....	868 67		868 67
Regina.....	210 70		210 70
Winnipeg.....	114,949 03		114,949 03
Yorkton.....	155 97		155 97
	409,719 54		409,719 54
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Rocky Mountains Park of Canada.....	4,268 05	795 64	5,063 69
Irrigation fees.....	85 00		85 00
Map sales, office fees, &c.....	4,706 51		4,706 51
Fees re applications for patents.....	20 00		20 00
Survey fees.....	103,281 70		103,281 70
Patent fees.....	280 00		280 00
Examination fees, D.L.S.....	365 00		365 00
Refunds of refunds.....	536 95		536 95
Mining fees.....	811 41		811 41
Hay lands.....	1,713 42		1,713 42
Dredging leases.....	2,545 81		2,545 81
Grazing lands.....	13,911 73	15,041 33	28,953 06

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

A.—DOMINION Lands Revenue (Cash and Scrip)—*Concluded.*

Agencies. &c.	Cash.	Scrip.	Total.
<i>Miscellaneous—Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Coal lands.....	375 65	.....	375 65
Rent of water power.....	74 35	.....	74 35
Cancellation fees.....	20 00	.....	20 00
Rental of land.....	34 00	.....	34 00
Assay charges.....	1,411 23	.....	1,411 23
Miscellaneous.....	1,443 82	.....	1,443 82
	133,884 63	15,836 97	151,721 60
	1,716,597 20	174,289 63	1,890,886 83
Refunds.....	21,005 57	514 27	21,519 84
	1,695,591 63	173,775 36	1,869,366 99

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,  
*Accountant.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, August 13, 1903.

## B.—STATEMENT of Ordnance Lands Revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Month.	Amount.	Month.	Amount.
1902.	\$ cts.	1903.	\$ cts.
July.....	694 93	January.....	3,843 51
August.....	2,285 78	February.....	126 94
September.....	333 15	March.....	738 92
October.....	1,077 68	April.....	340 10
November.....	1,128 84	May.....	5,544 14
December.....	424 80	June.....	1,074 00
		Refunds.....	17,612 79
			56 29
			17,556 50

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,  
*Accountant.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, August 13, 1903.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## SCHOOL LANDS.

C.—STATEMENT of Receipts on account of School Lands for the Fiscal Year ended  
June 30, 1903.

Month.	Manitoba School Lands.	Assiniboia School Lands.	Alberta School Lands.	Saskatchewan School Lands.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1902.					
July . . . . .	6,644 39	901 29	612 24	19 30	
August . . . . .	4,760 67	71 45	815 55	4 50	
September . . . . .	648 97	700 44	278 26		
October . . . . .	14,802 57	55 10	525 45	0 50	
November . . . . .	56,162 52	1,599 14	873 81	0 25	
December . . . . .	60,305 12	1,847 23	681 71	3 20	
1903.					
January . . . . .	27,154 20	1,379 07	636 47		
February . . . . .	21,747 62	324 92	557 74		
March . . . . .	13,671 99	696 93	646 78	3 20	
April . . . . .	12,481 38	2,066 55	1,212 46	36 60	
May . . . . .	11,515 34	1,651 14	673 33	2,316 58	
June . . . . .	7,619 75	132,796 06	663 31	16 25	
	237,514 52	144,089 32	8,177 11	2,400 38	392,181 33

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,  
*Accountant.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, August 13, 1903.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## D.—STATEMENT of Registration Fees for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1903.

District.	Registrar.	Total Registration Fees.
		8 cts.
Assiniboia.....	F. F. Forbes.....	36,355 00
North Alberta.....	George Roy.....	20,849 90
South Alberta.....	W. R. Winter.....	11,298 55
East Saskatchewan.....	S. Brewster.....	6,131 90
West Saskatchewan.....	R. F. Chisholm.....	206 99
Yukon Territory.....	J. E. Girouard.....	6,561 84
		81,404 18

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,  
*Accountant.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, August 13, 1903.

## E.—STATEMENT of Fines and Forfeitures, North-west Territories, collected under Dominion Statutes (except 'The Indian Act' and 'The Fisheries Act') for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1903.

Date of Bank Receipt.	From whom received.	Amount.	Total.
1902.		\$ cts.	8 cts.
Oct. 3.....	The Attorney General.....	969 81	
1903.			
Jan. 7.....	North-west Government.....	955 83	
April 3.....	" ".....	1,033 45	
July 18.....	" ".....	2,261 79	
		5,220 88	
	Refunds.....	5 00	5,215 88

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,  
*Accountant.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, August 13, 1903.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## F.—STATEMENT of Casual Revenue for the Year ended June 30, 1903.

Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
		\$ cts.
W. Pass & Yukon Route.....	Refund, rebate on freight.....	85 35
H. W. Newlands.....	" account travelling expenses.....	151 80
S. Rogozinski.....	" " flour.....	5 50
J. A. J. McKenna.....	" " expenses.....	286 52
C. B. Burns.....	" overpayment account salary for June, 1902....	5 00
H. J. Price.....	" account advance made by W. T. R. Preston...	1 00
C. J. Broughton.....	" contingencies to 30-6-02.....	139 38
H. J. Price.....	" account advance made by W. T. R. Preston...	1 00
G. Hogarth.....	" removal expenses.....	20 08
A. Akerlindh.....	" " travelling expenses.....	15 00
Ben. Davies.....	" " contingencies to 30-6-02.....	314 00
Ben. Davies.....	" " ".....	00 25
Commis. of Immigration, Winnipeg.	" " relief advances, railway fare, etc.....	38 30
C. T. A. Edmonton.....	" " F. C. Cameron's expenses.....	244 00
F. W. O. Werry.....	" " travelling expenses.....	93 30
Manitoba Free Press.....	" " advertising.....	4 10
J. T. Lithgow.....	" proceeds of sale of cabin.....	35 00
Commis. of Immigration, Winnipeg.	" " horses.....	80 00
" " ".....	" " old stove.....	3 30
Manitoba Agricultural Department..	" of Dom. Lands C <sup>k</sup> , 4,686 of 12-5-02, not used	12 50
D. C. White.....	" overpayment account lumber.....	5 50
C. Tomlin.....	" advance made by Com'r. of Im'g'n, Winnipeg.	20 00
A. F. Jury.....	" account travelling expenses.....	51 26
R. E. McGregor.....	" proceeds of sale of horse.....	15 00
Canadian Pacific Railway Company..	" damage incurred on machinery.....	7 00
" " ".....	" railway fares, by G. O'Brien.....	25 60
Commis. of Immigration, Winnipeg.	" proceeds of sale of stove and tent.....	35 00
J. T. Lithgow.....	" " scales to T. W. Kirkpatrick.....	60 00
R. F. Chisholm.....	" rent of safe and press to E. H. White.....	5 00
Commis. of Immigration, Winnipeg.	" railway fares, by W. Stewart.....	11 15
" " ".....	" account relief advances to 30-6-03.....	459 37
		2,230 26
Relief Mortgages.....	1876.....	\$8,039 37
Seed Grain Advance.....	1893 (Sheho lake Settlers).....	15 55
" " ".....	1894.....	4,685 25
" " ".....	1896.....	1,990 18
" " ".....	1898.....	338 11
" " ".....	1900.....	1,537 53
" " ".....	1901.....	6,667 86
" " ".....	1902.....	86 16
		18,360 03
		20,590 29

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,

*Accountant.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
 ACCOUNTS BRANCH,  
 OTTAWA, August 13, 1903.



3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## H.—STATEMENT of Gross Receipts on account of Dominion Lands for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1903.

Month.	Homestead Fees.		Improvements.		General sales of lands.		Timber dues.		Rents from Grazing Lands.		Royalty, Hay, Mining Fees, Coal Lands, &c.		Rocky Mountains Park of Canada.		Map sales, Office fees and patent fees.		Survey fees.		Rentals and miscellaneons.		Total.	
	%	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.
1902.																						
July .....	26,040.00	685.27	10,512.48	20,853.81	1,099.81	90,134.99	482.68	456.32	750.72	137.05	151,153.13											
August .....	18,829.00	1,277.46	5,292.22	12,763.74	531.20	89,000.31	363.75	269.75	985.80	788.00	130,011.32											
September .....	13,986.00	706.28	8,721.79	26,769.97	928.34	88,696.70	164.50	463.71	61,019.33	391.24	202,241.56											
October .....	21,170.00	1,361.34	10,436.50	29,346.91	565.31	75,993.96	472.75	644.21	2,429.13	663.32	143,683.45											
November .....	24,640.00	615.42	16,455.19	17,139.25	698.24	29,902.79	145.00	490.25	12,255.48	1,032.27	94,373.80											
December .....	16,240.00	866.97	12,966.44	15,958.75	524.67	21,620.67	123.50	504.76	13,448.11	1,496.70	83,750.57											
1903.																						
January .....	10,815.00	601.87	20,566.86	58,580.63	1,119.58	18,687.95	76.00	334.75	1,178.17	201.92	112,190.73											
February .....	18,770.00	1,021.54	8,065.70	29,517.10	1,453.49	16,779.99	345.92	588.05	9,634.21	82.00	85,658.00											
March .....	36,478.65	1,480.70	15,027.39	97,547.73	1,347.48	18,670.95	25.25	491.20	517.35	951.31	171,320.66											
April .....	48,925.00	1,164.37	9,863.03	31,342.69	1,119.96	23,051.85	164.50	457.35	929.85	9,887.67	126,906.77											
May .....	40,196.00	909.15	18,842.09	57,580.96	2,656.33	27,767.38	812.50	421.85	740.01	5,737.10	155,663.37											
June .....	44,290.00	1,144.81	18,847.90	73,515.39	1,868.92	116,416.51	692.00	1,094.16	830.78	1,483.28	260,183.75											
Script .....	320,409.65	11,829.08	155,707.59	470,916.93	13,913.33	607,722.05	4,208.05	6,276.96	103,601.70	22,151.86	1,716,597.20											
			158,452.66		15,041.33		735.64															
	320,409.65	11,829.08	313,960.25	470,916.93	28,954.66	607,722.05	5,063.69	6,276.96	103,601.70	22,151.86	1,890,886.83											

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,  
Accountant.DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, August 13, 1903.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## DOMINION LANDS REVENUE.

I.—STATEMENT of Gross Receipts (Cash and Scrip) on account of Dominion Lands Revenue for the fiscal year 1902-1903, compared with the previous fiscal year.

Particulars.	Fiscal Year 1902-1903.	Fiscal Year 1901-1902.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dominion Lands Agencies .....	620,503 54	371,652 84	248,850 70		
Crown Timber Agencies.....	409,719 54	165,338 61	244,380 73		
Rocky Mts. Park of Canada.....	5,963 69	2,861 13	2,202 56		
Hay, Mining, Coal, Stone and Gra- zing Lands.....	34,558 70	23,802 86	10,755 84		
Miscellaneous.....	112,069 21	28,219 47	83,879 74		
	1,181,944 68	591,874 91	590,069 57		
Yukon Territory.....	708,942 15	840,804 34		131,862 19	
	1,890,886 83	1,432,679 25	590,069 57	131,862 19	458,207 38

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, August 13, 1903.

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,  
*Accountant.*

## No. 27.

## REPORT OF THE SCHOOL LANDS BRANCH.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
SCHOOL LANDS BRANCH,

OTTAWA, September 1, 1903.

JAMES A. SMART, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows in regard to the business of the School Lands branch of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

In the early part of last winter representations were made to the department by the North-west government to the effect that it would, in their opinion, be in the interests of the School Lands Endowment fund of the Territories to offer at public auction during the spring of this year a number of the school lands in eastern Assiniboia, and as in view of the great influx of settlers into the North-west and of the increased demand for land, the time seemed most opportune for placing the school lands on the market, it was decided to hold auction sales at a number of points in the eastern portion of Assiniboia in the months of May and June of this year, and the necessary authority of the Governor-in-Council having been obtained, arrangements were made accordingly.

Acting under instructions from the department, Mr. J. W. Greenway, Inspector of School Lands, in conjunction with a representative of the North-west government, selected the lands to be offered for sale and arranged the upset prices to be placed on them. The lands it was decided to offer were those, speaking generally, situated along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Souris branch of its north-western extension, and along the Pipestone branch of the same railway, and also those within a radius of from six to thirty miles of these lines between the western boundary of Manitoba and the third principal meridian. The area offered was, in round numbers, 324,000 acres. The sales were held at the following points: Regina, Moose Jaw, Qu'Appelle, Wolseley, Grenfell, Whitewood, Moosomin, Carlyle, Carnduff, Alameda and Yellow Grass.

The interests of the School Lands Endowment fund were amply protected by placing the upset prices at such figures that even in the event of the competition being less than was expected, the land would not be sacrificed, the minimum upset price being \$7.00 per acre.

In order to prevent, as far as possible, collusion between the purchasers at the sales, and any recurrence of the tactics adopted at some of the previous auction sales, by which the bidder would run up the price of a parcel beyond all competition, either with the object of preventing its sale, or for the purpose of buying it at a reduced price when offered again later on in the day when competition would be less keen, it was decided to make it a condition that when a parcel of land was knocked down the purchaser must at once and before the sale of the next parcel was proceeded with, deposit the sum of \$100 as a guarantee, failing which the parcel would be immediately put up again. The receipt was given for this deposit and the purchaser on presenting this receipt with the balance of the cash instalment to another clerk was given a receipt for the full amount of the instalment, and an entry for the land. If he failed to pay the balance of the instalment the land was withdrawn from the sale and his deposit of \$100 forfeited. That the precautions taken against collusion were effective, and that

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

the sales were well conducted, is shown by the fact that not a single complaint, as far as I am aware, has been made with respect to any of these sales. Mr. J. W. Greenway was in charge of each sale and Mr. Underhill, one of the homestead inspectors, whose death I regret to say has since been reported, acted as auctioneer.

The sales at each of the several points resulted as follows :—

Place of Sale.	Date.	Area Sold.	Amount Realized.	Cash Instalment.	Average price per Acre.
		Acres.	8 cts.	8 cts.	8 cts.
Regina.....	May 20.....	46,940.99	457,324.42	45,850.26	9.74
Moose Jaw.....	" 26.....	19,309.61	201,788.89	21,195.10	10.45
Qu'Appelle.....	" 28.....	7,406.71	67,540.68	6,755.64	9.11
Wolseley.....	June 1.....	7,951.58	66,115.96	6,638.58	8.31
Grenfell.....	" 3.....	4,300.26	38,113.58	3,833.84	8.86
Whitewood.....	" 5.....	3,832.45	30,844.55	3,103.36	8.05
Moosomin.....	" 8.....	7,721.07	67,499.79	6,779.99	8.74
Carlyle.....	" 11.....	2,081.88	24,333.04	2,445.90	11.68
Carnduff.....	" 15.....	12,460.50	119,490.50	12,323.45	9.59
Alameda.....	" 18.....	10,884.00	101,370.00	10,167.60	9.31
Yellow Grass.....	" 22.....	13,113.19	131,670.51	13,535.25	10.04
		136,002.24	1,306,091.92	132,628.97	9.60

The minimum price received for any of the lands at the above sales was \$7.00, and the maximum \$37.50, the average as shown by the above statement being \$9.60.

In addition to the foregoing sales, the east half of section 29, township 36, range 5, west of the third principal meridian, adjoining Saskatoon, was offered for sale on May 28 last, at that place: the north-east quarter, comprising 151.83 acres was offered at an upset price of \$25.00 per acre, and realized \$107.00 per acre, or a total price of \$16,245.80; the south-east quarter, east of the river, comprising 44.20 acres, offered at an upset price of \$15.00 per acre, realized \$60.00 per acre, or \$2,652; and the south-east quarter, west of the river, comprising 41.55 acres offered at \$15.00 per acre, realized \$40.00 per acre, or \$1,662.

The west half of section 29, township 7, range 3, west of the fifth meridian, near the town of Frank, Alberta, was also offered at public auction on April 8 last, and was sold for \$19.00 per acre, amounting to \$5,776. This sale covered both the surface and under rights.

The number of leases of school lands issued for grazing purposes during the fiscal year was 233, of which 198 were for lands in the Territories and 35 for Manitoba lands.

A number of applications were also received to lease school lands for coal mining purposes under the regulations established by the Orders-in-Council of June 20 and 26, 1902, and six leases for that purpose were issued.

Twenty-nine permits for the cultivation of portions of school sections were also issued.

The net revenue from school lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, is as follows :—

## MANITOBA.

Sales.....	\$232,344.05
Cultivation permits.....	593.41
Grazing leases.....	1,509.31
Timber.....	1,240.38
Hay.....	1,547.20

Total..... \$237,234.35

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.	
Sales. . . . .	\$144,361 59
Cultivation permits. . . . .	174 17
Grazing leases. . . . .	7,234 86
Timber. . . . .	758 65
Hay. . . . .	901 07
Coal. . . . .	756 25
<hr/>	
Total. . . . .	\$154,186 59

The total net revenue, therefore, for school lands in Manitoba and the North-west Territories for the fiscal year was \$391,420.94.

A number of applications to purchase school lands both in Manitoba and the Territories have been received during the fiscal year.

The business of this branch has greatly increased during the past fiscal year, and judging from the number of inquiries daily received with respect to school lands, it is likely that it will increase still more rapidly in the near future.

The following statement will give an approximate idea of the clerical work of the branch for the year :—

Letters sent. . . . .	9,065
Reports and memoranda. . . . .	1,585
Leases prepared. . . . .	287
Letters copied. . . . .	710
Accounts kept posted, and of which statements were periodically furnished. . . . .	2,545
Receipts issued. . . . .	1,346

In addition to the foregoing, a large number of printed notices and circulars were issued, of which no record was kept, and a large number of statements of account were prepared from time to time, and furnished to the purchasers and others, in addition to the regular annual statements above referred to.

Hereto annexed is a statement showing the revenue and expenditure during the fiscal year for Manitoba and each of the provisional districts of the Territories.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK S. CHECKLEY,  
*Clerk in charge of School Lands.*

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT of Revenue and Expenditure on account of School Lands, for year ending  
June 30, 1903.

## MANITOBA School Lands.

Particulars.	Dr.	Cr.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, July 1, 1902 .....		708,418 35
Sales, 12 mos. to June 30, 1903 .....		232,344 05
Timber, hay and grazing, 12 mos. to June 30, 1903 .....		4,296 89
Rental for cultivation purposes to June 30, 1903 .....		593 41
Interest, 12 mos. to June 30, 1903 .....		24,278 28
To cost of management at Ottawa .....	900 00	
Expenses, being salaries, printing and advertising, etc., 12 mos. to June 30, 1903 .....	3,594 02	
Interest paid to Manitoba Government to June 30, 1903 .....	24,278 28	
Balance, June 30, 1903 .....	941,158 68	
	969,930 98	969,930 98
By balance, July 1, 1903 .....		941,158 68

## ASSINIBOIA School Lands.

Particulars.	Dr.	Cr.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, July 1, 1902 .....		26,577 64
Sales, 12 mos. to June 30, 1903 .....		141,728 01
Timber, hay, grazing and coal to June 30, 1903 .....		2,198 76
Rental for cultivation purposes to June 30, 1903 .....		110 25
Interest, 12 mos. to June 30, 1903 .....		913 29
To Cost of management at Ottawa .....	450 00	
Expenses, being printing and advertising, auctioneer's fees, etc., 12 mos. to June 30, 1903 .....	2,660 96	
Interest paid to North-west Government to June 30, 1903 .....	913 29	
Balance, June 30, 1903 .....	167,503 70	
	171,527 95	171,527 95
By balance, July 1, 1903 .....		167,503 70

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## ALBERTA School Lands.

Particulars.	Dr.	Cr.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By balance, July 1, 1902.....		53,498 14
Sales, 12 months to June 30, 1903.....		577 60
Timber, hay, grazing and coal, 12 months to June 30, 1903.....		7,357 67
Rental for cultivation purposes, 12 months to June 30, 1903.....		63 92
Interest, 12 months to June 30, 1903.....		1,704 67
Cost of management at Ottawa, 12 months to June 30, 1903.....	450 00	
Expenses, being printing and advertising, &c., 12 months to June 30, 1903.....	756 45	
Interest paid North-west Government, 12 months to June 30, 1903.....	1,704 67	
Balance, June 30, 1903.....	60,290 88	
	63,202 00	63,202 00
By balance, July 1, 1903.....		60,290 88

## SASKATCHEWAN School Lands.

Particulars.	Dr.	Cr.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By balance, July 1, 1902.....		1,157 62
Sales, 12 months to June 30, 1903.....		2,055 98
Hay and grazing, 12 months to June 30, 1903.....		94 40
Interest, 12 months to June 30, 1903.....		40 78
Expenses for advertising, &c., 12 months to June 30, 1903.....	31 96	
Interest paid North-west Government, to June 30, 1903.....	40 78	
Balance, June 30, 1903.....	3,276 04	
	3,348 78	3,348 78
By balance, July 1, 1903.....		3,276 04

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## No. 28.

## REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTRATION BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, July 31, 1903.

JAMES A. SMART, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit statements showing the work of this branch for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

K. J. HENRY.

*Registrar.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## STATEMENT.

STATEMENT of work done in the Correspondence Registration Branch during the year ended June 30, 1903.

From July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.	Letters Received.	Letters Sent.	Registered Letters Received.	Registered Letters Sent.	Telegrams Sent.	Totals.
July.....	6,569	9,859	423	1,210	85	18,146
August.....	6,192	9,610	375	1,104	67	17,348
September.....	6,205	8,950	422	1,248	74	16,899
October.....	6,314	10,324	386	1,501	61	18,586
November.....	6,942	9,438	420	1,043	66	17,909
December.....	7,205	10,506	512	1,215	59	19,497
Total first half year.....	39,427	58,687	2,538	7,321	412	108,385
January.....	7,224	12,022	487	1,315	56	21,104
February.....	6,820	9,875	486	1,271	67	18,519
March.....	8,312	11,959	521	1,665	93	22,550
April.....	7,700	12,323	459	1,290	75	21,847
May.....	8,338	11,829	432	1,507	116	22,222
June.....	10,030	13,427	476	1,548	77	25,558
Total second half year.....	48,424	71,435	2,861	8,596	484	131,800
Total first half year.....	39,427	58,687	2,538	7,321	412	108,385
Total second half year.....	48,424	71,435	2,861	8,596	484	131,800
Total for year ended June 30, '03.	87,851	130,122	5,399	15,917	896	240,185

The number of pages compared during the year was 5,631.

The number of pages of Letter Book indexed was 72,273.

Daily average, letters received 295, or an increase over last year of 30%.

Daily average, letters sent 438, or an increase over last year of 36%.

K. J. HENRY,

*Registrar.*

## Moneys received.

	July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.
	\$ cts.
Cash.....	12,119 93
Cheques.....	456,093 86
Script.....	91,698 35
Script orders.....	7,479 53
Money orders.....	62,193 80
Total.....	629,585 47

An increase over last year of \$146,585.60 or about 25%.

K. J. HENRY,

*Registrar.*

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## No. 29.

## REPORT OF THE GEOGRAPHER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF THE GEOGRAPHER,

OTTAWA, September 23, 1903.

JAMES A. SMART, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows on the work of my office for the past year :—

The assignment of work was much the same as in previous years.

Mr. J. E. Chalifour completed the map of British Columbia 'Railway Belt,' corrected proofs of maps, and was in charge of the office during my absence in England.

Mr. W. J. Graham was employed on the Rocky mountain map till December 31, when his services were dispensed with.

Mr. H. E. Baine has been employed on the compilation of sheets 1 S.W. and 1 S.E., Ontario.

Mr. A. A. Linnell was engaged upon the map of Manitoba and North-west Territories, correcting proofs of same and keeping it up to date till February 1, when he resigned.

Mr. H. Taché has been employed upon sheets 13 and 27 of the standard topographical map.

Mr. M. W. Sharon has made reductions and tracings and has completed the map of Alberta.

Mr. H. J. Donnelly was employed from January 21 to March 16 tracing township plans.

Mr. G. E. Dumouchel has made reductions for sundry maps.

Mr. H. W. Wilson has made reductions for the standard sheets of the Ontario map, and has had charge of the distribution of the maps.

Mrs. D. E. Waine has been employed as stenographer and typewriter, and has had charge of the distribution lists.

The new map of Canada, in eight sheets and on a scale of 35 miles to 1 inch, has been in great demand in all parts of the empire. Up to the end of the fiscal year the whole of the first edition, 5,000 copies, and upwards of 2,000 copies of the second edition, have been distributed. It will, therefore, be necessary to provide for an additional supply at an early date.

A commencement has been made upon the standard topographical map of Canada, beginning with south-western Ontario which though the most densely populated portion of the Dominion, has been almost ignored by geographers.

Maps of Manitoba and the territories of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Yukon were issued during the year.

On March 25 I went to Washington, D.C., in connection with the Alaska boundary case and, while there, examined all the maps in the library of Congress that were likely to afford information; returning April 8, on the 10th I received your instructions to leave for England which I did the same day. Shortly before the date on which I proposed to sail to Canada, I was attacked by typhoid and was not able to return to Ottawa till September 1.

Below is a list of maps, published, in press, and in progress.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## MAPS.

Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland—eight sheets, each 25 inches by 26 inches; extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Baltimore and Salem (Oregon), on the south, to Cumberland sound and Herschel island on the north. Scale, 35 miles to 1 inch.—*Published.*

Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland—one sheet, 16 inches by 36 inches. Scale, 100 miles to 1 inch.—*Published.*

Rocky mountains, Banff sheet—showing country in the vicinity of Banff. Scale, 2 miles to 1 inch.—*Published.*

Rocky mountains, Lake Louise sheet—showing country between Castle mountain and Leancoil. Scale, 2 miles to 1 inch.—*Published.*

Manitoba—Scale,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles to one inch.—*Published.*

Assiniboia—Scale,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles to 1 inch.—*Published.*

Saskatchewan—Scale,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles to 1 inch.—*Published.*

Alberta—Scale,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles to 1 inch.—*Published.*

Yukon—extends from Lynn canal on the south to Eagle on the north and from the Pacific to the Frances river. Scale,  $\frac{1}{750000}$ , or 11·82 miles to 1 inch.—*Published.*

British Columbia Railway Belt map—showing the 'Railway Belt' in British Columbia. Scale,  $\frac{1}{350000}$ , or 7·9 miles to 1 inch.—*In press.*

Manitoba and North-west Territories—includes Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and south-western portion of Keewatin; 3 sheets, each 25 inches by 36 inches. Scale,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles to 1 inch.—*In press.*

Rocky mountains, North Saskatchewan sheet—showing country between Canadian Pacific Railway and the North Saskatchewan. Scale, 4 miles to 1 inch.—*In progress.*

Sheet 1, S.W., Ontario—includes Essex, Kent and Lambton counties. Scale, 4 miles to 1 inch.—*In press.*

Sheet 1, S.E., Ontario—includes Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford and portions of Huron, Perth and Norfolk counties.—*In progress.*

Economic Atlas—includes the following maps:—

(a.) Economic resources, mineral, forest, agricultural, dairy, &c., also principal telegraph lines and cables.

(b.) Geology.

(c.) Hypsometric map.

(d.) Canals and telegraph and telephone lines of eastern Canada.

Also temperature and other maps with diagrams showing increase of population, exports, &c.—*In progress.*

Sheet 13, standard topographical map, New Brunswick.—*In progress.*

Sheet 27, standard topographical map, Ontario.—*In progress.*

Sheet 36, standard topographical map, Quebec.—*In progress.*

Sheet 37, standard topographical map, Quebec.—*In progress.*

I have the honour to be, sir.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES WHITE,

Geographer.

(Cv)

PART II.  
IMMIGRATION



# IMMIGRATION

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, September 26, 1903.

JAMES A. SMART, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—The details of immigration work for the fiscal year ending June 30, will be found set out in the reports which follow, from the officials and agents of the department in Canada, Europe and the United States.

At headquarters 50,043 letters, reports, &c., were received and attended to, and, all told, we had to deal with 114,124 requests for information by mail, in addition to many personal inquiries. In response to these we sent out 342,372 pamphlets, maps, &c. We also sent our publications to 52,653 addresses of farmers in the United States, procured through our agents, and in addition the German translation of the *Atlas of Western Canada* and the newspaper *Der Nordwesten* were sent to 52,000 special addresses of Germans in the American rural districts. We also received and sent out 72,000 papers in the Scandinavian languages, circulating them in the manner calculated to produce the best results. We shipped to our agents in the United States and Great Britain 575 cases, containing 637,578 pamphlets, &c., for distribution, our total output of literature being thus 1,313,909 separate copies or pieces.

The following literature was ordered for distribution during the twelve months:—

	Copies.	Cost, Cents each.
Where and How to obtain a Home (Foran's) . . . . .	59,950	5
Pour le Colon (Guérin) . . . . .	1,000	5
Manitoba pamphlet ( <i>Free Press</i> ) . . . . .	60,000	2½
Esterhazy pamphlet (English) . . . . .	10,000	
Esterhazy pamphlet (Hungarian) . . . . .	25,000	
The Resources of British Columbia (Cliff's) . . . . .	10,000	13
Free Homes in Canada (Warwick Bros.) . . . . .	100,000	
Free Homes in Canada (Printing Bureau) . . . . .	50,000	
The Wondrous West (Heubach's) . . . . .	30,000	9
Hints to Settlers . . . . .	15,000	
Prosperity follows Settlement . . . . .	50,000	4
Map of the Dominion of Canada for Schools . . . . .	30,000	56
German pamphlet (Bach's) . . . . .	3,000	
Canadian scribblers for Schools . . . . .	300,000	1¾
Where and How to obtain a Home (Magurn) . . . . .	57,725	5
La Peninsule Gaspésienne (Carufel) . . . . .	18,000	5
Juvenile Emigration . . . . .	500	
Ranching in Western Canada (Peterson) . . . . .		
Writing tablets . . . . .	10,300	5
Western Canada Atlas (32-page) . . . . .	100,000	6¾
Carried forward . . . . .	956,475	

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

	Cost,	
	Copies.	Cents each.
Brought forward . . . . .	956,475	
Western Canada Atlas (without Census) . . . . .	27,000	7
Western Canada Atlas (new edition) . . . . .	300,000	5
German Atlas (old edition) . . . . .	21,250	7
German Atlas (new edition) . . . . .	25,000	5
French Atlas (new edition) . . . . .	25,000	5
Polish Atlas . . . . .	6,000	7
Swedish Atlas . . . . .	10,000	7
Total . . . . .	1,344,725	

NOTE.—The above does not include literature printed in England.

The following special newspapers were purchased for distribution:—

	Copies.
'Canadian American' . . . . .	200,000
'Neepawa Press' . . . . .	5,000
'Hard Wheat Belt' . . . . .	50,000
'Der Nordwesten' (1,000 copies weekly) . . . . .	52,000
'Canada' (Swedish), 1,000 copies monthly . . . . .	12,000
'Logberg' (Icelandic), 4,000 copies monthly . . . . .	48,000
'Danebrog' (Danish-Norwegian), 1,000 copies monthly . . . . .	12,000
Toronto 'Globe' (Christmas number) . . . . .	500
'North-west Farmer' . . . . .	100
Total . . . . .	379,000

The plan of encouraging would-be immigrants to western Canada to appoint delegates to go and spy out the land for them has been continued, and during the year passes were obtained through my office for 169 such delegates as follows:—

From—

Dakota, North . . . . .	19
Dakota, South . . . . .	9
Indiana . . . . .	2
Michigan . . . . .	43
Minnesota . . . . .	24
Massachusetts . . . . .	4
Ohio . . . . .	39
Pennsylvania . . . . .	6
Wisconsin . . . . .	7
Tennessee . . . . .	1
Belgium . . . . .	2
Ireland . . . . .	5
Hungary . . . . .	3
Sweden . . . . .	2
Wales . . . . .	3
Total . . . . .	169

The reports of these delegates have been invariably favourable, and the result has been that our work has been greatly helped, and the way made easier for our agents everywhere.

In line with this was the visit to western Canada in the spring of 1903 of a party of editors of leading agricultural journals in the United States. The party consisted of:

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

T. D. Harman, 'National Stockman and Farmer,' Pittsburg, Pa.  
 C. H. Everett, 'Wisconsin Agriculturist,' Racine, Wis.  
 E. W. Chandler and H. F. Thurston, 'Farmers' Review,' Chicago, Ill.  
 C. H. Haubald, 'American Agriculturist,' Chicago, Ill.  
 C. A. Shamel, 'Orange Judd Farmer,' Chicago, Ill.  
 H. W. Snow, 'Farm and Home,' Springfield, Ill.  
 E. Frieberg, 'New England Homestead,' Springfield, Ill.  
 John P. Wallace, 'Wallace's Farmer,' Des Moines, Iowa.  
 Prof. W. J. Kennedy, 'Kansas Farmer,' Topeka, Kan.  
 John W. Stahl, 'Farmers' Call,' Quincy, Ill.  
 J. L. Kingsbury, 'Indiana Farmer,' Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Prof. T. L. Haecker, 'Farm, Stock and Home,' Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Prof. Thomas Shaw, 'The Farmer,' St. Paul, Minn.  
 H. E. Heath, 'Nebraska Farmer,' Omaha, Neb.  
 Arthur B. Brightman, Advertising Agent, Germania Life Building, St. Paul, Minn.

The editors made a successful tour of the country as guests of the government and Canadian Pacific Railway Company, seeing all the points of interest, visiting the experimental and many private farms, and looking thoroughly into the merits of western Canada from an agricultural standpoint. They were impressed most favourably with all that they saw, and I have no doubt that much good will result to us from their visit.

A party of Scotch curlers made a tour of Canada at the beginning of the present calendar year, and as several of them were understood to be representative agriculturists on the other side, it was felt that it would be proper for the department to show them some attention and to spend a little money in entertaining them and sending them away with a good impression of this country.

On the other hand, we sent some of our successful settlers in the west to visit and talk up the country to their friends and former neighbours in Great Britain and Ireland, and the plan worked very well indeed.

The results of the year's operations will be seen by the following statements:—

## STATEMENT 1.

STATEMENT of immigrants reported to have declared their intention of settling in Canada during the fiscal year 1902-3, by ports of entry.

*Per Ocean Travel—*

Quebec . . . . .	36,816
Montreal . . . . .	4,341
Halifax . . . . .	27,456
St. John . . . . .	10,343
	<hr/>
	78,956

*From United States—*

Montreal . . . . .	2,139
Winnipeg, &c. . . . .	42,024
Lake St. John . . . . .	1,378
Rainy River . . . . .	315
Montreal Colonization Society . . . . .	119
Témiscamingue District . . . . .	485
Customs entries . . . . .	2,948
	<hr/>
	49,408
	<hr/>
	128,364

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## STATEMENT 2.

STATEMENT of immigrants reported to have declared their intention of settling in Canada during the fiscal year 1902-3, by Nationalities.

*British—*

English and Welsh .. . . .	32,510	
Scotch .. . . .	7,046	
Irish .. . . .	2,236	
	<hr/>	41,792

*Continental, &c.—*

Galicians .. . . .	10,141	
Germans .. . . .	1,887	
Hungarians .. . . .	2,156	
Austrians .. . . .	798	
Scandinavians .. . . .	5,448	
French and Belgians .. . . .	1,240	
Russians and Finns .. . . .	7,277	
Miscellaneous .. . . .	8,152	
	<hr/>	37,099
United States .. . . .		49,473
		<hr/>
		128,364

A very large proportion of the people came in in the spring of 1903, when, for a time, the rush was so great that the transportation companies were unable to cope with it properly, and the immigrants suffered some discomforts on that account. The people, however, on the whole, took things good-naturedly, and the efforts of the department to secure better accommodations for them soon resulted successfully and were much appreciated. We instituted a system of inspection, and had all immigrant trains accompanied by our officials, to see that the needs of our immigrants were met as far as could be. They were greatly assisted also in getting finally settled by the Commissioner and agents of the department in the west.

The demand for farm help in the province of Ontario has been very great, and in order to assist the provincial authorities in their endeavours to meet this demand we made such efforts as we could to induce some of the westward-bound immigrants to stop and take employment in Ontario. We met with some measure of success in this, but not a great deal, as it is difficult to change the destination of a man ticketed through. Those who have stayed in Ontario will, no doubt, eventually go on to the west, and they will have earned some money in the meantime and gained an experience and knowledge of Canadian methods of farming which will be of great value to them as settlers in the west.

The reports indicate that we may look forward to continued good results from our work.

Respectfully submitted,

W. D. SCOTT,  
*Superintendent of Immigration.*

## REPORTS OF COMMISSIONER OF EMIGRATION AND EUROPEAN AGENTS

## No. 1.

REPORT OF W. T. R. PRESTON, CANADIAN COMMISSIONER OF  
EMIGRATION IN GREAT BRITAIN AND EUROPE.

11-12, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W., July 2, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—The financial year just closed has established a record in connection with emigration to Canada from the continent, Scandinavia and Great Britain. As to the work in Great Britain, I respectfully submit that not a little of the credit is due to the business-like propaganda which has been carried on during the last two or three years. It perhaps would be open to question if the claim was advanced that the prominence which Canada now has in the eyes of the people of Great Britain is due entirely to the direct propaganda carried on by this department. Interest has undoubtedly increased in Canadian affairs since the visit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to London on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria. Circumstances which need not be particularized, not the least of which centred around the practical sympathy given by Canada to Great Britain in the South African war, together with the patriotic munificence of Lord Stratheona in placing at the disposal of the Imperial Government a purely western Canadian force, have also contributed to accentuate a growing interest in the Dominion. The time was, therefore, opportune for a forward movement in connection with an emigration propaganda, and the general interest reached a culminating point a little more than a year ago, when the department decided to request permission from the municipal authorities in Westminster to erect a Canadian tribute to His Majesty on the occasion of the Coronation festivities. Outside of the newspaper, telegraphic and cable notices which Canada continually received, during the three months that the arch stood on Whitehall, additional publicity was given by excursions, which were run by all the great railway lines, pouring into London by day and by night, for the purpose of giving an opportunity of visiting that which the people of the United Kingdom regarded as the most attractive decoration in London on the occasion of King Edward's Coronation. I think the consensus of opinion, not only in this country, but also in Canada, furnishes ample justification for this expenditure. It should also be borne in mind, in considering the amount charged for the arch, that there was also included the item for special printed matter which was prepared for extensive circulation throughout London, and the illustrated post cards, which are even now in as great demand as they were when first issued.

The increased desire in the United Kingdom for information respecting Canada prompted the departmental suggestion that an invitation should be extended to a limited number of representative British journalists to visit Canada. Acting under instructions, I conferred with several chief-editors of London and provincial newspapers, having the idea in my mind that the department might find it convenient to carry out a programme of this character for two or three consecutive years, so that practically all of the representative newspapers might have the opportunity of having

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

some one on the office staff possessing some knowledge of the resources of Canada based upon information secured by a personal visit to the Dominion.

The result of the negotiations was that representatives from the following newspapers sailed for Canada early in August, 1902 :—

London—‘Daily News,’ ‘Daily Chronicle,’ ‘Daily Telegraph,’ ‘Daily Mail,’  
‘Westminster Gazette.’

Manchester—‘The Guardian.’

Liverpool—‘The Post.’

Cardiff—‘Western Daily Mail.’

Glasgow—‘The Herald.’

Dundee—‘People’s Journal.’

Inverness—‘Highland News.’

The tour had been well planned, so that on the arrival of the party in Canada no delay was occasioned in carrying out the arrangements. After a brief stay at Quebec, Montreal and Toronto, the party crossed the great lakes, and entered upon the practical business of their trip at Fort William. It is hardly necessary to give a detailed report of the travels and experiences incident to this trip. Suffice it to say that the British press, not only the particular newspapers represented by the correspondents, but hundreds of others, were occupied for several months publishing the correspondence from members of this party. The secular and the religious press seemed to vie with each other in giving publicity to these communications, which were evidently written from the standpoint of careful and independent observation. Information which may be given to the public of Great Britain respecting the advantages of emigrating must undoubtedly be official. While the charge is sometimes made that the governments of the various colonies are particularly interested in presenting to the public the bright side of the emigration problem, nevertheless the great bulk of the reading public have undoubtedly the most implicit confidence in what might be termed official publications. Occasionally there are those who decry statements made by representatives of the various colonial governments, on the plea that these representatives, having a direct interest in furthering emigration are, therefore, not likely to point out the possible disadvantages as well as the brighter side of the question. Those writing in this tenor generally follow up such an expression of opinion by the suggestion that if they would appoint them as special commissioners to investigate conditions in the several colonies, anything which they might write would have very much greater weight with the general public than ordinary official information. Whatever force there might be in this argument was fully presented by the invitation to visit Canada that was given to the representatives of the press. There was no suggestion or arrangement by the representative of the department on this side of the Atlantic with the journalists in question either that they should contribute to the public their views upon Canada, or that in contributing, at length or otherwise, to the newspapers which they represented, any other aspect of the case should be presented but the one which impressed itself upon them during the course of their travels. The result, however, was most gratifying. The journalists, apparently without consultation one with the other, wrote each from his own independent standpoint, the result confirming in every particular all that had been said by Canadian representatives in Great Britain, and everything that had appeared in government publications respecting the enormous resources and the possibilities of successful life in the Dominion. Two or three of the press representatives in Canada last year have announced their intention of publishing their impressions in permanent form. One is already in the hands of the noted firm of publishers, Fisher, Unwin & Co., from the pen of Mr. James Lumsden, who represented the Leeds ‘Mercury.’ I have had an opportunity of reading over some of the proof sheets of this proposed publication, and I have no hesitation in saying that if nothing else had come from the visit of the British press representatives to Canada last year than this volume, which will shortly be published, ample vindication of the policy of the department would be furnished, and the moderate

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

expense incurred would be repaid many times over. Mr. Lumsden's book will undoubtedly take a front rank among the many publications on Canada and Canadian affairs. At the moment of writing this report another press party is about starting for Canada, the results of which may possibly form a subject for report on another occasion.

Incident, therefore, to the interest which had undoubtedly been created in Canada, the time was particularly opportune last fall for a movement upon lines which hitherto had not been adopted in this country. There had been, as you will have seen in my report of last year, an unusual demand for information at the various offices throughout Great Britain. The lists of inquirers, personal and by correspondence, had been carefully compiled and additional printed matter was mailed to all these addresses, accompanied by a letter offering to supply any further information which the inquirers might desire, if they still entertained an interest respecting Canada. The result was the receipt of a large number of supplementary inquiries from the same people, and, I doubt not, the decision by many, growing out of this particular course, to emigrate to Canada.

It was, therefore, with considerable interest that the propaganda for the present year was started, first by an effort to arrange lectures for Mr. Hickman, Mr. Webster and Mr. Duncan, from the London office. No difficulty was found in getting appointments. Mr. Webster and Mr. Duncan were more immediately engaged in lecturing in the London district, and they were kept comparatively busy from early in the fall until near Easter. Mr. Hickman gave seventy lectures throughout England and Scotland; nearly all his lectures being presided over by men well known in educational, religious, or public life. Lectures are always found to be much more effective, and to command much greater representation on the part of the press when representative gentlemen can be prevailed upon to preside. In this respect Mr. Hickman was particularly successful. Among those who presided at his meetings, and who assisted to a considerable degree by co-operation in this way, were the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Strathcona, Gen. J. W. Laurie, M.P., the Lord Bishop of Coventry, Sir John Murray, the Rt. Hon. T. F. Holsey, the Rt. Hon. Jesse Collins, the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the President of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, Robert S. Allan, Esq. (Glasgow), A. Bruce Gilroy, Esq. (Dundee); Vice-Provost of Eton College; the mayors of Sunderland, Wolverhampton, Woolwich and Worcester; the head masters of the Merchant Taylors' School, Sherbourne School, Uppingham School, Dulwich College, Hereford School, Manchester Grammar School, Bristol Grammar School, Marlborough College, and others.

The increased interest taken in Canada by all classes of people was indicated pretty well in a number of these lectures. It was impossible, in many cases, to find halls large enough to hold the crowds of people who were anxious to attend meetings to be addressed by responsible government officers. It was estimated that about 5,000 were present in the City Hall, Glasgow, while from 3,000 to 4,000 were turned away. Similar experiences were evidenced in Birmingham, Edinburgh and Manchester. It was found necessary to revisit some of these places two and three times, and even then the audiences were as large and enthusiastic on the last occasion as on the first. It would be difficult to make an estimate of the number of people addressed at these public meetings during the season, but a rough calculation plainly indicates that the number must have aggregated 200,000.

The newspaper notices throughout the country were extensive, and, as a whole, most favourable. The extended notices of the lectures occupied not infrequently as much as a column in leading newspapers of the United Kingdom, and went before millions of readers, accentuating this phase of the work much more perfectly than would have been possible without this interest on the part of the press.

The visit of the Deputy Minister of the Interior to London in the month of February was singularly advantageous. His presence here immediately became a subject of great public interest, which was evidenced by the newspaper representatives calling

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

on him for an expression of opinion respecting the agricultural resources of Canada. This resulted in a very wide publicity being given to Canadian questions, not only in the London papers, but to a very large extent also throughout the entire British press. Mr. Smart was able to speak with an authority which could not be questioned, and for that reason an expression of his views was not only eagerly sought by the newspapers, but read with very great interest by a large section of the prospective emigrating class throughout the United Kingdom.

Through the means which had been adopted in order to have Mr. Smart's presence in London known throughout Great Britain, and by the publication of these interviews in the press, a very great public interest was aroused as to the opportunities which were presented in Canada for prospective emigrants. I cannot indicate any means which could have been adopted, even by exceedingly liberal expenditure of public money, which could have ensured such an extensive publication of the authentic and reliable information which appeared in these interviews with Mr. Smart, or any action which could have been taken so completely ensuring equal confidence on the part of the public.

The department decided that the mode of advertising should be carried on on a larger scale, by which the advertisements, in the first place, would be much more striking than previous advertisements, and instead of appearing every day in the larger newspapers, in many cases only two or three times a week, and not always on the same days in those papers. In so far as the provincial papers were concerned, the advertisements were kept running in the weekly editions of those papers for about thirteen weeks. The wisdom of adopting business methods became evident in the volume of correspondence and inquiries pouring into the office asking for information. To keep up with the demand it was necessary to considerably increase the staff and also lengthen the hours. Just here I would like to bear testimony to the zeal and attention which were given by the staff, without exception, in fulfilling the additional labour placed upon everyone's shoulders.

On account of the success which had followed the publication of a paper called 'Western Canada' the previous year, and the extensive circulation by mail of half a million copies to farmers and representative people throughout Great Britain, it was thought wise to repeat the experiment this year. This was, therefore, carried out on a still larger scale. Not only was it found necessary to print 600,000 copies of a second edition of a publication in the form of a newspaper called 'Western Canada,' but also to issue two small leaflets to the number of half a million each, containing information of the particular character which marked to a strong degree the inquiring letters which were being received at all the offices in the United Kingdom. There was thus furnished in one of these leaflets, more especially the one entitled 'Questions and Answers,' an epitome of the information so eagerly sought by almost all correspondents, as well as the great bulk of those calling at the offices for the purpose of personally interviewing some member of the staff.

Through the means which had been adopted up to this point, public interest was thoroughly aroused. Nothing, therefore, could have been more opportune than the decision of the department to invite fifty representative farmers from western Canada to visit Great Britain, with a view to affording them an opportunity of telling their own experiences or giving an account of their own trials and hardships and eventual success as pioneers in the west. The delegation was divided between the various districts as follows :—

London.—Messrs. A. T. Whiting, Jas. Dale, John Cowan, R. J. Talmay, J. T. Phipps, R. Giles, J. W. Breakey, J. Y. Bambridge, H. C. Whellans, C. C. Helliwell, T. G. Pearce, J. Templeton, M. Watts, H. McGillivray, D. MacVicar, A. McPhail, J. E. Turner, A. Kilburn, J. Millar, J. Nicholson, N. Wolverton, A. Stewart.

Liverpool.—Messrs. J. Middleton, Wm. Kendall, E. W. Williamson, S. S. K. Head, Thos. Bonnie, J. Forsyth, R. K. Thomson, W. Waines, W. Lothian, Capt. J. Leece.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Birmingham.—Messrs. K. Murchison, W. F. Sirett, R. K. Smith, R. Forke, W. T. Johnston, J. Dougan, A. L. Hall, J. Hagerty, Rev. J. L. Brown.

Glasgow.—Messrs. J. H. Metcalfe, Bryce, D. R. Noble, W. G. Johnson, C. J. Thompson, W. W. Fraser, C. Hope, P. Campbell, J. Graham, T. Howden.

Cardiff.—Messrs. Stewart, W. Fulton, L. Lawrence.

Belfast.—Messrs. Thos. McCloy and J. Kennedy.

It was no easy matter to create an organization in Great Britain which would secure to the country the obvious advantages which were desired from such a brief visit. It can be stated, however, without fear of contradiction, that the visit of these representative Canadians was a success in every particular. Their presence stimulated the desire on all sides for more knowledge of Canada. Immediately on their arrival they were interviewed by newspaper representatives, and articles were published in all the leading papers in Great Britain descriptive of the lives and experiences of these settlers, many of them from England and Scotland, in their western homes. This was not only done by the metropolitan press, but even to a still greater degree by the country newspapers in the districts in which the delegates laboured. Throughout the whole country they had very little time for rest and personal enjoyment. At the offices of booking agents, at the hotels where they were guests, at market places and fairs, they were always surrounded by scores of inquirers. An opportunity was afforded in very many districts, distant from centres where the government offices are located, of bringing them in contact with thousands of prospective emigrants, whose only opportunities up to that time of getting information had been mainly through correspondence. That an interest had been created in Canada before the arrival of these delegates there is no question, but that their visit accentuated to a marked degree the prevailing opinion that most favourable opportunities existed in Canada for success in the race for life is equally undeniable. It could not be expected, of course, with the short time at our disposal, that an effective organization in every particular could have been brought into operation. This was an entirely new departure. It was striking upon lines hitherto not contemplated in connection with emigration propaganda, necessarily involving a hurried acquaintance with interests which up to that time the department had only become aware of officially. Notwithstanding occasional disappointments in perfecting arrangements, which after all were very few, a careful survey of the work done by these Canadian delegates justifies the conclusion that their visit to this country was in every sense an undoubted success. It is also safe to say that the advantages accruing from their visit will continue with the department in connection with its work in Great Britain for some time to come.

Another important event of the year was the formation of what came to be known as the All-British or Barr Colony. It may be possible that the setting apart of a land reservation and the whole scheme of an all-British colony set in motion forces favouring emigration to Canada which might not have been moved in any other way.

The mistaken ideas existing in Great Britain respecting Canada and native Canadians gave currency to the thought that the elements of civilization are sometimes very largely wanting in the Dominion. One comes across this in almost every phase of life in the United Kingdom. It sometimes finds expression in an exaggerated form. For instance, it is not very long ago since I was asked in all seriousness whether it was safe to send a remittance of £5 through one of the Canadian banks which has a paid-up capital of nearly twelve millions of dollars. On another occasion I was asked as to the wisdom of a young man who proposed going to Canada getting married before his departure, inasmuch as the gentleman said 'there are no facilities for getting married in Canada.' These are undoubtedly extreme illustrations, but they nevertheless furnish a clue to the want of knowledge existing in this country respecting the political, the social and the religious life of the Dominion. Thousands of educated people can be found in the United Kingdom to-day who believe that there are no native Canadians but with a strain of Indian blood in their veins. It is not surprising, therefore, that the proposal of an 'all-British colony' should waken a sentiment that it was possible to

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

locate their own civilization where disturbing influences, such as might belong to the 'unknown, uncultivated, uncivilized Canadian' would not exist. The idea, therefore, took hold of the people. The organization of the colony, of their prospective interests, their departure from Liverpool, their arrival in Canada, were subjects of comment in the newspapers from day to day.

The organization of this colony, therefore, while it had its good points, also presented others, in so far as it might affect the emigration work on this side of the Atlantic, rendering it advisable, I think, to discourage a movement of that kind in the future.

Notwithstanding, however, all that has been said and written about the so-called Barr or all-British Colony, I am satisfied that the reports which will come from those who are certain to be successful in connection with the project, will give to the emigration movement from this country a character and a permanence which will be of very considerable advantage to the Dominion, and which in the long run will tend to increase an intelligent interest in the development and resources, and latent possibilities of the Dominion.

Acting on the advice of the department after the visit of the Deputy Minister to London in the spring of 1902, energetic efforts were instituted to secure departmental offices in a more public thoroughfare than Victoria Street, finally resulting in the lease of premises at the head of Charing Cross, overlooking Trafalgar Square, and immediately under the shadow of Nelson's column and the statue of Charles I. This is looked upon as the centre of the tourist and travel business of this great city. All London streets lead to Charing Cross. The premises entail an annual rental expenditure of £1,200, for which the department has a ground floor 35 feet wide by 60 feet in depth, a basement the same size, and two offices on the first floor, overlooking Charing Cross. The opening of the new offices was marked by a special function, to which a general invitation was extended to the leading newspapers. Representatives from all the leading journals were present, and kindly contributed extensive and exhaustive descriptions of the premises, and also complimentary comments on the leading position that Canada now occupies.

The following is a description of the offices published in one of the newspapers immediately following the opening :—

#### TO ATTRACT THE BRITISHER—THE NEW CANADIAN EMIGRATION OFFICES.

Canada and Nelson will soon go a long way towards monopolizing Trafalgar Square; and did not Dr. Johnson once declare, as anyone might truly declare to-day, that in Trafalgar Square, or rather Charing Cross, could be seen 'the full tide of human existence.' The square will soon see erected the magnificent new traffic offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the arranging for which is one of Mr. Archer Baker's many interests just now; and Canada may also be congratulated upon securing so fine and central a position for the new Canadian Emigration Offices in London. Most marked is the contrast between the new building and the late cramped quarters of the emigration department in Victoria street. Jutting out close to the corner of Parliament street the Canadian Government offices face the historic open space of Trafalgar Square, and no one passing to and from the Houses of Parliament and official Westminster can fail to notice 'Trafalgar House.' The eye is caught at once by the familiar Canadian 'Arch' of Coronation days, a representation of which is emblazoned on one of the windows, whilst elsewhere the intending emigrant is invited to enter by the mottoes, 'Improved Farms at Reasonable Prices,' 'Healthy Climate, Light Taxes, Free Schools,' '160 Acre Free Farms.' That the more central position of the offices will serve Canada well is proved by the crowds who throng round the windows, and the bright and attractive nature of the new buildings, will be emblematic to many of the bright future which Canada has to offer. The staff are comfortably housed in partitioned quarters. The room of the Emigration Commissioner is at the end of the ground floor, and its internal fittings and generally business-like tone

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

are typical of the whole department. On the ground floor the work of interviewing emigrants is carried on, but besides the ground floor there are two rooms on the first floor used by the department, one of which is occupied by the stenographers, whilst the other is intended for a conference room, or more especially for the use of Canadian Ministers when in England. There also is a large basement, which at present is more or less in a state of transition. One section of this basement is to be fitted up with mineral exhibits, and should show off to advantage the mineral wealth of Canada; the other section is being utilized for the storage of pamphlets and booklets relating to Canada, the specialized distribution of which has been a great feature of Mr. Preston's management, and it can hardly be denied that much good has resulted therefrom. A special effort has appropriately been made to give the new premises a Canadian aspect. The rooms are wainscoted and fitted throughout with Canadian bird's-eye maple, cherry, ash and oak, the fittings being mainly supplied by a Toronto furnishing company. The walls are hung with agricultural and industrial scenes in Canadian life. A selection of heads of the big game of Canada and a representative exhibit of the leading agricultural products of the Dominion fill the windows.

The advantages accruing from a display window, judging from the experience of the last four months, cannot be exaggerated. By a constant change of the decorations in the windows public interest has not waned. Grains and grasses in straw, grains in bottles, specimens of the principal minerals, photographs of Canadian scenery, with an occasional display of maps and atlases furnish a panoramic view of Canada's development and progress. This has prompted inquiry on the part of hundreds who heretofore had taken but little interest in the Dominion. I am satisfied that, from an advertising standpoint alone, the location will secure a degree of interest in Canadian affairs which no reasonable amount of money expended in any other way could possibly have brought about. The office is not sufficiently commodious to have any part of it devoted to the purposes of a reading-room for the general public, nor is there any wish that this should be effected. It is, however, extremely desirable that this office should be recognized as being distinct, in many ways, from what might be known as a government office. If this branch of the public service is going to be successful, it can only be so by the application, not of the ordinary official regulations, but of business principles in connection with every aspect of its work. Official hours may do for ordinary departmental offices, but government office hours as applied to the public service in Great Britain will not do for this office. The doors must be open for inquirers at ordinary business times, both in the morning and afternoon. This has been found exceedingly necessary in view of the fact that seldom in the morning are the doors open for a few minutes before inquirers are asking for information, and the same occurs almost to the last minute before closing in the evening.

The decision of the Minister to furnish an up-to-date map of the Dominion of Canada for presentation to the schools of the United Kingdom has met with the most hearty commendations on all sides. The fact has been very extensively noted in the newspapers throughout the United Kingdom. At this time the distribution of the maps is fairly under way, and from the acknowledgments which so far have been received, it is quite evident that in this particular a want is being filled which has been commonly felt in education circles for better maps of the outlying portions of the Empire generally, and particularly of Canada. That the map will find a prominent place on the walls of the schools there is no question whatever. Very many of the masters and teachers in their replies have expressed their intention of placing the study of geography among the subjects for special instruction during the coming year. It was also thought in connection with the distribution of the map that a request to the school authorities to receive a small parcel of official literature descriptive of the development and resources of Canada for distribution among the pupils would not be out of place, and replies which have been received cheerfully agree to this suggestion, and indicate an interest in Canada which cannot but be regarded as exceedingly satisfactory.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

If the interest continues to increase in connection with Canadian emigration as it has during the last few months, it will be necessary that the staff should be retained to its full strength. The following officials are now attached to this office :—Mr. Just, formerly in the office of the High Commissioner; Mr. Thomas Duncan, formerly of Manitoba; Mr. W. A. Hickman, formerly representative for the province of New Brunswick in Great Britain; Mr. Fincham, formerly connected with the office of the High Commissioner; Mr. Everett, formerly of the Experimental Farm, Brandon; Miss Gardiner, accountant; five stenographers and typewriters; three messenger boys and one caretaker. These, I may say, have very little idle time during office hours, and it is sometimes necessary to remain beyond the hour for closing in order that the work of the day may be completed. I want to bear testimony to the cheerful performance of exceedingly onerous duties which have fallen to the lot of every one in this department during the emigrating season—duties which were performed with an evident interest in the work. The expenditure which was incurred of about £1,500 on postage will convey a reasonable idea of the extent of the work that had to be performed in this office during the past year.

During the year several changes have been made in the location of the official staff. A removal was effected to more desirable and equally as commodious, and very much less expensive, premises in Liverpool, Mr. Jury continuing in charge. A new office was opened in Birmingham, the rental of which in connection with the expenses attached to the new premises in Liverpool, does not aggregate to the sum formerly paid in Liverpool. The resignation of Mr. Charles R. Devlin and his election to the British House of Commons for Galway, necessitated the removal of Mr. Webster to Dublin from Glasgow, where he had been appointed on Mr. Murray's removal to Wales. In Scotland, Mr. J. Bruce Walker, of Brantford, assumed charge of the Glasgow office, which is now the only agency in Scotland, Mr. Thomas Duncan having been removed from Carnoustie to London.

The general situation at the close of the most successful year Canada has ever had in connection with emigration work on this side of the Atlantic gives cause not only for satisfaction but for congratulation. A comparison of the emigration movement from Great Britain and Europe in 1898 and 1903 furnishes suggestive figures. The emigration from Great Britain in the year first mentioned was 11,608, and from the continent 10,285, making a total of 21,893. This year the figures show the movement to have been: from Scandinavia and the continent, 37,099, and from Great Britain 41,792, or a total from this side of the Atlantic for the fiscal year of 78,891.

X The greatest possible scrutiny has been exercised with a view of securing only those who either would shortly assimilate with our own people, or, coming from among those of our own kith and kin, would be satisfied with the change in their lot from the beginning. It is not unlikely that in respect to both the continent and Great Britain some undesirables have joined the ranks of those emigrating from the old world, but if so the number has been comparatively small. It would have been a matter of slight import, both in respect to Great Britain and the continent, to secure a much larger volume of settlers, but caution had to be exercised in order to prevent an accession to the population of Canada which might not in the long run have proved desirable. In respect to those who have gone from the United Kingdom, no special explanation is necessary. They have been largely from the districts where industry and sobriety have marked the communities. All that can be said on these particular points respecting the British emigration can be said with equal force regarding those from Scandinavia and the continent. The great emigrating districts of Europe from whence the movement is now turning towards Canada are marked with sobriety, frugality and deep religious convictions. Many of these people have, no doubt, different characteristics and religious views from those of our own nationality, but from what I have seen of them in their own homes, I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that in a very few years they will assimilate with our own people, and in addition to this will prove their worth by carrying into the new country the evidences of honesty,

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

integrity and virtue which characterize the districts from whence they come. The continental emigrant is, in every sense, very much better fitted for what might be known as the rougher side of pioneer life than any class which can be reached in the United Kingdom. If these people, therefore, have experienced, in a sense, more of the hardships of life than those who have been brought up in British institutions, and act as pioneers in our new country, they are certain to be followed at an early period by those from centres which, at first glance, might be regarded as more nearly approaching the national requirements marking our own standard of living.

The decision of the department to apply the regulations respecting the payment of bonuses on British emigrants to provinces east of Manitoba has resulted in a marked increase in the movement to other portions of Canada. Immediately on the announcement being made to the booking agents that the bonus of 7s. per head was made applicable to other districts than Manitoba and the Territories, a vastly increased interest began to centre around the central and eastern portions of Canada. This was especially evident in connection with the requests for information regarding the agricultural resources of the provinces from Ontario to the Atlantic Ocean. The circular which was issued from this office notifying the steamship companies in regard to the decision of the department upon this question distinctly enumerated the classes respecting whom the payment of this bonus was applicable, *i.e.*, agriculturists, or those who propose engaging in agricultural life in Canada, and domestic servants. It was also made very clear to the steamship companies, and they notified their agencies accordingly, that in the event of the bonus being claimed and inadvertently paid upon emigrants not coming under the classes mentioned, the department would reserve the right to hold the head offices of the steamship companies responsible for a refund of such bonus. It was also made clear that the machinery at the command of the department made it eventually possible to trace the final location of almost every individual arrival in Canada.

The question of commissions to booking agencies, though it was at one time a subject of an ever-present negotiation with each separate steamship company or railway, is now definitely settled upon the terms laid down by the various combines and conferences. This schedule of rates has been arranged in such a way that a reasonable percentage or commission is paid to the booking agencies, based upon the value or cost of the tickets for transportation, whether by land or sea. Even by a cursory study of this question in respect to a comparison of the commissions received for transportation to the great emigrating parts of the world, it is seen that Canada is placed at a serious disadvantage. Under the schedule of commissions referred to it was not in the interest of the booking agents to further emigration to Canada, if inquirers could be persuaded to go elsewhere. Booking agents in this country, possessing the natural instincts of the race, undoubtedly endeavoured to do business on lines proving the most remunerative. The influence which booking agents—numbering thousands in the United Kingdom—have upon the destination of intending emigrants was regarded as simply incalculable.

In order, therefore, to place Canada in as favourable a position as that occupied by Australia, South Africa, Argentina, or the United States, it was considered advisable to fix the subsidized rate per capita for the classes of emigrants specially desired in the Dominion at 7s. per adult. This per capita allowance to the booking agents, in addition to the amount which they received from the steamship and railway companies, placed Canada on an equal footing with other countries in respect to the remuneration which booking agents could expect by directing inquirers to Canada as a probable place for successful emigration. Very many of the booking agents, on account of this financial advantage accruing to them, were believed able to exert some influence in cultivating public opinion in their own localities in favour of the Dominion. In doing so, even if they found such a course financially advantageous, they have not been guilty of conduct which any business man has the slightest occasion to be ashamed of. They are well aware, not only in respect to Canada, but other

countries as well, that an undesirable emigrant is certain to be transported or returned, and that an unsuitable emigrant, probably dissatisfied with the new conditions, would exert quite enough influence in his own locality, in the event of returning, to prevent further emigration, and would, therefore, effectively destroy an otherwise profitable business.

These arguments are as applicable, even to a greater extent, for reasons which I intend to give, in respect to continental bookings. In all the great centres of population on the continent, more especially, of course, in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Russia and Scandinavia, booking agents are licensed by the governments, and are subject to legislative control and police regulations. In the first place, a license is not issued, giving permission to transact business, unless the applicant is reputable and respectable. In the second place, the licensees have to deposit, according to the extent of their business, large sums of money with the various governments for the proper security of their clients. These deposits are available either by government or police authority to reimburse, with heavy penalties attached, returning emigrants claiming to have purchased tickets for a foreign country under a misconception of the situation regarding labour, or who otherwise might have been persuaded, under false inducements, to emigrate. I have been assured by booking agents and police authorities on the continent that no mercy whatever is shown to a booking agent against whom the charge is made of unduly influencing an emigrant, or deceiving a purchaser of a ticket regarding the conditions of the country to which an emigrant desires to go. A case of that kind is not even subject to the ordinary legal channels, but is entirely in the hands of the police. A statement by a returning emigrant respecting the encouragement given to him when arranging for his transportation is considered of greater weight than almost all the evidence which could possibly be produced upon the other side by the ticket agencies or booking offices. So extraordinarily particular are the authorities upon this point that in all continental countries every form of pamphlet, circular, or poster, upon the subject of emigration is subject to police supervision; and any attempt on the part of booking agents to circulate literature which has not been approved of by the authorities, or which does not bear the address of the printer, is considered an infraction of emigration regulations. Booking agents acting contrary to such provisions run the risk of forfeiting their entire deposits with the governments. These deposits amount, in many cases, to as much as the equivalent of from \$15,000 to \$50,000. And then the cost of transportation is an exceedingly serious item. Take one port, Hamburg, for instance. The fare for a single adult to Winnipeg is about 140 marks (\$35). Unsuitable or undesirable emigrants are not likely to possess this sum, which, among what might be known as the emigrating classes in continental countries, is looked upon as a very large amount of money. In the case of families, it means multiplying that sum by the number of the members of the family, so that the cost attending the emigration of an ordinary family from any continental point to Winnipeg means an expenditure of \$200. This certainly appears a reasonable guarantee against unsuitable emigration. The fact is that the vast majority of those emigrating are agricultural people, while differing from ourselves in race and religion, have a high standard of right, and as clear a conception of wrong, and are as deeply religious as those to whom we generally refer as our own kith and kin.

The general policy of paying a bonus to those whose co-operation is secured in respect to emigration to Canada, either from the continent or from Great Britain, when worked on proper business lines, cannot fail to be of immense advantage to the Dominion. This has apparently proved to be the case, comparing the recent results with those of former years. A visit to the steamships leaving any of the great ports of Great Britain or the continent, and comparing the physical and intellectual characteristics of those embarking for Canada with those for any other country, lead to the conviction that Canada is receiving a very superior class of settlers from this side of the Atlantic.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

But, in considering this question, it must always be borne in mind that a bonus is not paid by the department upon all emigrants to Canada from this side of the Atlantic. As has already been explained, the departmental regulations make the designation of the bonus-earning classes very clear. In addition it must also be remembered that the department is only liable for a bonus upon those who actually settle in the Dominion.

The careful revision of the bonus schedules by the departmental officers in Canada, and the fact that the department holds the steamship companies liable for a refund in the case of an improper payment having been made, render it almost impossible for a fraud to be perpetrated upon the department. Inasmuch as the bonus is only payable upon agricultural classes and domestic servants, it, therefore, goes without saying that a vast number of those who arrive in Canada, while not declaring themselves immediately on arrival as coming under these designations, do not come under the bonus regulations. There is scarcely a doubt but that a considerable proportion of those who do not declare themselves as agriculturists on arrival are found very shortly afterwards engaged in agricultural life, but in the meantime the period has gone by when the booking agents can claim a bonus upon them.

The movement towards Canada is so marked at present that it is a subject of public comment, but it does not follow that this stream is likely to continue unless the most careful methods continue to prevail. A cursory glance of the situation at any of the great centres of emigration on this side of the Atlantic forces one to the conclusion that the movement to-day may utterly collapse to-morrow, unless activity is shown in every phase of the work. I submit to your consideration that in no way can this work be more successfully continued than by the co-operation of booking agents, or syndicates of booking agents, upon this side of the Atlantic, unless it is clearly ascertained that the agents are neglectful of the interests of Canada, in which case none should continue to receive any further commission.

Canada is not the only country desiring an increase to its population; Canada must enter into competition in the European emigration market with Australia, South Africa, Argentina and the United States. Those who are charged with the responsibility of the administration of this branch of the public service on this side of the Atlantic are impressed with the great responsibility of securing for Canada only those to whom Canada may extend nothing but a cordial welcome. To secure that class is the aim and object of those who are interested in emigration work in Great Britain and Europe. From an intercourse with them, I am satisfied that they have no other object to serve than to see Canada peopled by those who will assist in making the Dominion one of the great nations of the world. They all feel that they are not building for to-day, but for the future.

Your obedient servant.

W. T. R. PRESTON,

*Commissioner of Emigration for Canada.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## No. 2.

## REPORT OF G. H. MITCHELL, CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT AT BIRMINGHAM.

43 CANNON STREET, BIRMINGHAM, July 10, 1903.

The Commissioner of Emigration.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following (the first) report from the Birmingham office, which was opened in October last, it having been deemed desirable to get into closer touch with the Midland counties. The district comprises the counties of Warwick, Stafford, Worcester, Salop, Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, Rutland, Northampton, and Lincoln, with an aggregate population of nearly five and a half millions. Birmingham itself is in the midst of a thickly populated manufacturing district, and I have found that in the towns here, as elsewhere, there is a large country-bred element, dissatisfied with its present position and prospects, and willing to return to agricultural life in a country which offers good prospects in return for hard work.

An office was taken in the business part of the city, but in a position in which it is entirely dependent upon advertising to make it known. During the season this has been liberally done, with, I venture to think, satisfactory results.

There can be no doubt as to the value of newspaper advertising in this as in nearly every other business. In the nine months which have elapsed since the office was opened, 5,760 letters have been received, of which number 4,676 have been inquiries for information from intending emigrants. These have been attended to with the help of but one assistant, a lady typist, so that it will be seen that a busy season has been experienced. Supplies of literature, circulars and specially written particulars, which in the majority of cases were needed, have been sent to each of these applicants, and a large number of letters have been written to steamship agents, and others, and introduction letters and cards furnished to correspondents and callers. In addition, a large portion of my time has been occupied in interviewing personal inquirers at the office (of whom there have been at times scores in a day), and during the first two or three months in meeting others in various towns who could not conveniently call here.

The inquirers have been of all classes, with very desirable people largely predominating, and I am quite sure that the Canadian reports will confirm my opinion that no better emigrants have ever reached the Dominion than those who have gone from the English Midlands this year. The number it is impossible here to ascertain, but the steamship agents, of whom inquiry has been made state that they have never done so much Canadian business before. The reports sent back, so far as they have reached me, have been favourable with one or two exceptions, and this should stimulate emigration again next spring.

The emigration movement was full of vigour early in the year, but a great impetus was given to it by the visit of the western Canada farmers, who arrived in this country in February:—Messrs. Brown, Murchison, Hall, Smith, Johnston, Dougan, Hagerty, Forke and Sirrett were deputed to work in this district, and the greatest interest was everywhere shown in the experiences they had to relate. An itinerary was made out for each one, lectures and appointments arranged, and their movements being well adver-

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

tised in advance, they were besieged by inquirers at the various places, and without any loubt rendered invaluable service. All this necessitated working early and late at the office on the part of myself and my assistant, but the results were very gratifying, the delegates expressing themselves as very well pleased with the completeness of the arrangements made, and with the cordiality of the reception given to them by the steamship agents and others in the various places, whose co-operation had been secured beforehand. One of the heaviest duties involved was keeping the steamship agents supplied with pamphlets. This is always being done, but the visit of the delegates caused an enormous demand for our printed matter, and the making up and despatching of parcels by rail entailed much labour, and made a heavy demand on my time.

In December an exhibition of Canadian produce was made at the Bingley Hall Cattle Show in this city, a show which is attended by agriculturists from all over the country, and much interest was taken in the grain, grasses and other specimens. Last month a similar exhibition was made at the Hereford and Worcester Agricultural Society's Show at Worcester. The stand was well patronized, and many inquiries answered, and some thousands of pamphlets distributed.

The two sets of Canadian slides placed at my disposal have been in great request all over the district, and the lectures given in Birmingham and the immediate neighbourhood have been specially numerous. The two most notable, however, were given by Mr. W. Albert Hickman, in the Birmingham Town Hall, a building which holds some thousands of people. On the first occasion the Bishop of Coventry took the chair, and so many people were unable to obtain admission that a repetition was decided upon a few weeks later, when the Right Hon. Jesse Collings, M.P., presided. The crowded and enthusiastic audiences on each occasion afforded ample testimony to the interest taken in the subject.

A point which surprised the western Canada farmers was the quality of the wheat on the various corn markets they visited which was being sold as No. 1 Manitoba the samples being very much inferior to those of their own growing, which they had brought with them. I had a similar experience on the Birmingham corn market, when exhibiting the sample of No. 1 Manitoba Hard which was sent to me by the department, millers saying that they would be glad to be able to buy wheat of that quality. It is evident that mixing with an inferior quality takes place somewhere after the wheat leaves the farmer's hands, to his detriment, and as everything which affects his welfare has an influence on emigration, this is a matter which might repay investigation.

The steamship agents have been found anxious to meet my suggestions, and promote business in every legitimate way, and, in short, everyone there has been occasion to approach has expressed the greatest good-will and an earnest desire to further my efforts.

Your obedient servant,

G. H. MITCHELL.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## No. 3.

## REPORT OF ALFRED F. JURY, CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT AT LIVERPOOL.

OLD CASTLE BUILDINGS, PREESON'S ROW,  
LIVERPOOL, July 14, 1903.W. T. R. PRESTON, Esq.,  
Commissioner of Emigration.

SIR,—In presenting my annual report, it affords me much pleasure to be able to point out that the boom in emigration from this country that we have been expecting for some time, and which I have predicted would come, from causes that were at work here, and from the efforts put forth by the British agents, has arrived at last. I think we are in for a few of the best years, from an emigration point of view, that Canada has ever seen, helped by good times in Canada and the assurance that a good living can be made on the land there.

I am pleased to be able to report that the past season has been the most successful for lecturing that I have experienced since my appointment to my present position, both from the point of view of attendance and results, the demand for lectures being so great that in many cases a charge for admission has been made by steamship agents who have arranged them, and all the receipts from the sale of tickets have more than paid the entire expense of the lectures. The year closed has been the most satisfactory, so far as results are concerned, of any since I have been here, and I should think the most satisfactory of any in the history of Canada, from an immigration point of view, and it is my wish, and it will my earnest endeavour, to make the ensuing year even more successful than the last.

The number of communications received during the year in reference to emigration was 10,392, in addition to 1,742 official, trade and general letters. The total number last year was 10,586. I have given 891 letters of introduction.

Fifty-one parties of children, numbering 2,331, have been sent out by philanthropic societies. All these have been inspected, and certificates given as usual.

About 1,000 letters have been dealt with for the emigration department of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in charge of the Rev. J. Bridger.

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED F. JURY.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## No. 4.

REPORT OF H. M. MURRAY, CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT AT  
CARDIFF.

WESTERN MAIL BUILDINGS, CARDIFF, WALES, June 30, 1903.

W. T. R. PRESTON, Esq.,  
Commissioner of Emigration.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report dealing with emigration, partly from Scotland (9 months) and partly from Wales (8 months).

The emigration from Scotland during the past fiscal year has been of the most satisfactory nature. According to the British Board of Trade returns the total number of Scotch who sailed direct to Canada amounted to 8,000 souls. To this must be added a large number who, owing to the difficulty in obtaining transportation, were compelled, against their wishes, and at greater expense, to travel by United States ports. During 1901-1902 the numbers were 2,395 sailing direct from the Clyde, so that the increase for the present year is nearly 400 per cent. The good quality of the emigrants has been most noticeable, the majority of the men, women and families being of a superior class, and the great majority possessed of means, some to enable them to make a start at once on their own lands, and the others with moderate balances on hand after providing for their transportation. This year I was struck with the number of men who, although possessed of from £200 and upwards, had resolved to work as agricultural labourers for the purpose of gaining experience previous to starting on their own account. These men ought all to become good settlers, being possessed of grit and determination.

The principal agricultural shows in Scotland and north of England were attended, and a special exhibit of Canadian cereals and food products was made. At all of them, on the whole, favourable weather was experienced. As a result, large and interested audiences were attracted, more especially at the Highland at Aberdeen, Ayrshire at Ayr, and North of England at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Large numbers of farmers and farm servants turned out, the majority of whom gladly accepted our pamphlets and the invitation to view our exhibits, after which, as a natural sequence, many questions were asked and answered. The result of these shows, combined with other agencies at work to promote emigration, has been most satisfactory.

Several sets of lantern slides were in constant use during the winter months, in fact the demand could hardly be met, so many schools and public institutions being eager to have them. In this connection, I would refer to the very successful lecture delivered by Mr. Hickman, in the Glasgow City Hall. Fully 5,000 persons were present, and quite as many turned away from the doors, disappointed at being unable to obtain admission. The same results were obtained at Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Dundee and Motherwell.

The visits of the Deputy Minister and Canadian farmer delegates were most helpful to our work. The initial work of the Deputy Minister in giving interviews to the press, and the issuing of special literature prepared the way for the practical work of the delegates. My association with the gentlemen appointed to Scotland and Wales was most satisfactory. Their visit caused what was practically a sensation, no such means having ever previously been devised for the purpose of inducing emigration to any of Great Britain's colonies, and the results, as seen by the enormously increased numbers who left this country for the Dominion, must be gratifying to the Minister

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

and staff of the department. Here, in Wales, I had more applications for their services than could possibly be overtaken. I trust the same means may be continued in other years. Correspondence or an interview with the local agent goes a long way, but to get into conversation with a practical farmer, who has gone through the ups and downs of farming life, who can describe his work in a practical manner, must strongly appeal to those who are bent on going to a new country.

My experience of Wales being limited to but four months, I cannot yet speak of it beyond saying that, whilst placed in charge of this agency nothing on my part will be left undone to foster a knowledge of Canada, and, in so doing, help to promote the emigration of desirable parties to the Dominion. I may add that, to my knowledge, the increase from the principality during the past fiscal year has been on the same liberal scale as the other portions of Great Britain.

Your obedient servant,

H. M. MURRAY,

*Agent for Wales.*

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## No. 5.

## REPORT OF JOHN WEBSTER, CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT AT DUBLIN.

14, WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN, July 15, 1903.

W. T. R. PRESTON, Esq.,  
Commissioner of Emigration.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1903.

In compliance with instructions received, immediately on my return from Canada I made arrangements for my removal to London, as I was to be attached to your office at Victoria street. I reported to you on June 5, and at once set to work. My duties were various, consisting mainly in interviewing callers, taking a share in the correspondence, and when the season opened fulfilling lecturing engagements.

From June to end of February I was connected with your office. The experience which I gained during those nine months is now of the utmost value to me; I am glad to have had an opportunity of appreciating the great volume of work passing through the London office, the stream of callers being incessant and the amount of correspondence enormous.

The statistical emigration returns for the six months ending June 30 speak for themselves, as for that period 28,725 people left England for Canada, against 10,058 for the corresponding time in 1902. I think you may feel well satisfied with the result of the work.

During the season I delivered a good many lectures before appreciative audiences. As an indication that these lectures served a good purpose, I may say that after lectures I was usually detained for a considerable time furnishing further information to parties desirous of trying their fortune in Canada.

Acting on instructions, on March 2 I took charge of the Glasgow office. On my arrival I found, as in England, the inquiry for information on Canada was keen in Scotland; this was indicated by the large numbers of callers at the office. The Canadian farmer delegates were just then arriving, and as I had the arranging of the itineraries for the nine appointed to my district, I kept one of these gentlemen in the office to answer inquirers. This was of great assistance to me, as each day the correspondence was increasing, and demanded a great deal of my attention—the largest number of letters received in one day being 185. While the rush of work was on I found it necessary to double my staff in the office.

Like as in England, the present year has been an unprecedented one in Scotland, regarding emigration to Canada from that country, the figures for the six months ended June 30 reading 6,318 against 1,893 for the corresponding period last year, the proportion being  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 1.

It was an impressive sight to see the emigrant ships leaving each Saturday from the Clyde, every ship having its full complement of passengers, the quays being lined by thousands of their friends waving adieu. When the tide served for sailing in the afternoon, I made it my business to travel as far as Greenock on the ship, in order to say a few helpful words to the passengers, and furnish introductions to the agents in Canada to those who had not already received them.

The Allan Steamship Company told me that never before in their history had they had such a large demand for accommodation as the present, and that a large percentage of the emigrants endeavoured to secure second-class accommodation, an indication that these emigrants were in good circumstances.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Mr. Devlin having been elected Member of Parliament for Galway, I was appointed to the charge of the Dublin office. I arrived in Dublin on May 14, and from that date have been trying to do what I can to further the work in Ireland, a work which, for about six years, had been so ably carried on by Mr. Devlin.

In addition to my office work, since arrival, I have been giving attention to the fairs and markets, this being a good medium for meeting farmers and distributing literature. For exhibition purposes, at agricultural shows, I have purchased a portable tent; this, in conjunction with the hampers of material supplied from your office, furnish me with a most efficient outfit for the purpose.

The rush to Canada has not been as marked from Ireland as from England and Scotland, but I am very glad to note that the figures for the first six months of 1903 are almost 100 per cent in advance of the similar period in 1902—the emigration for these months being 1,422 as against 713 for same six months in 1902. This shows a decided advance.

I sincerely hope that next year we may have the same percentage of increased Canadian emigration to report.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WEBSTER.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## No. 6.

## REPORT OF EDWARD O'KELLY, CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT AT BELFAST.

13, QUEEN'S SQUARE, BELFAST. July 14, 1903.

W. T. R. PRESTON, Esq.,

Commissioner of Emigration.

SIR,—I beg to present to you the following short report of the work of this office for the year ending June 30.

I opened this office in July, 1902, on my return from Canada. From July, 1902, to June 30, 1903, I received and attended to 2,400 letters in connection with emigration to Canada. In January of this year I addressed a circular letter to 572 of my correspondents of the previous year, who I understood had not left for Canada, and with each letter sent a selected pamphlet. I interviewed 790 of my correspondents during the year, mostly at my office, and in my interviews found that my recent trip through the Dominion and the good accounts I brought from there had the best effect on my visitors. In the months of February, March, April, and to May 20, the Canadian farmer delegates attended stock fairs throughout Ulster, and addressed meetings at centres selected by me through the province.

During my absence from my office in March and April, callers at the office were interviewed at different times by those gentlemen, who, I believe, gave good satisfaction to their visitors, numbering, according to the register kept for that purpose, 797.

The correspondence of the office during this period was forwarded by the Belfast post office officials to me in Dublin, and attended to from there. I also spent two days of each week in the Belfast office. From a memorandum sent me by the department in the beginning of this year, I am aware that they have a fairly accurate knowledge of the numbers leaving each county in Ireland for Canada, and are, therefore, in a better position to judge of the result of my work than I am. In the month of June I attended show fairs at Dungannon, Ballymena, Armagh, and Londonderry. Those several important centres were crowded during show time with the class most fitted to make desirable settlers, and in the five years I have been exhibiting I cannot remember having such crowds at my stand, or the people so anxious to get the latest literature and information. I have been supplied with fresh specimens by the Commissioner of Emigration, and fully equipped with suitable baskets to carry them from show to show, and a tent to exhibit in. I believe next season's emigration returns will show good results. I have had many callers, satisfied with the success of their friends in Canada this year, and I have had letters to the same effect.

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD O'KELLY.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## No. 7.

## REPORT OF D. TREAU DE CELL, AGENT IN BELGIUM.

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, July 15, 1903.

W. T. R. PRESTON, Esq.,

Commissioner of Emigration.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fifth annual report concerning my work in Belgium, France, Switzerland and Holland. To Belgium, of course, has been given the most of my time and attention, but the north of France, where, by the visit of the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the exhibition at Lille, a keen interest has been awakened, has furnished a certain contingent of emigrants, mostly in good circumstances, who went to Manitoba and the North-west provinces. Every one of these passed through Antwerp, and received their information from this office. A visit to Switzerland has also given the best of results. In 1902 (July) a party of twelve left, and having succeeded very fairly, they have been followed this year by a certain number of their countrymen (32), who, on their arrival in May last, settled at once on farms previously bought for them, and, besides the tilling of the soil and the raising of cattle, will manufacture the famous Swiss cheese (Gruyère), for which they imported all their machinery and utensils.

The Swiss belong to the French-speaking population of Switzerland.

A certain number of Hollanders or Dutch have also emigrated during the year. Some of them went west, while others have gone to Wallaceburg, Ontario, as beet cultivators.

From Germany I received a great number of inquiries, and many a family left after corresponding with this office; also, a certain number of German nationality residing in Belgium have gone over to Canada.

The propaganda through papers published in Germany is not allowed, but nothing prevents Belgian papers to take all the advertisements they can get. As they are published on the borders of the two countries, and are doubly interesting, I keep continually an advertisement published in the German language.

I had the advantage to accompany to Canada, on April 18 last, a group numbering 139, of different nationalities, of which a certain number remained in the province of Quebec; the larger number went to Manitoba, while 22 were directed to Wallaceburg. Amongst this group were eight families, while, during the month of May, six more families, who were not ready on April 18, emigrated to join their husbands or fathers.

It is a great satisfaction for me to mention that every able-bodied man of the above mentioned group was helped to find work on their arrival, and the different agents at Quebec, Montreal and Winnipeg deserve thanks for the kindness and attention with which they treat the newcomers.

My visit to Canada also convinced me that I had sent out a most desirable class of emigrants. This was told me by every one who had occasion to come in contact with them. On the other hand, all of the new settlers were prosperous beyond their expectation. This confirmed me in my opinion that it is best to get as much as possible acquainted with those who intend emigrating, and, although it has put me sometimes under the obligation to discourage completely any idea of emigration, I think this has only deterred those who might not have succeeded, while it has secured men who, by their success, encourage others to come out.

It pleases me to state that the current of emigration from Belgium and the different continental countries around is increasing yearly, and that every person who has

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

gone out sends home the most encouraging and cheerful information. A sign of confidence in Canada is also apparent by the fact that parties leave with wife and children to settle on farms or homesteads, certain, as they are, of immediate success.

I think it my duty to mention the kind assistance and facilities granted by the Belgian Government, besides the most encouraging attitude towards the lectures on Canada, given in different educational and commercial institutions, the acceptance for distribution of our literature, the issuing of an official circular showing the advantages of Canada, the study of Canada as part of the commercial and consular examination, &c., &c. The Department of Railways grants a reduction of 50 per cent on the railway fare and free transportation of all luggage to the Belgian emigrant, and, upon my demand and by special authorisation of April 11 last, this reduction was extended to the emigrants of different nationalities from the station by which they entered Belgium to Antwerp, the place of embarkation. I obtained the same favour from the Swiss Government for my group of 32 Swiss, thus saving a very important sum of money for these parties.

The office work has largely increased, thanks to judicious advertising, and also to the success obtained by those who emigrated. I received from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, 2,622 letters asking for information and literature, besides a general correspondence of 854 letters ; 3,365 answers were sent, and many thousand circulars and more important pamphlets were forwarded.

This, together with not less than 30 lectures during winter, and an interview with every emigrant who decided to leave, has kept both myself and my assistant very busy.

Your obedient servant,

D. TREAU DE CÉLI.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## No. 8.

## REPORT OF S. BRYNJOLFSSON, ICELANDIC AGENT.

WINNIPEG, August 18, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—Making out my report for the year ending June 30, 1903, I find that during my sojourn in Iceland I visited 864 homes, replied to 356 letters of inquiry, and wrote some 20 letters to Canadian citizens for their relatives in Iceland. Most of the time was spent in travelling, in order to give information regarding Canada, till I left for Copenhagen on April 23, to arrange for the transportation of emigrants in the month of June.

During the year there have arrived 907 immigrants from Iceland, by far the largest number the immigration ever reached for a long period of years.

It is something new that two gentlemen have also come from Iceland this summer to inspect the country on behalf of their friends in Iceland. To my knowledge this has never occurred before, and it shows too, I am proud to say, the increased interest the people are taking in the Dominion of Canada since I took charge of the business.

Your obedient servant,

SVEINN BRYNJOLFSSON,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent for Iceland.*

# REPORTS OF AGENTS IN EASTERN CANADA

## No. 1.

### REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AGENT AT ST. JOHN, N.B.

(J. V. LANTALUM.)

ST. JOHN, N.B., June 30, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information a report of the arrivals of passengers at the port of St. John, N.B., for the year ending June 30, 1903:—

Cabin . . . . .	468	
Steerage . . . . .	16,869	
		17,337

Their destinations were:

Cabin—		
Canada . . . . .	467	
United States . . . . .	1	
		468

Steerage—		
Canada . . . . .	10,731	
United States . . . . .	6,138	
		16,869

and they were divided as to sexes as follows:—

Cabin, Canada—		
Males . . . . .	264	
Females . . . . .	169	
Males, under 12 . . . . .	15	
Females, under 12 . . . . .	19	
		467

Cabin, United States—		
Males . . . . .	...	
Females . . . . .	1	
Males, under 12 . . . . .	...	
Females, under 12 . . . . .	...	
		1

Steerage, Canada—		
Males . . . . .	7,449	
Females . . . . .	1,471	
Males, under 12 . . . . .	821	
Females, under 12 . . . . .	990	
		10,731

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## Steerage, United States—

Males . . . . .	3,942
Females . . . . .	994
Males, under 12 . . . . .	529
Females, under 12 . . . . .	673
	<hr/> 6,138

The steamships of the Eastern Steamship Line (International Division) plying between Boston, Portland, Eastport and St. John, landed 13,246 passengers, mostly returned Canadians and tourists.

The following statements are appended:—

Statement A—Monthly arrivals of cabin passengers for Canada.

Statement B—Monthly arrivals of cabin passengers for United States.\*

Statement C—Monthly arrivals of steerage passengers for Canada.

Statement D—Monthly arrivals of steerage passengers for United States.

Statement E—Showing sexes, occupations and destinations of the different nationalities remaining in Canada.

Statement F—Showing sexes and occupations of the different nationalities going to the United States.

Your obedient servant,

J. V. LANTALUM,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

\*There being only one arrival, per cabin passage for the United States, Statement B is omitted.

JAMES V. LANTALUM,  
*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

ST. JOHN, N.B., June 30, 1903.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STATEMENT C.—Showing Monthly Arrivals of Steerage Passengers for Canada.

SEXES.			NATIONALITIES.																												
Adults.			Children.																												
Months.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Arabians.	Armenians.	Austrians.	Belgians.	Bukowinians.	Bohemians.	Dutch.	French.	Finnish.	German.	Galician.	Greek.	English.	Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.	Hungarians.	Italians.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Syrian.	Danish.		
1902.																															
July	31	4	...	...	35	2	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	7	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	300	83	44	62	489	27	12	12	2	7	3	1	...	3	9	29	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	626	208	115	187	1,136	59	22	1	6	17	...	...	...	1	3	31	113	9	5	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1903.																															
January	464	155	91	130	840	63	5	...	12	12	...	...	...	132	...	35	80	3	15	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	561	113	45	49	768	46	15	1	10	34	6	...	3	...	2	49	24	6	2	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	2,062	279	173	179	2,693	41	16	...	6	63	18	...	...	7	104	10	67	20	28	1,259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	3,388	628	353	383	4,752	29	...	...	5	45	7	...	...	8	29	35	80	...	...	3,045	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	7,449	1,471	821	990	10,731	267	121	14	41	178	34	1	4	151	138	169	393	44	50	4,817	46	193	153	257	952	275	2,065	37	28	...	...

St. John, N.B., June 30, 1903.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT C.—Showing Monthly Arrivals of Steerage Passengers for Canada—*Concluded.*

Months.	NATIONALITIES.										OCCUPATIONS.						DESTINATIONS.						Totals.							
	Swedes.	Norwegians.	United States citizens.	Maltese.	Poles.	Swiss.	Sicilian.	Persian.	Turkish.	Prussian.	Totals.	Agriculturalists.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks.	Miners.	Domestics.	Not classified.	Totals.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.		Manitoba.	N. W. Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	
1902.											35								35											35
July											8								8											8
August											10								10											10
September											489	34	118	54	10	20	4	249	489		135	102	55	155	3	8		20	11	489
October											1,136	152	204	105	20	15	5	635	1,136		227	187	122	478	33	6	2	50	22	1,136
November																														
December	6	10	4	14	5	1																								
1903.																														
January	2	3			9			1			840	58	160	119	25	5	5	468	840	132	150	120	324	32	14		63	5		840
February		6	5		5						768	108	206	114	34	8	13	285	768	163	119	140	216	50	19		46	15		768
March	15	26	2		33				1	5	2,693	562	832	415	57	13	8	806	2,693	799	384	244	1,000	176	32	1	41	16		2,693
April		36	77		34						4,752	1,070	710	645	270	43	12	2,002	4,752	221	347	301	1,681	2,130	43	29				4,752
May																														
June																														
Totals.	65	121	7	1	95	5	1	1	1	5	10,731	1,984	2,230	1,452	416	104	47	4,498	10,731	1,577	1,289	982	3,854	2,424	122	3	260	120		10,731

JAMES V. LANTALUM,  
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

St. John, N.B., June 30, 1903.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## STATEMENT D.—Showing Monthly Arrivals

MONTHS.	SEXES.										NATIONALITIES.									
	Adults.		Children.		Totals.	Armenian.	Arabian.	Austrian.	Dutch.	French.	Finnish.	German.	Galician.	Greek.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Hungarian.	Italian.	Polish.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.																
1902.																				
July .....																				
August .....																				
September .....																				
October .....																				
November .....	359	120	69	50	638	3	10	6	1	43	13	4	7	15	1	1	3	26	2	
December .....	791	211	105	143	1,250	1	41	1	1	132	27	8	5	5	5	20	72	10		
1903.																				
January .....	423	145	56	102	726	...	20	...	...	31	25	1	...	4	...	1	3	12	1	
February .....	526	136	93	116	871	...	34	1	...	47	21	10	...	14	...	2	15	27	3	
March .....	1,097	214	111	112	1,534	...	112	4	...	26	126	33	...	17	...	1	69	63	12	
April .....	746	168	95	110	1,119	...	75	2	...	9	42	5	1	23	2	4	97	55	27	
May .....																				
June .....																				
Totals .....	3,942	994	529	673	6,138	3	1	292	14	2	288	254	61	8	78	3	14	207	255	55

ST. JOHN, N.B., June 30, 1903.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## of Steerage Passengers for United States.

											OCCUPATIONS.								
Roumanian.	Russian.	Danish.	Swedish.	Norwegian.	U. S. Citizen.	Belgian.	Syrian.	Hebrew.	Swiss.	Bohemian.	Total.	Agriculturists.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks.	Miners.	Domestics.	Not classified.	Total.
32	398	18	40	14	1						638	20	167	136	9	9	6	291	638
7	860	4	30	9	7	1	9				1,250	150	66	441	47	48	22	476	1,250
15	568	1	15	12	6	8		1	2		726	85	14	269	19	27	4	308	726
13	631	5	26	12	9			1			871	131	46	289	25	12	19	349	871
31	877	48	43	51	4	10		1	3	3	1,534	144	331	525	21	54	37	422	1,534
8	450	40	76	180	15	6			1	1	1,119	249	191	206	14	50	16	393	1,119
106	3,784	116	230	278	42	25	9	3	6	4	6,138	779	815	1,866	135	200	104	2,239	6,138

JAMES V. LANTALUM,  
*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STATEMENT E. Showing Sexes, Occupations and Destinations of the Different Nationalities remaining in Canada.

Nationalities.	SEXES.				OCCUPATIONS.								DESTINATIONS.								Total.		
	Adults.		Children		Total.	Agriculturalists.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks.	Miners.	Domestics.	Not Classified.	Total.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.		Returning Canadians.	Tourists.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.																			
Returning Canadians	228	23	9	7	267							267	267								267	121	267
Tourists	114	5	1	1	121							121	121										121
Arabian	9	2	1	2	14		8					6	6										14
Armenian	38	3			41	10	15	9	5	1		4	41	18	28	21	6						41
Austrian	136	23	11	8	178	46	34	30	6			18	178	26	28	21	6						178
Belgian	24	5	4	1	34	5	4	5	5	2		18	34	4	13	9	5						34
Bohemian	4				4		1	3				4	4	1	4		2						4
Bukowinian	1				1							1	1		1								1
Dutch	51	35	24	41	151	13	26	4	6			102	151	7		4	120	18					151
French	70	50	6	12	138	31	9	10	8			3	138	89	15	2	27	5					138
Finnish	157	8	1	3	169	38	107	6	7	3		2	169	19	3	133	27	3					169
German	194	81	49	69	393	65	55	39	2	12	4	216	393	48	21	31	245	36					393
Galician	31	5	2	6	44	3	26	2				13	44	3	4	3	29						44
Greek	40	5	3	2	50		39					11	50	43	4	4	2						50
English	3,590	571	316	340	4,817	1,126	393	944	346	54	14	1,940	4,817	693	292	370	1,674	1,826	49	3			4,817
Welsh	38	6			46	13	4	5	8	3		13	46	3	3	4	13	22					46
Scottish	122	37	12	22	193	42	9	18	13	12	3	96	193	48	7	25	72	34					193
Irish	118	26	7	2	153	46	30	14	11	1	5	46	153	18	8	27	73						153
Hungarian	169	53	49	46	257	57	29	10	4	2		155	257	24	10	1	18	204					257
Italian	935	11	1	4	952	7	904	13	6	2		20	952	499	109	48							952
Polish	68	10	6	11	95	27	32	7	1	1		27	95	26	6	11	41	11					95
Romanian	108	85	46	36	275	10	25	52	3	1		184	275	19	136	38	35	27					275
Russian	1060	393	262	350	2,065	373	398	250	11	6		1,037	2,065	247	253	147	1,247	169	2				2,065
Servian	1				1		1					1	1										1
Swiss	2	1		2	5	1						4	5				5						5
Syrian	29	3	1	1	34		22	2				13	37	1	26	7							37
Danish	27				27	9	3	12				1	28	9	9	2							28

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Swedes.....	54	6	3	2	65	16	34	3	1	11	65	4	1	7	29	2	22	1	65
Norwegian.....	77	20	8	16	121	39	24	8	21	14	121	25	2	20	53	21	1	1	121
Turkish.....	1				1		1				1			1					1
U. S. Citizens.....	7				7	1	3		1	2	7				1		1		5
Persians.....	1				1			1			1			1					1
Prussians.....	2	1	1	1	5			2		3	5				5				1
Maltese.....	1				1		1				1	1							1
Sicilian.....	1				1			1			1		1						1
Totals.....	7,449	1,469	823	990	10,731	1,978	2,227	1,450	417	4,309	10,731	1,673	1,286	992	3,845	2,428	116	3	10,731

JAMES V. LANTALUM,  
*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 30, 1903.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## STATEMENT F.—Showing Sexes and Occupations of Nationalities for the United States.

Nationalities.	SEXES.				OCCUPATIONS.								Total.
	Adults.		Children		Total.	Agriculturalists.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks.	Miners.	Domestics.	Not Classified.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.									
Arabians.....	1				1			1					1
Armenians.....	2	1			3		1	1				1	3
Austrians.....	233	39	11	9	292	24	86	88	12	16	13	53	292
Belgians.....	16	3	1	5	25	2	2	11				10	25
Bohemians.....	4				4		3	1					4
Dutch.....	9	3	2		14	2	4	3				5	14
French.....	1				2		1					1	2
Finnish.....	252	25	5	6	288	150	63	17		17	13	28	288
German.....	181	37	19	17	254	28	45	85	10	2	5	79	254
Galician.....	44	12	1	4	61		10	28		3	4	16	61
Greek.....	7			1	8		4					4	8
English.....	40	18	9	11	78	6	3	16	7			46	78
Scotch.....	2	1			3			1	1			1	3
Irish.....	7	3	2	2	14	5		3				6	14
Hebrew.....	3				3			2	1				3
Hungarian.....	165	23	8	11	207	37	78	44		1	8	39	207
Italian.....	240	9	3	3	255	8	72	7	1	131	1	35	255
Polish.....	39	10	3	3	55	8	25	5				2	55
Roumanian.....	59	23	12	12	106	5	12	40			3	46	106
Russian.....	2,149	678	414	543	3,784	281	269	1,441	84	16	28	1,665	3,784
Swiss.....	6				6			4				2	6
Syrian.....	1	3	2	3	9		1					8	9
Danish.....	90	19	4	3	116	50	9	15	11	3	3	25	116
Swedes.....	150	42	15	23	230	46	76	10	3	7	15	73	230
Norwegian.....	211	37	15	15	278	121	51	26	3	4	9	64	278
U. S. Citizens.....	30	7	3	2	42	6		17	2			17	42
Totals.....	3,942	994	529	673	6,138	779	815	1,866	135	200	104	2,239	6,138

JAMES V. LANTALUM,  
*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

ST. JOHN, N.B., June 30, 1903.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## No. 2.

## REPORT OF THE QUEBEC AGENT.

(P. DOYLE.)

QUEBEC, June 30, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, with tables giving the number of cabin and steerage passengers brought out by each line of steamers, their nationalities, trades and callings, number of children, &c., assisted out by charitable institutions, and the general destinations of the passengers.

The whole respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

P. DOYLE,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

The arrivals for the year, compared with those for the same period in 1902, were as follows:—

	1902.		1903.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.		
England. ....	3,244	32,568	4,414	49,421	18,023	
Ireland. ....	7	509	4	170		342
Scotland. ....	106	2,066	173	3,942	1,943	
France. ....	65	624				689
Belgium. ....	3					3
	3,425	35,767	4,591	53,533	19,966	1,034
		3,425		4,591	1,034	
Grand total. ....		39,192		58,124	18,932	

The number of cabin and steerage by each line was as follows:—

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
<i>Allan Line.</i>			
Weekly steamers from Liverpool. ....	2,408	19,424	21,832
" " Londonderry. ....	4	180	184
" " Glasgow. ....	173	3,932	4,105
	2,585	23,536	26,121
<i>Beaver Line.</i>			
Weekly steamers from Liverpool. ....	1,403	13,291	14,694
<i>Dominion Line.</i>			
Weekly steamers from Liverpool. ....	282	6,472	6,754
<i>Canadian Pacific Atlantic SS. Service.</i>			
Weekly steamers from Liverpool. ....	321	10,234	10,555
Grand total. ....	4,591	53,533	58,124

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The following tables give the number of male and female adults and the sexes of children and infants of each nationality arrived in 1903.

	Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Returned Canadians.....	1,293	857	134	114	23	2,421
Tourists.....	217	120	6	5	1	349
Immigrants.....						
Arabian.....	19	6	1	2	1	29
Armenian.....	61	7	4	3		75
Austrian.....	357	71	32	41	16	517
Australian.....	22	2	1	2		27
Belgian.....	118	32	31	24	5	210
Bulgarian.....	1					1
Bohemian.....	5	3	3	3		14
Bukowinian.....	236	138	97	100	33	604
Croatian.....	1					1
Dutch.....	22	15	6	7	3	53
Dalmatian.....	21					21
Egyptian.....	1					1
French.....	379	137	51	39	6	612
Finnish.....	1,575	680	193	162	82	2,692
German.....	322	158	98	78	48	704
Galician.....	726	277	181	151	95	1,430
Greek.....	97	4	8	1		110
Great Britain—English.....	12,973	4,706	1,505	1,336	398	20,918
Welsh.....	167	39	18	24	9	257
Scotch.....	2,695	846	251	264	94	4,150
Irish.....	948	467	63	61	20	1,559
Hebrew.....	4,311	1,621	952	787	249	7,920
Hungarian.....	257	82	54	39	20	452
Italian.....	1,277	65	24	7	6	1,379
Mennonite.....	14	11	5	7	1	38
New Zealanders.....	2					2
Polish.....	38	17	7	4	4	70
Portuguese.....	6					6
Roumanian.....	21	10	6	10	3	50
Russian.....	1,004	630	450	395	228	2,707
Spanish.....	4	1	2			7
Swiss.....	33	5				38
Syrian.....	94	34	12	4	5	149
Scandinavian—Danish.....	272	95	38	28	14	447
Icelandic.....	301	278	158	122	41	900
Swedish.....	2,006	789	286	252	108	3,441
Norwegian.....	1,986	769	281	208	93	3,337
Serbian.....	12					12
Turkish.....	18	1	2	1	1	23
United States Citizens.....	203	116	31	38	3	391
Totals.....	34,115	13,089	4,991	4,319	1,610	58,124

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## The Nationalities of the Passengers

	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Arabians.	Armenians.	Austrians.	Australians.	Belgians.	Bulgarians.	Bohemians.	Bukowinians.	Croatians.	Dutch.	Dalmatians.	Egyptians.	French.	Finnish.	Germans.	Galicians.	Greeks.
<i>Allan Line.</i>																			
Weekly, Liverpool . . . . .	1260	172	6	...	31	10	77	...	1	1	12	...	...	...	80	1810	85	58	5
" Londonderry . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
" Glasgow . . . . .	249	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1510	214	6	...	31	10	77	...	1	1	19	...	...	...	81	1810	87	58	5
<i>Beaver Line.</i>																			
Weekly, Liverpool . . . . .	715	49	21	67	233	12	61	1	5	194	115	21	1	...	206	390	303	328	66
<i>Dominion Line.</i>																			
Weekly, Liverpool . . . . .	115	56	...	2	45	2	26	...	...	126	...	1	...	...	220	340	28	145	7
<i>C.P.R. Atlantic S.S. Service.</i>																			
Weekly, Liverpool . . . . .	81	30	2	6	208	3	46	...	8	283	...	18	...	...	105	152	286	899	32
	2421	349	29	75	517	27	210	1	14	604	153	21	1	612	269½	704	1430	110	

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

brought out by each Line were as follows :—

GREAT BRITAIN.														SCANDINAVIAN.										United States Citizens.	Totals.
English.	Welsh.	Scottish.	Irish.	Hebrews.	Hungarians.	Italians.	Mennonites.	New Zealanders.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanians.	Russians.	Spanish.	Swiss.	Syrians.	Danish.	Icelandic.	Swedish.	Norwegian.	Servian.	Turks.				
11,240	212	646	963	249	13	16	3	2	7	3	2	416	3	12	6	251	65	1684	2283	...	5	143	21,832		
5	....	....	168	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	184		
241	....	3182	83	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	260	....	3	....	....	25	4,165		
11,486	212	3828	1214	267	13	16	3	2	7	3	2	416	3	12	6	253	325	1684	2286	...	5	168	26,121		
2,438	26	174	168	6183	227	748	21	..	16	3	38	807	4	17	133	102	119	387	153	12	9	220	14,694		
4,580	4	87	55	75	25	5	..	..	16	..	..	89	..	..	10	15	....	342	335	..	..	3	6,754		
2,414	15	61	122	1395	187	610	14	..	31	..	10	1395	..	9	....	77	456	1028	563	...	9	....	10,555		
30,918	257	4150	1559	7920	452	1379	38	2	70	6	59	2707	7	38	149	44	900	3441	3337	12	23	391	58,124		

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

TABLE showing the number of Immigrants landed at Quebec, assisted to emigrate by various Societies during the Year ending June 30, 1903.

By whom sent out.	ADULTS.		CHILD-REN.		Infants.	Total.	Destinations.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
The Canadian Catholic Emigration Society, 5 Westminster Bridge Road, London.....			110	39		149	Ottawa.
United British Women's Emigration Association, London, Hon. Mrs. Joyce.....	6	124	6	6	1	143	General.
Dr. Barnardo, London.....				130		130	Peterboro', Ont.
Canadian Catholic Emigration Association, London.....			71	37		108	Montreal.
Miss Macpherson Home of Industry, 29 Bethel Green, London.....			56	17		73	Stratford.
Mrs. Sandford, Winnipeg.....				70		70	Winnipeg.
Church of England Waifs and Strays Association, London.....			30	17		47	Niagara and Sherbrooke.
Mr. Fegan's Home, 95 Southwark St., London.....			46			46	Toronto.
Mrs. Birt's Sheltering Home, Myrtle St., Liverpool.....			27	15		42	Knowlton.
Self Help Emigration Society, London.....			24			24	Montreal.
Children's Aid Society, Charing Cross, London.....			24			24	Winnipeg.
Manchester and Salford Boys and Girls Homes and Refuges, Manchester.....			2	19		21	Belleville. Ont.
Catholic Children's Protection Society, Father Berry's Home, 105 Shaw St., Liverpool.....			13			13	Montreal.
Bristol Emigration Society.....			9			9	St. John, N. B.
Philanthropic Farm School, Red Hill, Surrey.....			5			5	Montreal.
Boys' Home of Great George Square, Liverpool.....			5			5	Lennoxville.
East End Emigration Fund, 24 Newark St., London.....			4			4	Montreal.
Self Help Emigration Society, Tower Gardens, Liverpool.....			1			1	"
	6	124	433	350	1	914	

STATEMENT of the Number of Immigrants arrived at the port of Quebec, distinguishing the Countries from whence they sailed, up to June 30, 1902 and 1903.

	1902.	1903.
England—		
Liverpool.....	35,796	53,835
London.....	16	
Ireland—		
Londonderry.....	516	184
Scotland—		
Glasgow.....	2,172	4,105
France—		
Bordeaux.....	689	
Belgium—		
Antwerp.....	3	
	39,192	58,124

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## STEREAGE PASSENGERS.

STATEMENT of Immigration Arrivals and Departures at Quebec Immigration Agency for the twelve months ending June 30, 1903.

Months.	SEXES.						DESTINATIONS.										Total.			
	Arrived via Ocean Travel.						Total Number of Souls.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Lower Provinces	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.		United States.		
	Adults.		Children.		Male.	Female.														
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.																
1902.																				
July	6,906	3,734	1,596	817	759	6,906	148	2	107	1,194	639	1,293	377	103	639	1,293	377	103	3,043	6,906
August	5,715	3,393	1,323	591	458	5,715	397	4	191	1,028	638	979	208	123	638	979	208	123	2,277	5,715
September	4,485	2,995	1,370	607	513	4,485	283	2	85	1,367	635	531	214	107	635	531	214	107	2,240	4,485
October	4,833	2,664	1,137	540	492	4,833	190	2	81	1,142	533	676	251	124	533	676	251	124	1,828	4,833
November	2,552	1,370	622	282	278	2,552	89		61	587	246	470	138	47	246	470	138	47	914	2,552
December.																				
1903.																				
January																				
February																				
March																				
April	858	637	120	49	52	858	18	1	135	165	170	366	81	29	170	366	81	29	28	858
May	15,703	10,276	2,568	1,503	1,356	15,703	66	38		4,037	2,442	4,832	1,275	212	2,442	4,832	1,275	212	2,046	15,703
June	11,431	6,653	2,487	1,210	1,081	11,431	87	19	91	1,972	2,038	3,531	983	221	2,038	3,531	983	221	2,489	11,431
Totals	53,533	31,722	11,223	5,599	4,989	53,533	1,178	74	751	11,492	7,381	12,698	3,527	966	7,381	12,698	3,527	966	1	15,465

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## STEERAGE PASSENGERS—Continued.

STATEMENT of Immigration Arrivals and Departures at Quebec Immigration Agency for the twelve months ending June 30, 1903.—*Con.*

## NATIONALITIES.

Months.	Returned Canadians.	Great Britain.																Italians.	Mennonites.	New Zealanders.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Romanians.								
		Tourists.	Armenians.	Australians.	Australians.	Belgians.	Bulgarians.	Bohemians.	Bukowinians.	Croatians.	Dutch.	Dalmatians.	Egyptians.	French.	Finnish.	Germans.	Italians.							Greek.	English.	Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.	Hebrews.	Hungarians.	
1902.																															
July	148	2	5	8	25	8	31	296	121	634	122	288	3	1,281	42	265	106	1,889	31	184	24										
August	297	4	7	58	5	66	1	5	33	349	82	64	16	1,686	38	301	200	1,404	15	79	1										
September	283	2	15	25	3	15	2	21	58	370	54	49	10	1,512	32	351	151	1,607	45	176	5										
October	190	8	6	24	106	9	15	5	1	349	80	51	8	1,159	21	243	174	998	82	263	1										
November	89	8	13	45	1	2	1	1	16	193	44	22	34	179	6	108	64	492	67	111											
December																															
1903.																															
January																															
February																															
March																															
April	18	1	1	1	1	69	8	143	1	277	264	634	29	379	3	369	41	339	148	2											
May	66	38	1	8	161	5	12	186	1	214	520	52	322	10	4,156	35	1,005	389	377	148											
June	87	19	2	96	1	12	1	1	133	1	1	4,156	35	1,371	419	1,153	64	153	64	153											
Totals	1,178	74	29	75	517	27	210	114	604	1,532	700	1,430	110	18,164	252	4,013	1,494	7,920	452	1,378	38						2	70	6	50	

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## STEERAGE PASSENGERS—Concluded.

STATEMENT of Immigration Arrivals and Departures at Quebec Immigration Agency for the twelve months ending June 30, 1903.—*Con.*

Months.	NATIONALITIES.										OCCUPATIONS.								For Canada—Not Reported Elsewhere.	For United States—Not Reported Elsewhere.	
	Russians.	Spanish.	Swiss.	Syrians.	Danish.	Scandinavian.				Turkish.	United States Citizens.	Total.	Agriculturists.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Miners.	Female Servants.			Not Classified.
						Icelandic.	Swedish.	Norwegians.	Serbians.												
1902.																					
July	292	3	11	11	37	289	457	349	12	13	44	6,906	431	2,377	689	106	20	281	2,969	3,863	3,016
August	178		5	4	45	1	322	321			88	5,765	277	2,046	662	149	51	237	2,343	3,488	2,277
September	90		6	25	78	1	230	278			56	3,485	293	1,534	830	118	61	192	2,457	3,245	2,240
October	251	4	2	31	44	21	314	222			91	4,833	273	1,646	477	100	56	151	2,130	3,005	1,828
November	491		1	75	35	3	47	85		1	12	2,552	228	782	240	40	27	67	1,168	1,638	914
December																					
1903.																					
January																					
February																					
March																					
April							18	25				858	88	235	222	70	5	18	220	830	28
May	1,081		11	118			1,217	1,357	5	2	15,703	2,037	6,041	1,530	372	201	385	5,117	13,057	2,646	
June	394		1	3	90	585	832	700	4	16	11,431	1,908	3,334	1,234	337	128	501	4,329	8,942	2,489	
Totals	2,707	7	37	149	447	900	3,437	3,337	12	23	309	53,533	5,138	17,995	5,904	1,352	549	1,832	20,763	38,068	15,465

P. DOYLE,  
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

QUEBEC, June 30, 1903.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## STEERAGE PASSENGERS REMAINING IN CANADA.

STATEMENT of Arrivals and Departures at Quebec Agency for the twelve months ending June 30, 1903.

Months.	SEXES.				Total Number of Souls.	DESTINATIONS.										NATIONALITIES.														
	Adults.		Children.			Tourists.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Total.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Arabian.	Armenian.	Austrian.	Australian.	Belgians.	Bulgarian.	Bohemian.	Bukowinians.	Croatian.	Dutch.	Egyptian.	French.	Finnish.	
1902.																														
July...	2024	911	491	437	3863	148	107	1194	639	1293	377	103	3863	181	2	5	8	25	3	26			205	1	66	1	1	59	151	
August...	3188	2158	3223	245	3488	297	4	101	1028	658	979	268	123	3488	297	4	2	7	51	5	49	1	66	1			33	109		
September...	3245	1829	808	343	3245	283	85	1367	655	531	214	107	1	3245	283	2	5	14	25	3	10	3	2			6	56	85		
October...	3065	1698	703	328	3065	190	8	81	1142	533	676	251	124	3065	190	8	6	21	58	4	15	2			2	3	74	97		
November...	1638	902	377	175	1638	89	61	587	246	470	138	47		1638	89		8	10	45	1	1	1				1	13	55		
December...																														
1903.																														
January...																														
February...																														
March...																														
April...	830	612	49	52	830	18	1	165	170	366	81	26		830	18	1			1											
May...	13057	8638	1250	1129	13057	66	135	4037	2412	1852	1275	212		13057	66	38	1	8	101	5	69		143		143	19	214	148		
June...	8942	5318	902	852	8942	87	19	1972	2038	3531	983	221		8942	87	19	2		79	1	12		186		186	1	133	152		
Totals.	38068	23179	3861	3440	38068	1178	74	751	11492	7381	12698	3527	966	1	38068	1178	74	29	385	22	182	1	2	604	131	1	582	814		

Quebec, June 30, 1903.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STEERAGE PASSENGERS REMAINING IN CANADA—Continued.  
STATEMENT of Arrivals and Departures at Quebec Agency for the twelve months ending June 30, 1903—Continued.

NATIONALITIES— <i>Con.</i>										OCCUPATIONS.																				
Months.	Great Britain.					Hebrew.	Hungarian.	Italian.	Mennonite.	New Zealand.	Polish.	Rumanian.	Russian.	Spanish.	Syrian.	Scandinavian.				Agriculturists.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Miners.	Female Servants.	Not Classified.	Totals.			
	English.	Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.	German.																									
1902.																														
July.....	101	288	3	1195	42	256	103	305	17	108	24	9	197	3	11	11	10	289	148	89	13	1	406	1092	305	93	20	161	1786	3863
August.....	67	64	5	1356	31	288	184	331	13	166	1	1	8	86	4	3	10	1	92	43	16	256	1167	336	120	51	119	1419	3488	
September.....	43	49	7	1367	21	325	144	438	35	135	1	5	20	5	25	18	1	66	44	6	260	832	412	111	55	112	1463	3245		
October.....	55	51	8	1049	19	229	151	291	14	150	1	331	233	4	2	4	6	21	119	69	6	259	866	318	93	50	99	1329	3905	
November.....	29	1	34	435	6	106	50	97	18	82	..	..	5	442	1	75	16	3	8	4	1	216	422	148	36	27	38	751	1638	
December.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1903.																														
January.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April.....	..	..	..	379	3	369	38	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8	..	74	226	220	70	5	18	217	839	
May.....	184	634	29	7427	75	998	325	105	94	441	14	23	10	813	11	45	483	539	5	..	..	1958	4619	1423	371	192	283	4211	13057	
June.....	43	319	10	4001	35	1359	419	286	64	144	..	2	394	1	3	20	585	353	218	4	..	1417	2350	995	387	117	369	3397	8942	
Totals.....	522	1406	96	17409	232	3930	1414	1853	255	1128	38	2	42	49	2185	7	35	125	900	1280	1014	23	4846	11574	4177	1281	517	1139	14474	38068

P. DOYLE,  
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STEERAGE PASSENGERS DESTINED  
STATEMENT of Arrivals and Departures at Quebec Agency,

Months.	SEXES.				Total Number of Souls.	NATION.																	
	Arrived via Ocean Travel.		Children			Armenians.	Australians.	Austrians.	Belgians.	Bohemian.	Dalmatian.	Dutch.	French.	Finnish.	German.	Galician.	Greek.	Great Britain.				Hebrew.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.														English.	Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.		
1902.																							
July. . . .	3043	1710	685	326	322	3043	..	..	5	..	21	..	2	476	21	..	..	86	..	9	3	1584	
August. . .	2277	1235	561	268	213	2277	..	..	7	17	..	..	5	240	16	..	11	130	7	13	16	1073	
September. .	2240	1166	562	264	248	2240	1	..	..	5	..	15	2	285	11	..	3	145	11	26	7	1169	
October. . .	1828	966	434	212	216	1828	3	5	48	..	4	..	2	242	25	..	..	110	2	14	23	707	
November. .	914	468	245	107	94	914	3	..	..	1	..	..	3	138	15	21	..	44	..	2	14	395	
December. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1903.																							
January. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
February. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
March. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
April. . . .	28	25	3	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	
May . . . .	2646	1638	528	253	227	2646	..	..	60	..	8	..	..	129	80	..	..	85	..	7	14	272	
June . . . .	2489	1335	617	308	229	2489	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	368	9	3	..	155	..	12	..	867	
Totals. . .	15465	8543	3635	1738	1549	15465	7	5	132	28	12	21	22	10	1878	178	24	14	755	20	83	80	6067

QUEBEC, June 30, 1903.





SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## CABIN PASSENGERS FOR UNITED STATES.

STATEMENT of Arrivals and Departures at Quebec Agency for the twelve months ending June 30, 1903.

Months.	SEXES.					NATIONALITIES.					OCCUPATIONS.							
	Adults.		Children.		Total Number of Souls.	Great Britain.			United States Citizens.	Total.	Agriculturists.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Miners.	Female Servants.	Not Classified.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		English.	Scotch.	Irish.										
1902.																		
July.....	31	15	13	1	2	31	11		20	31							31	31
August.....	40	23	12	2	3	40	8	2	28	40							40	40
September....	13	8	5			13	2		11	13							13	13
October.....	19	11	6	1	1	19			19	19							19	19
November....	4	3	1			4			4	4							4	4
December....																		
1903.																		
January.....																		
February....																		
March.....																		
April.....	11	3	4	3	1	11	7	4		11							11	11
May.....																		
June.....																		
	118	63	41	7	7	118	28	6	2	82	118						118	118

P. DOYLE,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

QUEBEC, June 30, 1903.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## No. 3.

## REPORT OF THE MONTREAL AGENT.

(JOHN HOOLAHAN.)

MONTREAL, June 30, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of this agency for the financial year ending June 30, 1903, with the statistics embracing this period.

The schedules attached are divided into statements, as follows:—

‘A’—Number of immigrant arrivals at Montreal per ocean travel, via the United States ports of New York, Boston and Portland, giving nationality, occupation and destination.

‘B’—Number of immigrant arrivals at Montreal from United States, with nationality, calling and destination.

‘C’—Number of juvenile immigrant arrivals at Montreal, person in charge, by whom sent, and destination.

‘D’—Number of applications received at this agency for assistance.

‘E’—Retail prices of food, fuel, &c., in Montreal.

‘F’—Average rates of wages for mechanics, labourers and domestic servants in the Montreal district.

Those steerage passengers who arrive from the British Isles and the Continent of Europe by the various steamships at the ports of Quebec, Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., and who are compelled to disembark there, are accounted for at these ports, being transferred to the different railways there.

The first and second-class passengers, who arrive from Great Britain, Ireland and Europe as a rule, during the season of St. Lawrence navigation, remain on board until the steamships reach Montreal, and disembark here.

Our officers are careful to check all immigrant arrivals and departures at and from Montreal who come via Canadian and United States ports, bound for Canadian western points. Name, sex, age, occupation and nationality, with name of steamship and final destination of the newly arrived immigrants are faithfully recorded, and a monthly statement with said particulars forwarded in due course to the department at Ottawa.

I also notify the Superintendent of Immigration at Ottawa, and the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg, by wire, giving number and nationality of immigrants going forward, as well as time of departure from Montreal.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Statement of the number of immigrant arrivals at Montreal, intended settlers in Canada, per ocean travel, via ports in the United States, as per statement 'A,' for the year ending June 30, 1903 . . . . .	4,341
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The total number of immigrant arrivals from the United States by train, including returned Canadians, as per statement 'B,' for the year ending June 30, 1903 . . . . .	2,139
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Total . . . . .	6,480
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The comparative statement of immigrant arrivals from the United States and per ocean travel via ports in the United States, for the corresponding year ending June 30, 1902, was . . . . .	7,050
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Showing a decrease during the fiscal year just closed of	570
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I have issued to immigrants bound for Manitoba, North-west Territories and British Columbia, since my last annual report, 341 certificates. The interchanging of these certificates for immigrant tickets by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company continues to prove most satisfactory. They enable the immigrant to take his family to the destination point at a greatly reduced cost.

This agency still continues the work of distributing immigration literature, and maps and pamphlets setting forth the advantages of Canada for the intending settler, have not only been spread among the Canadian immigrants, but also among people going through to the United States. In addition we mail, on application, this literature to prospective immigrants in all parts of the British Isles, the Continent of Europe and the United States.

✓ Never before in the history of Canada has there been such a demand for skilled and unskilled labour. Mechanics of all classes, and labouring men of all kinds, willing and able to work, are eagerly sought after, and although the arrival of immigrants belonging to these branches of labour has been unprecedented during the year, there is still a constant demand for more. The great prosperity of the country, and the large works in progress, such as the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's new shops, the harbour improvements, new buildings, the shipping, new railway construction, &c., the result of this prosperity, have created a dearth of labour even now difficult to supply.

Montreal is now the great distributing point for mechanics and sturdy labourers. Wages have gone up for all classes of labour.

The demand for agricultural labourers has been good, and any able-bodied male or female immigrant having a knowledge of farm work, or even a desire to learn it, can always find employment, provided they arrive here in the spring.

Employment was good for gardeners, grooms and coachmen.

There is a constantly growing demand for female domestic servants. No female immigrant of this class, competent to work, and of good character, need have any fear of not securing employment at remunerative wages, and no matter at what season of the year they arrive there is always a place for them.

Montreal and district are at present fully supplied with all the book-keepers, clerks, stenographers, printers, &c., that are required, the local supply being sufficient to satisfy the demand.

Of late years the immigrant arrivals have been a great improvement on previous years. It gives me the greatest satisfaction to be able to report that in physique, health and moral tone, the immigrants who have been pouring into the Dominion through

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

this city in the past year have been distinctly superior. They embraced all classes of the working world. The great majority were young and single men, furnished not only with brawn and muscle, but with sufficient funds to see them through to their destination and establish themselves in their new homes. While there were a few perhaps about 50 years of age, the great majority were all the way from 20 to 30 years. The women and children were equal to the men, and this year, as regards general immigration, has certainly been a banner one. I have had very few applications for financial assistance from the new arrivals, and only three or four cases of sickness. I may add that the large majority of immigrants passed through to the Canadian west, those remaining in the Province of Quebec being agricultural labourers and mechanics; the former found employment in the surrounding country districts, the eastern townships and the Lake St. John district, whilst the latter secured work in the city.

The chief officials of the different national and benevolent societies have furnished me with their opinions as to the class of the present year's immigration as compared with that of previous years. They are as follows:—

Mr. Frederick W. Richards, Chairman Charitable Committee, St. George's Society: 'While our society has, during the year ending June 30, 1903, spent more money on immigration account than in previous years, this is to be attributed to the greatly increased volume of immigration. The immigrants who came to us only remained with us a day or two, just to recuperate before resuming their journey west. Some mechanics and labourers remained in Montreal and the Province of Quebec, all of whom secured employment.' Mr. Richards adds that the English and Welsh immigrants with whom the society have had dealings were in every respect a most desirable class for Canada, and a valuable addition to its population.

Mr. Robert Seath, Chairman Charitable Committee, St. Andrew's Society, said: 'There has been a large increase in the number of admissions into the St. Andrew's Home as compared with last year. As to the class of immigrants, I may say that they were fully up to the standard of previous years, and perhaps a little ahead. They were mostly young, healthy, robust men in the prime of life, and a grand acquisition to the population of the Dominion.'

Mr. B. Campbell, Chairman Charitable Committee, St. Patrick's Society, said: 'Our expenditure on immigration accounts this year has been very small indeed. We had to secure employment for a few mechanics, and sent some people to the country to secure work. They were a desirable class of people for Canada, which will become their permanent home.'

Mr. William Seale, Chairman Charitable Committee, Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, said: 'We had no application for financial assistance from immigrants during the past year. All who came to us sought our advice and information as to where to procure employment and how to go about it. Our expenditure to help out immigrants in the last twelve months is hardly worth mentioning.'

Mr. Aimé Martin, Vice-President of 'L'Union Nationale Française de Montréal, Société de Bienfaisance,' said: 'We have had a large immigration this year of French. I may say that while we have had a larger number of admissions into the Home, No. 55 Dubord street, of the new arrivals, the assistance sought for was not money, but advice where to secure employment. Many of the immigrants were of the farming class, and while Manitoba and the North-west secured the most, there were quite a large percentage who settled in the province of Quebec, particularly the Lake St. John district. Several who were mechanics obtained employment in Montreal.'

Permit me to state that as the years progress the work of repatriation becomes more successful. In the last fiscal year the number of French Canadians, settlers in the United States, who have returned to their native land, is much in excess of any corresponding period. They are not of the needy class, but bring with them sufficient wealth to once more establish themselves in the country of their birth. The influx of

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

this class of immigration from the United States this year has been almost phenomenal. The majority of the returned have taken up farms either in the Canadian North-west or the Province of Quebec.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HOOLAHAN,  
*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STATEMENT A.—Showing the Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at the Mon  
year ending

Months.	SOULS.								NATIONALITIES.													
	Adults.		Children		Armenian.	Austrian.	Buckowman.	Belgian.	French.	Flemish.	Finnish.	German.	Galician.	Greek.	Great Britain.							
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.											English.	Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.	Hebrew.	Holland.	Hungarian.	
1902.																						
July.	228	124	195	107	1				3		5	13	20		503		3		3		15	
August.	59	26	6	8			6	1	9		10	7	1		8				4		10	
September.	66	60	32	26			2		16		3	20			61		6	5	9		18	
October	117	122	121	110					10		2	24	2		352		5	4	6		3	
November.	82	80	17	17					8		6	27		2	50		2	1	5		6	
December.	95	57	22	10			1	1	6		21	33			21		5	4	12		4	
1903.																						
January.	44	8	4	6					2			13			2		1		6		9	
February.	57	15	1	2			3		1		3	7	4		3		4		1		4	
March	403	29	21	18			1		10		2	48	3		9		9		1		16	
April	674	140	90	73	18	29	30	5	33	176	60	5			185	3	45	6	2	2	13	
May	333	85	40	36	16				10	5	21	100	22		43		1	2			38	
June	234	103	71	67	6	5	34		19	134		8			55		19	2	13		16	
Total	2,392	849	620	480	1	40	9	40	139	10	125	602	120	7	1,292	3	100	24	62	8	152	

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,  
MONTREAL, June 30, 1903.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

trealt Agency by Ocean Travel via Ports in the United States, for the fiscal June 30, 1903.

										OCCUPATIONS.							DESTINATIONS.						
Italian.	Polish.	Romanian.	Russian.	Slovak.	Syrian.	Swiss.	Scandinavian.			Agriculturists.	General labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and traders.	Miners.	Female servants.	Not classified.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitola.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Totals.
							Danish.	Swedish.	Norwegian.														
27	...	4	...	1	2	3		47	4	186	28	5	1	8	78	348	...	55	389	148	38	24	654
11	...	1	...	...	...	...		17	14	36	8	2	2	11	14	26	...	12	4	33	33	17	99
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	8	38	12	8	5	3	41	77	...	72	35	34	33	10	184
17	...	...	...	...	...	...		35	10	90	19	3	1	4	93	260	1	39	303	92	22	13	470
34	...	...	...	4	...	2		47	2	29	40	4	3	6	53	61	...	67	43	41	28	17	196
34	...	1	10	...	...	...	1	27	3	30	23	16	3	23	35	54	2	45	44	57	24	12	184
16	...	9	...	...	2	...		2	...	18	16	1	2	7	3	15	...	20	1	32	3	6	62
29	...	3	...	...	...	...		12	1	21	23	6	...	7	9	9	...	22	15	22	6	10	75
328	...	...	1	...	...	...		34	4	77	321	2	...	3	5	63	...	304	16	93	46	12	471
156	13	6	...	...	8	5		140	31	394	246	9	8	15	52	253	...	95	184	581	80	37	977
83	5	4	...	...	...	...		98	51	167	124	...	2	40	40	121	...	53	88	222	90	41	494
37	...	...	...	...	2	...		75	50	148	61	3	15	7	56	185	...	35	83	251	85	21	475
786	18	7	31	1	5	12	14	555	178	1,234	921	59	42	134	479	1,472	3	819	1,205	1,606	488	220	4,341

JOHN HOOLAHAN,  
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT C.—Showing the number of Children received at the Montreal Agency, whom in charge of, and destination, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Date.	Name of Person in charge.	Number of Children.	Destination.	By whom Sent.
1902.				
July 12.	Mr. Thomas G. King.	44	Ottawa, Ont.	Canadian Catholic Emigration Society.
Sept. 2.	Mr. A. Drummond.	33	Knowlton, P.Q.	Mrs. L. Birt.
" 6.	Mr. C. Thomas.	28	Ottawa, Ont.	Canadian Catholic Emigration Society.
" 6.	Mr. Arden.	13	Montreal, P.Q.	"
" 20.	Mr. Henderson.	13	Stratford, Ont.	Miss McPherson.
" 20.	Miss Cross.	6	Niagara, Ont.	Church of England Waif and Stray Sy.
Oct. 7.	Mr. A. B. Owen.	122	Toronto, Ont.	Dr. Barnado.
" 7.	"	127	Peterboro, Ont.	"
" 7.	Mr. Struthers.	47	Russell, Man.	"
1903.				
Mar. 15.	Mr. A. Drummond.	66	Knowlton, P.Q.	Mrs. L. Birt.
" 30.	Mr. A. B. Owen.	263	Toronto, Ont.	Dr. Barnado.
" 30.	Mr. Struthers.	50	Russell, Man.	"
May 3.	Mr. Lupton.	56	Montreal, P.Q.	Canadian Catholic Emigration Society.
" 3.	Mr. George Washington.	27	Ottawa, Ont.	"
" 10.	Mr. A. B. Owen.	133	Peterboro, Ont.	Dr. Barnado.
" 10.	Mr. R. N. Render.	46	Toronto, Ont.	Mr. Fegan.
" 16.	Mr. James M. Merry.	66	Stratford, Ont.	Miss McPherson.
" 16.	Mr. G. R. Thomas.	30	Ottawa, Ont.	Canadian Catholic Emigration Society.
" 16.	"	19	Prince Albert, N.W.T.	"
" 17.	Mr. A. Drummond.	51	Knowlton, P.Q.	Mrs. L. Birt.
June 6.	Rev. Thos. Worthy.	15	Ottawa, Ont.	Canadian Catholic Emigration Society.
" 6.	Miss Barry.	56	Montreal, P.Q.	"
		1,311		

JOHN HOOLAHAN,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,  
MONTREAL, June 30, 1903.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## STATEMENT D.—List of Immigrants wanted at the Montreal Agency, for the year ending June 30, 1903.

Class of Labour.	1902.						1903.						Total.	Remarks.
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.		
Bakers . . . . .	2	3	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	3	15	Local supply sufficient.
Blacksmiths . . . . .	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	1	13	" "
Carpenters . . . . .	6	2	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	6	9	6	40	" "
Clerks . . . . .	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	5	...	No demand.
Express drivers . . . . .	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	5	18	Local supply sufficient.
Female—general servants . .	29	26	29	26	30	24	27	24	19	22	20	18	294	Good demand.
" cooks . . . . .	8	9	6	8	9	10	8	9	6	7	12	8	100	" "
" housemaids . . . . .	14	12	10	9	6	9	10	7	5	6	10	6	104	" "
" laundresses . . . . .	5	4	5	6	4	3	4	3	2	7	12	4	59	" "
" waitresses . . . . .	9	10	9	8	10	7	8	6	6	5	10	5	93	" "
Farm hands . . . . .	44	35	27	20	15	12	14	10	15	20	12	15	239	" "
Gardeners . . . . .	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	4	...	...	17	Fair demand in season.
General labourers . . . . .	275	225	200	125	40	20	15	9	6	20	100	115	1,150	Good demand.
Grooms and coachmen . . . .	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	3	1	12	Local supply sufficient.
Machinists . . . . .	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	10	9	9	5	34	" "
Miners . . . . .	14	9	7	10	7	9	7	6	4	5	10	8	96	Good demand (W. Ont.)
Plumbers and tinsmiths . . .	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	6	6	4	22	Local supply sufficient.
Waiters . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No demand.
Boys—office . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" "
" bell . . . . .	...	2	1	2	...	2	3	2	3	1	2	3	21	Fair demand.
" care of horses . . . . .	4	3	4	5	6	4	5	3	3	5	6	7	55	" "

JOHN HOOLAHAN,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,  
MONTREAL, June 30, 1903.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT E.—Showing list of retail prices of ordinary articles of food and fuel required by the working classes of Montreal, 1093.

Provisions.	Prices.		Provisions.	Prices.	
	From.	To.		From.	To.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon per lb.	0 12	0 18	Oatmeal, per lb.	0 2	0 4
Beef " "	0 6	0 15	Potatoes, " bush.	0 50	0 60
Mutton " "	0 8	0 12	Mustard, " lb.	0 25	0 40
Veal " "	0 10	0 15	Pepper, " "	0 20	0 40
Pork " "	0 10	0 12	Rice, " "	0 4	0 6
Ham " "	0 12	0 18	Salt, " "	0 1	0 2
Herring, per doz.	0 20	0 30	Sugar, white per lb.	0 4	0 6
Butter, per lb.	0 18	0 25	" brown " "	0 3½	0 4
Cheese, " "	0 12	0 25	Coffee, roasted " "	0 25	0 50
Eggs, per doz.	0 15	0 25	Tea, black " "	0 15	0 50
Milk, per qrt.	0 5	0 8	" green " "	0 15	0 50
Bread, white, 4 lb loaf.	0 16	0 ..	Soap, laundry " "	0 3	0 7
" brown, 6 lb loaf.	0 16	0 ..	Tobacco, " "	0 15	1 00
Flour, per barrel.	4 00	5 50	Coal oil, per gallon.	0 20	0 27
" Buckwheat, per lb.	0 2	0 4	Fire wood, per cord.	4 00	7 00
" Cornmeal, per lb.	0 2	0 4	Coal, per ton.	6 50	7 00

JOHN HOOLAHAN,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,  
MONTREAL, June 30, 1903.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STATEMENT F.—Showing list of retail prices of ordinary articles of raiment required by the working classes at Montreal, 1903.

Clothing, &c.	Prices.	
	From.	To.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Coats, under, tweed	4 00	6 00
" over, " "	8 00	15 00
Trowsers, tweed	2 00	5 00
Vests, " "	1 00	2 00
Shirts, flannel	0 40	0 75
" cotton	0 40	0 75
" under, woven	0 35	0 75
Drawers, woollen	0 40	0 75
Hats, felt	1 00	2 50
Socks, worsted	0 15	0 40
" cotton	0 10	0 25
Blankets	1 50	4 00
Rugs	0 75	2 50
Flannel, per yard	0 20	0 40
Sheeting, per yard	0 10	0 15
Cotton, shirting, per yard	0 10	0 15
Canadian cloth, per yard	0 40	0 75
Shoes, men's	1 00	2 50
" women's	1 00	2 00
Boots, men's	2 00	3 50
" women's	1 50	2 50
India rubber overshoes, men's	0 75	2 00
" " women's	0 60	2 00

JOHN HOOLAHAN,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,  
MONTREAL, June 30, 1903.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## STATEMENT G.—Showing average rate of wages at Montreal, 1903.

Employment.	Wages.		Remarks.
	From.	To.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Farm labourers, per month and board.....	10 00	18 00	
Female, farm servants per month and board.....	6 00	12 00	
" cooks, per month and board.....	12 00	20 00	The average cost of board and lodging for workingmen is from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week.
" domestics, per month and board.....	8 00	18 00	
Gardeners, per month and board.....	12 00	25 00	
Bricklayers, per day.....	2 50	3 50	
Carpenters, per day.....	1 75	2 25	
Electricians, per day.....	2 00	3 00	
Engine-drivers, stationary, per day.....	2 90	2 50	
General labourers, per day.....	1 25	1 50	The rent of workingmen's dwellings (three to four rooms) is from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per month. In the suburbs cheaper rent can be had.
Laundresses, per day.....	0 75	1 00	
Masons, per day.....	2 00	3 00	
Mechanics, per day.....	2 00	3 00	
Millhands, per day.....	2 00	3 00	
Miners, per day.....	1 25	1 75	
Saddlers, per day.....	1 50	2 00	
Shipwrights, per day.....	1 50	2 50	
Shoemakers, per day.....	1 50	2 50	
Smiths, per day.....	1 50	2 00	
Tailors, per day.....	1 50	2 00	
Plumbers, per day.....	1 50	2 50	
Wheelwrights, per day.....	2 00	2 50	
Lumbermen, per month and board.....	16 00	30 00	

JOHN HOOLAHAN,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY  
MONTREAL, June 30, 1903.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## REPORT OF THE ANDREWS HOME, MONTREAL.

*(Appended to Agent Hoolahan's Report.)*

THE ANDREWS HOME, MONTREAL, July 3, 1903.

The Dominion Immigration Agent,  
Montreal.

SIR,—I now have pleasure in forwarding to your department the annual report of immigration work at the Andrews Home.

*Men's Department.*

Individual visits to office . . . . .	1,835
Total number of visits . . . . .	2,863
Newly arrived men and lads . . . . .	1,240
English letters received . . . . .	290
English letters written . . . . .	222
Canadian letters received . . . . .	875
Canadian letters written . . . . .	634
Letters received for immigrants . . . . .	1,027
Lads under 20 . . . . .	270
Situations obtained . . . . .	663
Moneys received for tickets and in trust . . . . .	\$5,606 84
Moneys expended for tickets and refunded . . . . .	\$4,908 99

*Women's Department.*

Visits to Matron's office . . . . .	1,668
Applications for girls . . . . .	589
Girls applying for situations . . . . .	102
Situations obtained for girls . . . . .	95
Newly arrived women . . . . .	155
Newly arrived female children . . . . .	101
Women passed through the Home . . . . .	515
Total number of visits to both offices . . . . .	4,531
Total number of situations . . . . .	739

Your obedient servant,

J. FREDERICK RENAUD.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.

*(Appended to Agent Hoolahan's Report.)*

87 OSBORNE STREET, MONTREAL, July, 1903.

The Dominion Immigration Agent,  
Montreal.

SIR,—In accordance with the request of the Dominion Government, contained in a circular dated June 6, 1903, I am directed by the president of the above society to forward to you a statistical report of the year's work, dating from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, for publication in the blue-book of the Department of the Interior.

Four hundred and fifty-five have passed through the Home.

English . . . . .	294	Church of England . . . . .	236
Scotch . . . . .	39	Church of Scotland . . . . .	23
Irish . . . . .	43	Church of Ireland . . . . .	19
Swedish . . . . .	68	Church of Rome . . . . .	29
Norwegian . . . . .	3	Presbyterians . . . . .	17
Canadian . . . . .	5	Congregationalists . . . . .	3
American . . . . .	2	Baptists . . . . .	22
German . . . . .	1	Wesleyans . . . . .	21
	—	Salvation Army . . . . .	3
Total . . . . .	455	Society of Friends . . . . .	2
	—	Lutherans . . . . .	72
		Methodists . . . . .	4
		Unitarian . . . . .	1
		Calvinist . . . . .	1
		Jews . . . . .	1
		Plymouth Brethren . . . . .	1
		Total . . . . .	455

Out of this number, 223 have been sent out by the Hon. Mrs. Joyce, President of the British Women's Emigration Association (London, Eng.), in parties varying in size, but each in charge of a competent matron. The majority of these proceeded to the North-west.

Yours truly,

MARION DRAKE,  
*Secretary.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AID SOCIETY No. 1, MONTREAL.

*(Appended to Agent Hoolahan's Report.)*906 LAGAUCHETIERE STREET,  
MONTREAL, July, 1903.The Dominion Immigration Agent,  
Montreal.

SIR,—Although our society has been formed only since January 1 this year, since the beginning of our work 920 Italian immigrants came to give their names at our office, but this has been only a part of those that came to Montreal, because we know that over 2,000 found employment through the different labour agents in this town since the beginning of the working season.

The Italian immigration is generally composed of young, healthy and able-bodied men, who seek employment as labourers on the railway, canal and road works. The object of our society is to change the present character of the Italian immigration, and try to bring here a more useful element.

The Italian immigrants are not rich, but they generally come here with enough money to support themselves for a few weeks, until they find employment, and if they come here in the proper season, there is no fear that they would become a charge on the Canadian people. It is for this reason that our society has tried to stop the shameful speculation of emigration companies, which used to send immigrants to Canada at seasons when it was impossible to find work for them.

In the beginning of last spring, for the reason above mentioned, we had in Montreal a large number of immigrants, and the season was not advanced enough to find work for them, but the society helped them with its own capital until work was found for them, and little by little all were sent out of Montreal, and now they are all working successfully, and giving their share of energy to the wonderful progress of the Canadian industries.

Nevertheless, the conditions of the Italian immigration will be improved day by day, and very soon, we hope, a house of refuge will be open under the patronage of our society, and, little by little, we shall be able to control Italian immigration all over the Dominion.

Yours truly,

THE IMMIGRATION AID SOCIETY No. 1,

C. H. CATELLI, *President.*

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## No. 4.

## REPORT OF THE HALIFAX AGENT.

(F. W. ANNAND.)

HALIFAX, N.S., July 1, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the arrival of passengers at this agency for the year ending June 30, 1903.

The total arrivals were:

Cabin . . . . .	6,251
Steerage . . . . .	33,563
Total . . . . .	39,814

The general destinations of these were:

Cabin—	
Canada . . . . .	6,086
United States . . . . .	165
	6,251
Steerage—	
Canada . . . . .	27,990
United States . . . . .	5,573
	33,563

while they were divided as to sexes as follows:—

Cabin—Canada:	
Males . . . . .	3,227
Females . . . . .	2,578
Children . . . . .	281
	6,086
Cabin—United States:	
Males . . . . .	102
Females . . . . .	51
Children . . . . .	12
	165
Steerage—Canada:	
Males . . . . .	17,529
Females . . . . .	4,520
Children . . . . .	5,941
	27,990

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## Steerage—United States:

Males . . . . .	3,650	
Females . . . . .	1,048	
Children . . . . .	875	
	<hr/>	5,573

This shows a total increase over arrivals of last year of 15,573, or an increase in steerage of 15,618, and a decrease in cabin of 45.

The increase in the steerage arrivals was divided as follows:

Canada . . . . .	15,251
United States . . . . .	367
	<hr/>
	15,618

Two hundred and eighty passenger steamers entered at this port during the year, which were met on arrival and from which passenger lists were received.

The phenomenal increase of immigrants arriving at this agency for the past fiscal year, compared with previous years, is not only remarkable for numbers, but in relation to the superiority of physique and intelligence of the immigrants.

Many brought considerable capital with them, to purchase farms or give them a good start on homesteads.

Others came to Canada through the solicitation of friends already comfortably settled in different parts of the Dominion.

The state of health of the immigrants arriving was good; few deaths occurred, the mortality being chiefly confined to the smaller children.

It may be mentioned that the demand for farm labourers, having a general knowledge of farming, far exceeded the supply, and extended to such labourers as were disposed to devote their attention to agricultural pursuits.

Railway labourers are much needed in Nova Scotia by contractors, to work on railroads now under construction. Coal miners are in more or less demand in Nova Scotia, but it would be wise for the intending emigrant to make inquiries as to his prospects, as at some seasons this class of labour is more in demand than at others. It is most essential that miners bring certificates with them from their late employers.

Domestic servants can always secure situations at good wages, providing they are competent.

Book-keepers and clerks are in little demand, the market being already over-supplied with people of this class.

The usual statements are herewith attached, as follows:—

Statement 'A.'—Monthly arrivals of cabin passengers for Canada.

Statement 'B.'—Monthly arrivals of cabin passengers for United States.

Statement 'C.'—Monthly arrivals of steerage passengers for Canada.

Statement 'D.'—Monthly arrivals of steerage passengers for United States.

Statement 'E.'—Sexes, occupations and destinations of nationalities for Canada.

Statement 'F.'—Sexes and occupations of nationalities for United States.

Statement 'G.'—Sexes, nationalities and destinations of steerage by different lines.

Statement 'H.'—Comparative statement of monthly arrivals, 1901-2 and 1902-3.

Statement 'I.'—Comparative statement of nationalities.

Statement 'J.'—Showing arrivals according to ports of departure.

Statement 'K.'—The number of immigrants landed at Halifax, assisted to emigrate by various societies in Great Britain.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

I beg to acknowledge the courtesies extended to us and the interest shown by the railway and other officials, directly and indirectly concerned, to the immigration department.

Your obedient servant,

F. W. ANNAND,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## STATEMENT A.—Showing Monthly Arrivals of Cabin

Nationalities.	SEXES.				Totals.	Months.	SEXES.				Totals.	
	Adults.		Children				Adults.		Children			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
						1902.						
English . . . . .	510	229	46	33	818	July . . . . .	401	565	14	22	1,002	
Scotch . . . . .	68	23	2	2	95	August . . . . .	538	468	15	9	1,030	
Irish . . . . .	11	6			17	September . . . . .	292	249	7	6	554	
Welsh . . . . .	1				1	October . . . . .	67	80	6	5	158	
French . . . . .	7	7			14	November . . . . .	150	116	15	14	295	
German . . . . .	6	1			7	December . . . . .	145	99	9	10	263	
Newfoundland . . . . .	188	82	12	16	298							
Bermuda . . . . .	2	4			6	1903.						
West Indies . . . . .	5		1		6							
United States citizens . . . . .	13	4			17	January . . . . .	118	46	7	4	175	
Tourists. . . . .	1,461	1,379	46	50	2,936	February . . . . .	180	80	7	5	272	
Returned Canadians. . . . .	955	843	34	39	1,871	March . . . . .	443	156	18	22	639	
						April . . . . .	391	158	20	19	588	
						May . . . . .	180	144	6	12	342	
						June. . . . .	322	417	17	12	768	
Totals . . . . .	3,227	2,578	141	140	6,086	... Totals. . . . .	3,227	2,578	141	140	6,086	

HALIFAX, N.S., June 30, 1903.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## Passengers for Canada and Sexes of Nationalities.

NATIONALITIES.												DESTINATIONS.											
English.	Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.	French.	German.	Newfoundland.	Bermuda.	West Indies.	United States citizens.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Totals.	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Totals.		
25	11	9	10	86	21	1	1	4	1	3	158	814	1,002	30	18	1	1	1	158	814	1,002		
11	2	9	1	6	1	4	4	1	1	93	918	1,030	18	31	1	1	1	1	93	918	1,030		
9	1	1	1	3	1	15	4	1	1	127	395	554	31	1	1	1	1	1	127	395	554		
10	1	1	1	3	1	4	4	1	1	131	13	158	14	14	11	10	8	2	131	13	158		
86	6	3	1	1	1	12	4	1	1	171	16	295	63	14	11	10	8	2	171	16	295		
21	1	1	1	1	1	12	4	1	2	176	51	263	27	3	1	4	1	1	176	51	263		
46	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	95	23	175	49	1	4	1	1	2	95	23	175		
33	4	1	1	1	1	26	1	1	1	146	59	272	52	3	2	6	1	3	146	59	272		
307	126	8	3	2	2	95	2	2	2	175	20	639	365	30	7	19	17	6	175	20	639		
221	30	3	1	1	1	74	2	2	2	164	92	588	172	30	15	72	23	21	164	92	588		
26	14	9	1	1	1	40	4	4	4	207	41	342	86	2	2	4	1	1	207	41	342		
23	3	1	3	1	3	14	1	1	1	228	494	768	39	1	3	3	1	1	228	494	768		
818	195	17	14	7	298	6	6	17	1,871	2,936	6,086	946	85	46	118	59	34	1,871	2,936	6,086			

F. W. ANNAND,  
*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## STATEMENT B.—Showing Monthly Arrivals of Cabin Passengers

Months.	ENGLISH.					IRISH.					UNITED STATES CITIZENS.				
	Adults.		Children			Adults.		Children			Adults.		Children		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1902.															
July	1				1						4	4	1	1	9
August											8	5	1		14
September						1				1	1				1
October											1	2	2	2	7
November											1	1			2
December	2				2						2	3	1		6
1903.															
January	1	3			4							1			1
February											1	1			2
March	4	1			5						12				12
April											2	1			3
May	2				2						2				2
June											1	1			2
Totals	10	4			14	1				1	35	19	3	4	61

HALIFAX, N.S., June 30, 1903.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

for the United States and Sexes of Nationalities.

NEWFOUNDLAND.					FRENCH.					GERMAN.					NORWEGIAN.				
Adults.		Children			Adults.		Children			Adults.		Children			Adults.		Children		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
3	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
7	6	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
3	12	2	1	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	27	4	1	86	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1

F. W. ANNAND,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STATEMENT C.  
Showing Monthly Arrivals of Steerage Passengers for Canada.

Months.	SEXES.				NATIONALITIES.																				
	Adults.		Children.		Total.	English.	Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.	Austrian.	Australian.	Arabian.	Armenian.	Bulgarian.	Belgian.	Bohemian.	Bukowinian.	Dutch.	French.	Finnish.	German.	Italian.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Hungarian.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.																					
1902.																									
July ..	354	183	123	126	786	59	..	7	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..	3	5	17	454	..	8
August ..	247	138	73	69	527	50	12	25	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	..	..	3	3	131	..	26
September ..	226	122	69	71	491	64	1	20	2	11	..	..	..	..	2	..	43	..	..	1	7	7	91	1	2
October ..	210	126	63	60	459	66	..	54	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	1	1	71	..	23
November ..	655	289	156	144	1,244	244	4	87	34	5	2	..	..	1	3	..	18	..	..	15	72	73	162	2	18
December ..	644	160	59	57	920	261	1	198	26	6	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	6	136	3	2	..	3	24
1903.																									
January ..	658	190	91	76	1,015	260	4	44	27	6	6	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	5	83	8	33	3	10
February ..	637	141	40	43	861	517	4	84	45	3	3	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	7	57	9	7	..	1
March ..	4,105	613	660	298	5,616	3,700	67	333	208	12	7	3	2	1	..	..	19	..	12	9	125	78	245	..	19
April ..	5,639	874	631	554	7,698	2,535	28	1,387	168	30	6	..	..	14	1	..	432	..	6	3	82	76	1,210	26	5
May ..	2,636	962	702	675	4,975	363	10	479	93	64	..	..	2	19	3	..	874	..	..	5	44	39	2,378	3	8
June ..	1,515	722	604	557	3,398	450	11	165	28	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	..	..	23	22	38	2,088	2	1
Total ..	17,529	4,520	3,271	2,670	27,990	8,569	142	2,823	645	178	24	3	3	6	47	10	1,145	19	78	626	352	6,812	40	151	1,410

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT C.—Showing Monthly Arrivals of Steerage Passengers for Canada—Continued.

Months.	NATIONALITIES.																									Total.
	Italian.	Flemish.	Bermudian.	West Indies.	Newfoundland.	Polish.	Rumanian.	Russian.	Moldavian.	Servian.	Slovak.	Saxon.	Swiss.	Syrian.	Danish.	Icelandic.	Swedish.	Norwegian.	Turkish.	U. S. Citizen.	Maltese.	Persian.	Returned Canadian.	Tourist.		
1902.																										
July.....	3	1	6	15	32	1	5	39	65	15	2	6	11	8	786											
August.....	3	1	6	31	37	4	1	86	65	4	1	35	12	5	527											
September.....	1	1	4	41	13	1	1	80	1	2	10	5	491													
October.....	1	1	1	29	1	10	8	90	4	4	15	7	459													
November.....	9	1	49	21	178	16	3	125	11	5	25	6	56	3	1,244											
December.....	8	1	10	1	17	1	1	3	158	9	3	2	34	2	920											
1903.																										
January.....	6	1	18	5	174	2	1	132	6	19	3	57	8	1,015												
February.....	5	2	3	31	31	1	1	38	3	14	1	92	6	801												
March.....	18	1	15	18	85	4	1	17	6	128	112	4	108	8	5,616											
April.....	359	1	38	9	398	1	56	9	73	6	161	170	5	7,698												
May.....	73	4	59	38	24	145	3	2	29	8	44	109	21	43	4,975											
June.....	31	4	42	14	113	3	43	5	26	17	11	2	3,398													
Total.....	504	4	6	17	335	119	106	1,221	1	1	81	13	21	684	141	17	577	433	19	30	1	39	425	109	27,990	

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STATEMENT C.—Showing Monthly Arrivals of Steerage Passengers for Canada *Concluded.*

Months.	OCCUPATIONS.								DESTINATIONS.						
	Agriculturists.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Miners.	Female Servants.	Not Classed.	Total.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
<b>1902.</b>															
July .....	178	114	7	14	10	10	431	786	68	75	22	388	946	.....	.....
August .....	67	129	7	18	3	3	300	527	117	85	3	208	64	.....	.....
September .....	49	136	7	27	12	32	538	491	127	119	13	105	104	8	.....
October .....	62	98	2	12	22	12	251	539	154	107	15	90	71	.....	.....
November .....	121	350	71	43	32	97	530	1,244	289	200	212	348	100	34	6
December .....	172	306	54	52	30	52	251	929	112	212	251	228	51	30	.....
Total .....	5,143	8,075	2,060	1,303	469	525	10,325	27,990	3,377	2,454	3,065	13,084	4,734	400	2
<b>1903.</b>															
January .....	227	234	57	67	18	55	357	1,015	132	230	291	316	55	26	.....
February .....	85	310	55	113	18	36	214	801	181	97	192	263	63	31	.....
March .....	1,336	1,343	676	385	70	85	1,525	5,616	461	439	1,135	2,548	819	95	.....
April .....	1,436	2,773	821	477	93	91	2,007	7,698	602	538	903	4,111	968	110	.....
May .....	882	1,283	229	85	119	25	2,352	4,975	533	170	290	2,685	1,193	40	.....
June .....	534	774	74	70	50	27	1,806	3,398	578	132	102	1,514	1,011	18	.....
Total .....	5,143	8,075	2,060	1,303	469	525	10,325	27,990	3,377	2,454	3,065	13,084	4,734	400	2
<b>1904.</b>															
July .....	178	114	7	14	10	10	431	786	68	75	22	388	946	.....	.....
August .....	67	129	7	18	3	3	300	527	117	85	3	208	64	.....	.....
September .....	49	136	7	27	12	32	538	491	127	119	13	105	104	8	.....
October .....	62	98	2	12	22	12	251	539	154	107	15	90	71	.....	.....
November .....	121	350	71	43	32	97	530	1,244	289	200	212	348	100	34	6
December .....	172	306	54	52	30	52	251	929	112	212	251	228	51	30	.....
Total .....	5,143	8,075	2,060	1,303	469	525	10,325	27,990	3,377	2,454	3,065	13,084	4,734	400	2

F. W. ANNAND,  
*Domestic Government Immigration Agent.*

HALIFAX, N. S., June 30, 1903.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## STATEMENT F.—Showing Sexes and Occupations of Nationalities for United States.

Nationalities.	SEXES.					OCCUPATIONS.							
	Adults.		Children.		Total.	Agriculturists.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks.	Miners.	Female Servants.	Not Classed.	Totals.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.									
English.....	82	21	13	14	130	10	33	20	11	8	5	43	130
Welsh.....	2				2					2			2
Scotch.....	18	5			23	2	5	2	6	3	1	4	23
Irish.....	23	11	8	3	45	3	15	3	1	1	4	18	45
Norwegian.....	741	171	56	43	1,011	51	658	30	1	1	94	176	1,011
Swedish.....	260	90	25	2	403	15	236	3	4	2	52	91	403
Danish.....	90	41	11	9	151	6	79	4	1		23	38	151
Icelandic.....	2				2								2
German.....	89	47	45	46	227	12	50	15	12		5	133	227
Russian.....	355	145	114	107	721	73	232	31	19		19	347	721
Dutch.....	2	1		1	4		2						4
Finnish.....	1,158	288	92	67	1,605	7	1,142	5	4		174	273	1,605
Austrian.....	433	72	35	21	561	94	325	6	8		5	123	561
French.....		1			1						1		1
Belgian.....	5	2	2		9		4	1			1	3	9
Hungarian.....	203	29	23	23	278	55	143	4	1			75	278
Galician.....	48	23	22	20	113	13	32	2	1			65	113
Greek.....	1				1				1				1
Bukowinian.....	11	1			12		4	7				1	12
Roumanian.....	13	10	7	13	43	4	8		1		1	29	43
Hebrew.....	3	3	2	2	10		2	1			1	6	10
Turkish.....	7				7		7						7
Italian.....	4				4		4						4
United States citizens.....	19	7	1	3	30		12	3	4		3	8	30
Newfoundland.....	71	80	7	12	170	2	56	8	5		38	61	170
Bohemian.....	1				1				1				1
Spanish.....	3				3		3						3
Croatian.....	1				1		1						1
Syrian.....	1				1	1							1
Bermudian.....	2				2		2						2
Tourist.....	2				2							2	2
Totals.....	3,650	1,048	463	412	5,573	348	3,057	145	81	17	427	1,498	5,573

F. W. ANNAND,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

HALIFAX, June 30, 1903.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STATEMENT D.—Showing monthly arrivals of

Months.	SEXES.					NATIONALITIES.											
	Adults.		Children.		Total.	English.	Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.	Norwegian.	Swedish.	Danish.	Icelandic.	German.	Dutch.	French.	Belgian.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.													
1902.																	
July.....	123	73	39	30	265											25	
August.....	49	25	13	10	97											21	
September.....	47	37	10	12	106											3	
October.....	23	21	2	5	51											3	
November.....	294	116	51	54	515	6	3	9		52	74	23			5		
December.....	346	90	37	36	509	17	4	7		27	21	15			1		
1903.																	
January.....	254	63	25	27	369	18		11		40	14	3		15		1	
February.....	273	56	13	10	352	21	1	2	1	38	29	20		2			
March.....	614	136	43	24	817	45	1	1	12	228	123	49	2	2			2
April.....	707	142	86	75	1010	16		7	4	269	91	15		94	3		2
May.....	543	157	89	81	870	1		6	1	227	4	10		50			
June.....	377	132	55	48	612	6				130	47	16		7			5
Totals.....	3650	1048	463	412	5573	130	2	23	45	1011	403	151	2	227	4	1	9

HALIFAX, N.S., June 30, 1903.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## Steerage Passengers for the United States.

NATIONALITIES.																			OCCUPATIONS.									
Russian.	Finnish.	Austrian.	Hungarian.	Galician.	Bukowinian.	Romanian.	Hebrew.	Greek.	Turkish.	Italian.	Syrian.	Berunda.	Bohemian.	New- foundland.	Spanish.	Croatian.	U. S. Citizens.	Tourist.	Total.	Agriculturist.	Labourer.	Mechanic.	Clerk.	Miner.	Domestic.	Not classed.	Total.	
25	147	48	3	.....	6	.....	1	.....	9	.....	1	.....	265	1	112	6	4	.....	26	116	265							
42	..	11	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	4	.....	97	2	27	12	8	.....	48	97								
20	...	13	1	1	30	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	34	.....	2	.....	106	9	30	1	7	.....	18	41	106			
3	.....	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	25	.....	4	.....	51	10	11	.....	2	15	13	51						
103	146	41	25	.....	1	2	1	.....	18	3	1	2	.....	515	32	241	4	12	5	66	155	515						
24	373	...	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	2	.....	509	2	336	3	5	.....	60	103	509							
79	140	4	13	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	369	44	190	15	4	1	23	92	369							
15	209	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	352	5	241	8	13	4	34	47	352							
59	235	33	15	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	.....	817	51	498	55	7	3	62	141	817							
108	170	71	114	13	.....	1	.....	7	1	.....	22	.....	2	1010	28	659	10	8	2	47	256	1010						
135	112	158	75	73	12	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	870	105	416	15	5	2	28	299	870							
108	73	165	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	612	59	296	16	6	.....	48	187	612							
721	1605	561	278	113	12	43	10	1	7	4	1	2	1	170	3	130	2	5573	348	3057	145	81	17	427	1498	5573		

F. W. ANNAND,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STATEMENT E.—Showing Sexes, Occupations and Destinations of the different Nationalities remaining in Canada.

Nationalities.	SEXES.			OCCUPATIONS.								DESTINATIONS.								Totals.																					
	Adults.		Children.	Total.	Agriculturists.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Miners.	Female servants.	Not classed.	Totals.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.		Returned Canadians.	Tourists.																			
	Males.	Females.																					Children.																		
English.....	6,120	1,034	923	8,569	1,452	2,501	1,142	873	152	104	2,285	8,569	1,354	596	1,639	3,891	875	212	2	.....	8,569																				
Welsh.....	101	14	16	142	36	26	18	11	10	.....	41	142	40	3	15	51	30	.....	.....	.....	142																				
Scotch.....	2,175	303	186	2,823	457	542	607	303	266	58	590	2,823	746	166	427	1,239	184	61	.....	.....	2,823																				
Irish.....	491	93	28	645	147	243	61	66	14	33	121	645	106	52	125	293	62	7	.....	.....	645																				
Austrian.....	108	26	25	178	36	59	7	6	.....	3	67	178	23	14	26	50	65	.....	.....	.....	178																				
Australian.....	18	5	1	24	7	4	2	4	1	1	5	24	2	.....	1	14	2	.....	.....	.....	24																				
Arabian.....	2	.....	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3																				
Armenian.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3																				
Belgian.....	4	2	.....	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6																				
Bulgarian.....	23	14	4	47	4	17	1	1	1	2	22	47	20	2	.....	19	6	.....	.....	.....	47																				
Belgian.....	6	3	1	10	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	3	10	3	2	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	10																				
Bohemian.....	561	217	191	1,145	332	228	.....	1	1	1	583	1,145	17	24	7	740	357	.....	.....	.....	1,145																				
Bokowinian.....	12	3	2	19	5	6	1	.....	.....	.....	7	19	.....	.....	.....	6	9	4	.....	.....	19																				
Dutch.....	50	20	4	78	4	16	.....	2	3	3	25	78	28	42	457	35	4	.....	.....	.....	78																				
French.....	472	113	23	626	19	445	5	2	1	59	95	626	37	36	457	35	39	22	.....	.....	626																				
Finnish.....	290	64	63	382	27	73	72	26	2	7	145	382	24	40	133	79	56	.....	.....	.....	382																				
German.....	3,161	1,399	1,142	6,812	1,821	1,328	5	6	1	12	3,639	6,812	60	44	52	4,639	2,014	3	.....	.....	6,812																				
Galician.....	37	2	1	40	4	31	.....	2	.....	3	3	40	6	30	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	40																				
Greek.....	107	28	8	151	6	53	27	21	.....	6	38	151	26	74	26	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	151																				
Hebrew.....	723	390	174	1,410	419	299	4	.....	1	6	681	1,410	192	17	55	401	713	32	.....	.....	1,410																				
Hungarian.....	492	3	5	504	4	479	2	1	5	.....	12	504	82	285	106	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	504																				
Italian.....	2	1	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4																				
Flemish.....	3	1	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6																				
Bernardian.....	2	1	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4																				
West Indies.....	14	3	.....	17	1	7	3	.....	.....	.....	3	17	14	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	17																				
Newfoundland.....	176	119	21	335	1	159	17	8	.....	43	116	335	332	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	335																				
Polish.....	80	17	12	119	11	57	7	1	4	3	36	119	35	23	27	26	8	.....	.....	.....	119																				
Romanian.....	51	21	16	181	106	4	3	2	.....	55	106	181	5	16	13	15	57	.....	.....	.....	181																				
Russian.....	512	291	226	1,224	16	323	20	7	.....	28	684	1,224	49	67	22	1,014	71	1	.....	.....	1,224																				

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

[illegible]

F. W. ANNAND,  
*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

HALIFAX, N.S., June 30, 1903.

25—ii—6½

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STATEMENT G.—Nationalities of Steerage Passengers brought by each Line, were as follows:—

Lines.	GREAT BRITAIN.				Austrian.	Australian.	Arabian.	Armenian.	Bulgarian.	Belgian.	Bohemian.	Bermudian.	Dutch.	French.	Finnish.	Flemish.	German.	Galician.	Greek.	H-brew.	Hungarian.	Italian.	Moldavian.
	English.	Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.																			
Allan Line .....	7,098	141	2,808	645	29	23	3			56	5	5	7	70	2,112	4	136	25	15	91	50	32	
Furness Line .....	1																						
Furness-Allan Line .....	4																						
Dominion Line .....	1,087		33	18	2			3					7	1	119		22			3	2		
Canadian Pacific Line .....	441	3	2	25	25	1					1	4	1				42	83	9		1	292	
Hamburg-American Line .....	1				683				6		5	1,148	8	7			379	6,817	24	67	1,633	164	1
Other Lines .....	67		3	2									8	1								20	
Totals .....	8,639	144	2,846	690	739	24	3	3	6	56	11	1,157	8	75	2,231	4	579	6,925	41	161	1,688	508	1

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT G.—Nationalities of Steerage Passengers brought by each Line, etc.—*Continued.*

Lines.	Maltese.	Newfoundland.	Polish.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Servian.	Swiss.	Slovak.	Saxon.	Syrian.	Persian.	SCANDINAVIAN.				Turkish.	West Indies.	U. S. Citizens.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Croatians.	Spanish.	Total.
												Danish.	Icelandic.	Swedish.	Norwegian.								
Allan Line.....	1	47	40	39	307	1	13	7	8	17	2	271	19	878	1,303	...	1	36	349	22	1	3	16,805
Furness Line.....	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Furness-Allan Line.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	96	35	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1,453
Dominion Line.....	...	...	2	11	180	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	6	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,192
Canadian Pacific Line.....	...	...	71	99	1,454	...	8	18	10	668	37	...	...	...	...	26	...	5	17	...	...	...	13,301
Hamburg-American Line.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	16	51	89	...	...	738
Other Lines.....	...	458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	1	506	119	149	1,945	1	21	81	13	685	39	292	19	980	1,444	264	17	60	425	111	1	3	33,563

F. W. ANNAND,  
*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

HALIFAX, June 30, 1903.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## STATEMENT H.—Comparative Statement of Monthly Arrivals, 1901-2 and 1902-3.

Months.	CANADA.		Increase.	Decrease.	STATES.		Increase.	Decrease.	TOTALS.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1901-1902.	1902-1903.			1901-1902.	1902-1903.			1901-1902.	1902-1903.		
July..	339	786	447	.....	40	265	225	.....	379	1,051	672	.....
August.....	116	527	411	.....	29	97	68	.....	145	624	479	.....
September.....	125	491	366	.....	50	106	56	.....	175	597	422	.....
October.....	145	459	314	.....	39	51	12	.....	184	510	326	.....
November.....	526	1,244	718	.....	425	515	90	.....	951	1,759	808	.....
December.....	229	920	691	.....	120	509	389	.....	349	1,429	1,080	.....
January.....	142	1,015	873	.....	2	369	367	.....	144	1,384	1,240	.....
February.....	560	861	301	.....	207	352	145	.....	767	1,213	446	.....
March.....	1,838	5,616	3,778	.....	3,077	817	.....	2,260	4,915	6,433	1,518	.....
April.....	4,172	7,698	3,526	.....	647	1,010	363	.....	4,819	8,708	3,889	.....
May.....	2,073	4,975	2,902	.....	290	870	580	.....	2,363	5,845	3,482	.....
June.....	2,474	3,398	924	.....	280	612	332	.....	2,754	4,010	1,256	.....
Totals.....	12,739	27,990	15,251	.....	5,206	5,573	2,627	2,260	17,945	33,563	15,618	.....

F. W. ANNAND,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

HALIFAX, June 30, 1903.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT I.—Comparative Statement of Nationalities Remaining in Canada  
1901-1902 and 1902-1903.

Nationalities.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
English.....	3,208	8,569	5,361	
Welsh.....	55	142	87	
Scotch.....	522	2,823	2,301	
Irish.....	203	645	442	
Austrian.....	27	178	151	
Australian.....		24	24	
Arabian.....	3	3		
Armenian.....		3	3	
Bulgarian.....	1	6	5	
Belgian.....	35	47	12	
Bohemian.....		10	10	
Bukowinian.....		1,145	1,145	
Bermudian.....		6	6	
Dutch.....	2	19	17	
French.....	61	78	17	
Finnish.....	424	626	202	
Flemish.....		4	4	
German.....	159	352	193	
Galician.....	4,593	6,812	2,219	
Greek.....	55	40		15
Hebrew.....	115	151	36	
Hungarian.....	270	1,410	1,140	
Italian.....	228	504	276	
Moldavian.....	279	1		278
Malay.....	5			5
Maltese.....		1	1	
Newfoundland.....		335	335	
Polish.....	70	119	49	
Roumanian.....	103	106	3	
Russian.....	557	1,224	667	
Danish.....	61	141	80	
Icelandic.....	10	17	7	
Swedish.....	157	577	420	
Norwegian.....	570	433		137
Servian.....		1	1	
Slovak.....	27	81	54	
Saxon.....		13	13	
Swiss.....	1	21	20	
Syrian.....	611	684	73	
Persian.....		39	39	
Turkish.....		19	19	
West Indies.....		17	17	
United States citizens.....	7	30	23	
Chinese.....	1			1
Croatian.....	54			54
Returned Canadians.....	170	425	255	
Tourist.....	95	109	14	
Totals.....	12,739	27,990	15,741	490

F. W. ANNAND,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

HALIFAX, June 30, 1903.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STATEMENT J.—Showing the Number of Arrivals according to Ports of Departure.

Ports of Embarkation.	Number.
England, Liverpool.....	18,060
" London.....	22
" Manchester.....	4
Scotland, Glasgow.....	2,863
Germany, Hamburg.....	12,654
France, Boulogne.....	707
United States, Boston.....	3,563
" New York.....	324
Newfoundland, St. John's.....	1,038
St. Pierre.....	10
West Indies and Bermuda.....	569
Totals.....	39,814

F. W. ANNAND,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

HALIFAX, N.S., June 30, 1903.

STATEMENT K.—Table showing the Number of Immigrants landed at Halifax assisted to Emigrate by various Societies.

By whom sent out.	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		Totals.	Destination.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Dr. Barnardo, London, G. B.....	6	.....	306	.....	312	Toronto.
Children Home Orphanage, London, G. B.....	.....	.....	42	.....	42	Hamilton.
Rev. R. Wallace, Belleville.....	.....	.....	35	19	54	Belleville.
Home for Waifs and Strays, London, G. B.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14	Niagara on Lake.
Middlemore Home, Birmingham.....	.....	.....	82	45	127	Fairview, N. S.
Mr. Geo. Jackson, sec. Middlemore Home.....	16	7	.....	3	26	Throughout Canada.
Self Help Emigration Society, London, G. B.....	31	7	.....	.....	38	"
Incorporated Soldiers and Sailors Help Society, London, G. B.....	45	.....	.....	.....	45	Sydney, C. B.
	98	14	465	81	658	

F. W. ANNAND,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

HALIFAX, June 30, 1903.

## No. 5.

## REPORT OF G. BOGUE SMART, INSPECTOR OF BRITISH IMMIGRANT CHILDREN AND RECEIVING HOMES.

OTTAWA, June 30, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fourth annual report as Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes in Canada for the twelve months ending June 30, 1903.

Greatly increased interest in the juvenile emigration movement to Canada is now manifested, and I believe that a favourable view of the movement is very generally held in Canada. As far as I have been able to ascertain, this is the only colony of the empire to which the emigration of dependent and necessitous children is systematically promoted. The annual inspection of children occupies my time very fully. The children are much scattered, and in the majority of cases off the line of railway, thus necessitating considerable delay in travelling through the country districts. A larger number of children than usual were sent to Manitoba and the North-west Territories in 1902, and on account of the increased number placed in the older provinces, I was unable to personally supervise the work in the western part of the Dominion. Under departmental instructions, I relegated that portion of my work to Mr. C. Mair, of the Winnipeg service. Mr. Mair made a minute and careful report on the progress of the children in their new homes, and the general satisfaction which he found that they were affording their employers. In concluding his report he states:—‘In a word, the benevolent institutions in England which prepare these children for distribution are doing a great, successful and salutary work, which deserves every species of encouragement at the hands of the Canadian people.’ Five hundred and fifteen children were inspected and reported upon during the past twelve months, and were distributed as follows:—Ontario, 347; Quebec, 58; New Brunswick, 69; Nova Scotia, 1; Manitoba, 22; and the North-west Territories, 18. At the various receiving and distributing homes I visited during the year there has been such active and untiring interest on the part of those entrusted with the work, that one could not fail to observe it with admiration. In view of the extraordinary demand, the details of which will be found appended, it is within reason to anticipate a still greater influx of juveniles from Great Britain during the approaching twelve months. The fitness of the immigrant boy for farm life and work is generally admitted. They are sought for, I may say, almost exclusively by farmers. I find, with very few exceptions, that they soon accustom themselves to their changed conditions and surroundings, and become very useful. On the whole they are bright and intelligent, and of those who are attending school not a few are regarded by their teachers as amongst their cleverest pupils. Not infrequently have teachers commented on the evident thoroughness of their previous tuition. It is difficult to determine with exactness the ratio of failures and successes, using the term ‘failure’ in a general sense, but, from personal observation and inquiry, I have no hesitation in saying that fully 95 per cent have proved satisfactory. The importance of the careful training which they receive previous to emigration cannot be overestimated. In general the health of the children under supervision has been most satisfactory. There need be no apprehension concerning the treatment of children by

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

their employers. Our social habits are such that any act of injustice towards a child would be quickly known and resented by people living in the neighbourhood. The demand for juvenile labour of this particular class has reached extraordinary proportions, and excellent homes and situations are available for carefully selected boys and girls. The societies have found it impossible to supply all applicants. I am convinced that those engaged in child emigration exercise their best judgment when selecting children for emigration to Canada. The proof of this may be found in the good behaviour of the great majority, and the general absence of complaints on the part of employers. Next to the selection of the situation, the most essential feature of the work is the periodical or annual visitation of the children. This is systematically done by nearly every agency. It entails considerable expense and a great deal of labour. By this means they are constantly kept in touch with the children, and their welfare, as well as the best interests of their employers, are safeguarded. The Local Government Board of England gives official recognition to a number of philanthropic societies in the United Kingdom which engage in child-rescue work, and permits the emigration by them of poor-law or union children to Canada. While my duties, generally, include the inspection and oversight of all juveniles brought to the Dominion by organized and accredited agencies, they more immediately appertain to the poor-law or union children. It may be interesting to note briefly some of the conditions under which the emigration of juveniles is allowed. The boards of guardians, in each case, are furnished with an undertaking, in legal form, by those societies entrusted with the emigration of children and with placing them in homes and situations in Canada. It is stipulated that immediately after a child has been immigrated and placed out in the Dominion, the Canadian Government shall be furnished with a report containing the name and age of the child, and the name and address of the person with whom the child is placed. A report containing similar information is furnished to the guardians of the union from which the child is taken. The board of guardians, upon the receipt of such report, cause a copy of it to be furnished to the Local Government Board. The society entrusted by the guardians with the emigration of a child receives notice whether the child is a Protestant or Roman Catholic, and furnishes an undertaking, if the child is a Protestant, that it will be placed with a family of the Protestant faith, or if a Roman Catholic, that it will be placed in a Roman Catholic home. Prior to emigration to Canada the child must receive instruction for at least six months under the board of guardians or in a public elementary school. That the work of the societies has never received due appreciation is in a measure attributable to the fact that it is a work for the future rather than of immediate effect, and in a measure to the further fact that for the past three decades it has been carried on unostentatiously. The point of view, therefore, from which a work of this kind ought fairly to be judged, is the general condition in which one finds the majority of the immigrants after having completed their apprenticeship, and the termination of the society's supervision of them.

During the year I had the pleasure of meeting several gentlemen from England who are prominently identified with the care and training of children, and their subsequent emigration to this country. The question of juvenile immigration was discussed, and much information was elicited concerning their work on the other side of the ocean. The object of these visitors was to personally investigate the condition and prospects of their respective children, and to determine on the advisability of a further augmentation to their schemes. Among these was Mr. Andrew Drummond, who has for many years been identified with Mrs. Birt's Homes in Liverpool; also, Rev. E. Bans, of London, Arthur Chilton Thomas, hon. manager Father Berry's Homes, Liverpool, and Mr. Cecil Arden.

There is labour in Canada for all who are willing to work, and being an agricultural country the very wise policy has been adopted by the societies of placing the children, as far as possible, with farmers. The result has been that thousands of worthy children, deprived of proper homes and opportunities in the old land, have

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

been taught the sowing and harvesting of crops, care of stock, and, in short, the *modus operandi* of the farm. Many have become owners of farms, others tenant farmers, at a comparatively early age, and are participating in the general prosperity of the country.

Your obedient servant,

G. BOGUE SMART.

	Children Emi- grated.	Average Age.	Appli- cations Received.	Children Placed.	Children Returned.
		Y'rs.			
Church of England Waifs' & Strays' Society (girls)	32	11-12	441	52	
J. T. Middlemore.....	127	3-18	800	127	3
Mrs. Birt.....	158	7-17	1,223	291	2
Rev. Robert Wallace.....	75	3-16	1,003	138	1
T. Bowman Stephenson.....	41	14½	531	42	
Canadian Catholic Emigration Society.....	125	13	250	125	
J. W. G. Fegan.....	46	14	400	71	
Dr. Barnardo's Homes.....	1,150	12	7,591	1,823	15
Bristol Emigration Society.....	13	12	117	13	
Church of England Waifs' & Strays' Society (boys)	57	14	63	57	1
The Catholic Emigrating Association.....	151	13	1,800	350	
The East End Emigration Fund.....	4				

DR. BARNARDO'S BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

Dr. Barnardo's operations have made astonishing progress. At the close of the last calendar year 13,192 children, the majority boys, had been sent to Canada under his direction. His immigrants may be found apprenticed to farmers in nearly every county in Ontario. The name 'Barnardo' has become a familiar one in the agricultural communities of Ontario and the North-west Territories. On several occasions I visited the Receiving and Distributing Home for Boys, at Toronto, but each time I found only a few children there. This home is the headquarters for their Canadian work. A large staff of clerks are employed here the year round. The children are visited systematically, a permanent staff being employed for this purpose. Every effort is put forth to cultivate a friendly relationship with all who have passed through their homes. A monthly periodical, called *Ups and Downs*, is circulated amongst their immigrants, and an association, known as 'The Barnardo Old Boys,' has been organized, with a large membership. The members meet in the autumn at Toronto. It is estimated that at least 500 of their former wards are now farming for themselves. A supervision is maintained over at least 5,000 children. No hard and fast rule is adopted with regard to the age of those visited, but when a visitor is in the neighbourhood he calls upon any who have ever passed through their homes. Cases of neglect or ill-usage are rare, and few are said to be dissatisfied with their lot, or would wish to change it for any other. Mr. Owen, the general superintendent, states that, as a rule, their boys are thrifty and saving, and that a large number are savings' bank depositors. If they learn nothing more from the Canadian farmer, at whose hands they receive their training, they undoubtedly acquire habits of industry and thrift. The work of this agency is well conducted. I found the boys, with few exceptions, in good situations and acceptable to their employers. An organized system of immigration is in active operation, and about 1,000 boys and girls are annually sent to Canada.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## THE BRISTOL EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

In the months of July and August I inspected and reported upon 64 children emigrated by this society. On the whole they were found to be doing satisfactorily; several had left the situations provided for them, and I was unable to trace their whereabouts. This would have been obviated had they been placed out under a written indenture. There is no established receiving and distributing home for the society in Canada, but I am advised by their agent that they are permitted to utilize the Sailors' Home at St. John for this purpose. The society's operations are confined to New Brunswick.

## 'OUR WESTERN HOME,' NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE.

I visited this institution on October 3. There were 33 girls in the home, the majority of tender age. Twenty-one were attending the private school. They were bright and intelligent, and their personal appearance very satisfactory. The home throughout is neatly kept, and good discipline appears to prevail amongst the children.

## THE CATHOLIC EMIGRATING ASSOCIATION, ST. HENRI, P.Q.

This society was recently organized in England, under the presidency of Rev. E. Bans, Administrator of Rescue and Homes for Destitute Catholic Children, London, England. Their first party of juveniles reached Montreal on May 4, and numbered 111 boys and girls. The home, which is pleasantly located on one of the principal avenues, is suitably laid out for its use, and possesses every convenience. The play-rooms, sleeping-rooms, &c., are comfortably furnished and were in splendid order. I inspected 11 children here, all under 12 years of age, and, with the exception of two small boys, who were about to be returned to England, they were all of robust appearance. The interests of the association are under the supervision of Mr. Cecil Arden, honorary manager. Mr. Arden spent some months in Canada, during 1902, visiting children and generally familiarizing himself with the work, and has, therefore, a knowledge of the requirements and the type of boy needed by the Canadian farmer. This society has taken over the work in Canada hitherto conducted by the Liverpool Catholic Children's Protective Society.

## DR. T. BOWMAN STEPHENSON'S HOME, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

The governor, Mr. Frank Hills, advises me that the results of the year's work have been very gratifying. Few complaints were received from either child or employer, and the majority of the boys are well settled and contented with their lot. I have visited a number of their juveniles during the year, and found them in well-selected homes and giving general satisfaction. Their children are regularly visited each year. The home is well maintained. Mr. Hills states that 'the average child will always obtain in Canada more than average opportunities, and in this way is nearly sure to turn out in the end an average success.'

## MISS MACPHERSON'S HOME, STRATFORD, ONTARIO.

I visited this home in November. Although an increased number of children were brought to Canada this year, they are still in arrears with the demand. Complaints as to the behaviour or progress of the children have been few indeed. I personally inspected a number of their immigrants, and found them satisfactorily placed. The home throughout is well kept, and in every way suitable for its purpose.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

MR. WILLIAM QUARRIER, BRIDGE-OF-WEIR, SCOTLAND, AND 'FAIRKNOWE,' BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Mr. Quarrier has not, as yet, resumed the emigration of Scotch children to Canada, and the result has been that a very small number of these desirable immigrants have been sent to Canada during the past few years. The demand for Scotch children in many sections is still great.

## MRS. BIRT'S RECEIVING HOME, KNOWLTON, P.Q.

Mrs. Birt's sixty-third immigration party arrived at Knowlton on March 15, and by special invitation I had the pleasure of visiting the home shortly after their arrival, and before any had been distributed. I spent two days at the home, and had an excellent opportunity to study their characters and examine many individually as to their training in the Liverpool homes. They were a very healthy lot; of good intelligence, and without exception a desirable type. Mrs. Birt's work is held in high esteem by the citizens of Knowlton, as was evidenced by the public reception given the children in the evening. The home is well maintained, but owing to the great demand for children, its accommodation is never taxed, except immediately following the arrival of their bands of immigrants. Rev. E. M. Taylor, Inspector of Schools, wrote to me recently with reference to Mrs. Birt's work, and I quote his letter in part:—'I have, since July, visited more than 150 orphan or homeless children brought to Canada by Mrs. Birt and placed in Canadian homes. The great majority of them are doing remarkably well. I am, in the course of my visitation, often entertained by those who years ago were brought out by Mrs. Birt. Some of the teachers, who for some time taught under my inspection, are persons who in early life were placed on farms by Mrs. Birt.'

## MR. FEGAN'S HOME, TORONTO.

The majority of Mr. Fegan's boys may be found in the farming districts of western Ontario. Mr. Greenway, the superintendent of the home, advises me that their boys are well settled and, with few exceptions, giving good satisfaction. The boys are placed only in approved homes and under an indenture. They appear to be fairly treated by their employers, and complaints of dissatisfaction are few. A visitor is constantly employed visiting and reporting to headquarters on the progress of their children. The work of the home is efficiently conducted, and Mr. Greenway is deeply interested in the best welfare of the children.

## DR. BARNARDO'S GIRLS' HOME, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO.

The work of this home is constantly growing, and a large staff of ladies are busily occupied throughout the year. There are approximately 2,000 girls on their visiting list and under supervision. During the year 370 children were received and distributed. A very careful oversight is maintained over them. I have visited a number of their girls this year, and found them, generally, in well-selected homes. Children, to the number of 240, whose ages range from 7 to 12 years, are being boarded out in Ontario. There were 33 girls in the home to-day; some were holidaying and others were changing places. Forty marriages were reported during the year. There has been little reason for complaint regarding the children's health—only three deaths occurred. The home is managed by an efficient staff of ladies. On the occasion of my visits I have always been hospitably received, and every effort was made by the superintendent and secretary to inform me of the details of the work of the home.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

MR. T. J. MIDDLEMORE'S HOME, FAIRVIEW, HALIFAX, N.S.

I made my third annual inspection of this home in July, 1902. One hundred and eighteen boys and girls were received and distributed throughout the maritime provinces, the majority under an indenture for a term of years. I found no children in

the home. Their immigrants are said to be giving general satisfaction. The superintendent informs me that he is unable to cope with the demand for children. As on previous visits of inspection, I found the home satisfactorily maintained.

' MARCHMONT HOME,' BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

Seventy-five children, personally selected by Rev. Mr. Wallace in Great Britain, have been received and distributed from Marchmont this season. All were readily placed with farmers in eastern Ontario, and reports indicate that they are well settled. Of this year's parties 18 were of Scotch origin. One boy was sent to Canada under authority of the Leeds Board of Guardians. Applications have been made, approximately, ten for each child. The children are visited regularly each year, usually during the summer months. The work of the home receives Mr. Wallace's personal attention, and he is deeply interested in the welfare of all who have passed through Marchmont Home.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND WAIFS' AND STRAYS' SOCIETY, 'GIBB HOME,' SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC.

This society place their immigrants almost exclusively with farmers in the Eastern Townships, as many advantageous homes and situations are available there. Very few complaints regarding the behaviour of the boys have reached the matron, and it would appear that the majority are giving general satisfaction. Some have deserted their situations and have, for the time, been lost sight of. Those of their boys who came under my observation during the year were found to be generally robust, and in suitable homes and situations.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## REPORTS OF IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS IN WESTERN CANADA.

### No. 1.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

WINNIPEG, MAN., July 1, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I respectfully submit the following report of the transactions of this office for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1903. The statistical tables hereto attached show the immigration recorded at this office for the fiscal year, and, for purposes of comparison, a similar table for the fiscal year preceding is also presented. Other statistics are attached, showing the total arrivals for previous years, together with other classified information regarding nationalities, sexes, occupations and distribution of immigrants.

I am glad to be able to report that the total immigration recorded at this office for the past fiscal year is 110,530, as against 55,261 for the fiscal year immediately preceding. From these 110,530 must be deducted the tourists, being persons en route for the western and Pacific states by way of western Canada, 4,959, leaving the net recorded actual settlers at 105,571. Forty-two thousand and twenty-four souls (including 28,068 male adults) are reported as arriving from the United States, but they represent only those with whom our agents have come in contact on railway trains, and it is only reasonable to add a fair percentage to these American records for those who come in at various points where we have no agent and those who drive into the country by trail. The international boundary, stretching 1,000 miles between Lake Superior and the Rockies, affords ample opportunity for many thousands to cross and settle in western Canada without coming in contact with our agents at all, and in view of the very large movement that has undoubtedly taken place by way of the wagon roads and trails, there is justification, I think, for continuing to add 25 per cent to those arrivals from the United States recorded in this office. Our returns of arrivals at immigration halls continue to show a very large number who have not come under the notice of our agents on the trains. This percentage for unrecorded arrivals gives an additional 9,724 souls, or a total net increase of 115,295 souls in the population of western Canada during the fiscal year now closed, of whom 5,206 souls went to British Columbia and 103 to Yukon.

Of the total number of immigrants recorded here, about 18 per cent declared themselves to be English;  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent Scotch;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent Irish; 20 per cent Canadian (including 3,462 returned Canadians); 13 per cent American born. The percentage of the United States immigration is not so large a proportion of the whole as was the case in the preceding fiscal year, but the British immigration has more than made up the difference.

Incorporated with this report are the statements of the various immigration agents, land guides and other officials directly connected with and under this office in western

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Canada, which will form very interesting reading, as indicating a large increase in the volume of business done by this branch of the public service.

One of the most gratifying features is that so few intending settlers find conditions not to their liking. It is only reasonable to suppose that there would be a fair percentage of dissatisfied persons amongst the many thousands who come from so many different parts of the world, but it is worthy of note that our agents on the railways have reported few, if any, who have left the country for other parts. It is, of course, impossible to account for all who leave the country, as many disappear by road as well as making their way east and west, where we have no agents at work. But the percentage of departures is so very small as to be scarcely worth noticing. This satisfactory condition can easily be verified by any doubter who will correspond with boards of trade or municipal authorities throughout western Canada, and it may be accounted for to a large extent by the excellence of the country generally; but the policy of the department in treating each individual case upon its own merits and procuring the most suitable location for the individual concerned has doubtless had considerable to do in bringing it about.

The immigration from the United Kingdom during the past fiscal year shows a remarkable increase, particularly during the first six months of 1903. From England we received 19,892 souls; from Wales, 445; from Scotland, 5,525; from Ireland, 2,475; being a total recorded British immigration of 28,337, as against 10,768 for the previous fiscal year—an increase of nearly 160 per cent over 1902, and 560 per cent over 1901. The largest proportion of these arrivals were young men with or without families, seeking experience in western Canada with a view to becoming farmers on their own account, and they were all readily placed with farmers immediately on their arrival; indeed, at the date of this report, several hundred applications for farm help have not been filled for want of men to take the places offered. It is one of the indisputable signs of the development of the west that so many can readily be placed as farm labourers in a territory which a few years ago contained few, if any, who required help of any kind on their farms.

During the fiscal year the 'all-British Colony,' promoted by the Rev. I. M. Barr, took on definite form, and early in April the party arrived, consisting of about 1 500 souls. It was not thought advisable to allow all in the party to proceed west until they had gained some experience in farming life; accordingly, between 300 and 400 were supplied with situations on farms in Manitoba, the balance of the party proceeded to Saskatoon, where the department had made temporary provision for their housing and accommodation. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Barr's arrangements between himself and the colonists failed to materialize, the department, through the energetic action of its agents, was able in the course of two or three months to get the majority of them located upon their homesteads. Disagreements, however, arose between Mr. Barr and his settlers, which culminated in his leaving the colony, and the charge of the internal and personal affairs (such as stores and commercial enterprises) was taken over by the Rev. George E. Lloyd and a committee of twelve colonists, while the location of the people on their homesteads, and their subsequent assistance by way of instruction, &c., were undertaken by the department. It was speedily discovered that a large number of people brought out by Mr. Barr were not agriculturists in any sense, and the presence of so many of these made the task of the department's officers a most difficult one—nor, indeed, can their duties be considered ended, as the inexperienced will require assistance in one way or another until a crop is reaped from the land. Much criticism of Mr. Barr and his methods has been heard, and it cannot be gainsaid that all other settlers who have placed themselves in Canada under the direction of officers of the department have succeeded more rapidly and more easily than those who ranged themselves under Mr. Barr's banner. It is well understood, of course, that the people, in choosing Mr. Barr's leadership, were pleasing themselves, but they were repeatedly told that it was not necessary to continue under his guidance if they preferred to do as all others had done, accept the independent guidance and advice of the department.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

During the past fiscal year 17,286 Canadians arrived in western Canada from the older provinces, and in addition 3,462 Canadians who had been residing for a long period in the United States have again made Canada their home.

The harvest of 1902 was exceedingly heavy, and celebrated for its uniform excellence throughout the whole of the west. Something like 17,000 harvest hands were carried from eastern Canada into western Canada for the harvest of 1902, and of this number probably between 3,000 and 4,000 remained in western Canada. The demand for such labour was so great that all obtained work immediately at good wages, and when the harvest work was at its height the demand for labourers could not be satisfied. Much credit is due to the officials of the railway company and the various governments interested for the work done in securing the much-needed help for the harvest of last year.

Léon Roy, our French interpreter, reports that up to the end of the fiscal year 822 French Canadians arrived in western Canada from the United States, and 610 from the lower provinces—making a total of French Canadian immigration into the west of 1,432 souls, an increase of 431 over the previous fiscal year. The increased exertions made by the department to induce French Canadians who had left Canada for the United States to return has afforded much satisfaction to their compatriots in the west.

In addition, there arrived from Europe 236 Belgians, 961 French, and 137 Swiss—making a total of 1,334. These, added to the others above referred to, make a total of French Canadian immigration to western Canada of 2,766 souls, distributed as follows:—Ontario 56, Manitoba 1,172, North-west Territories 1,404, British Columbia 133, Yukon 1. All these new-comers have made a good start and are progressing rapidly.

The immigration from the United States, apart from tourists and returned Canadians, as recorded in our office, shows that 35,433 souls, nearly all of the male adults being practical farmers, arrived in western Canada, and last year's figures show an increase of 15,863 souls over those recorded for the previous fiscal year. I would wish to repeat, in connection with these figures, that the close contiguity of the people of the northern United States to our southern boundaries permits the entry of very large numbers by wagon, and I am of the opinion that the suggested addition of 25 per cent to the recorded American immigration is fair and just, in order to bring the figures into accord with the real facts. The interest shown in western Canada lands by farmers in the United States continues very marked, but every one connected with immigration is now quite satisfied that the cessation of efforts in the United States to induce emigration therefrom would be immediately followed by a serious deficiency in our arrivals. It has become quite evident that the railway and land companies of the United States have felt the energy of the department, as seen in the departure of so many of their good farmers; and, having taken up the question seriously among themselves, are undoubtedly spending much time and money in a deliberate attempt to counteract the inducements held out by western Canada. It would seem to me that the department is justified, under the circumstances as they are shown to be, in putting forth greater efforts this year than ever before, and even with the added energy, for the cause mentioned, I fear our returns next year will not exceed those of the present.

During the fiscal year 1,218 Icelanders arrived in western Canada, 718 being direct from Iceland, and 500 from the United States, where they had been living for some time. The arrivals this year are fully equal to those which have preceded, and adequately maintain the reputation that the Icelanders have made for themselves in Canada. Their progress in professional and public life stamps them as being a class of people well fitted to become Canadians in every sense of the word. During the year Mr. Svein Brynjólfsson has spent a large portion of his time in Iceland, and while his efforts have been very successful, yet he reports that much greater business could be done if the people desiring to leave Iceland had the means to do so. The practice of sending for their friends is a very laudable one, and I am pleased to say, so far as the Icelanders are concerned, is a clear indication of the rapidity with which they

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

progress in western Canada and obtain the means wherewith to bring their friends from home. Our Icelandic interpreter, Mr. W. H. Paulson, has made two or three trips into the Icelandic settlements in the States, and already a number of families have crossed the line as a result of his exertions. A prominent feature among these people is that they desire to have the specific assistance of an officer of the department, and I would recommend that arrangements be made to have our interpreters spend more time in the Icelandic settlements above referred to, as those who have come from the States are very willing to recommend those they have left behind to follow. The Icelandic farmers are all progressing, and many of them are independently wealthy.

There is a gratifying increase in the number of Hungarian immigrants during the past fiscal year, 1,357 having arrived in western Canada, an increase of nearly 50 per cent over the previous year, a large number having gone to their friends in the settlement near Kaposvar and Esterhaz, where 125 homesteads have been taken by them, and to Mathiasfold in Saskatchewan. These people have formed a nucleus of another settlement in Pheasant Hills; but, owing to a large quantity of land in the last named place being taken up by other settlers, a new locality for next year's immigration from Hungary will have to be selected. The crops are excellent in this colony. The reports from those who have been in charge of the several colonies of Hungarians are satisfactory in every respect, and, with the selection of a good and new location, they will probably be instrumental in bringing a large number during the next year.

During the past year certain agitators with pronounced socialistic opinions succeeded in persuading a number of Doukhobor settlers to start on a so-called 'pilgrimage.' One of the features of this was the turning loose of their live stock, without regard to the ability of the animals to take care of themselves. This live stock was taken charge of by officials of the government and was sold, and the proceeds went to the credit of those owning the animals, all expenses being paid out of the fund in question. After allowing the pilgrimage to proceed a certain distance, the department took means to return the people to their homes, where they have remained ever since, with the exception of slight disturbances of a similar character, which occurred during the spring of this year, and were terminated by the officers of the department, almost immediately the movement commenced. The arrival of Peter Veregin early in the year placed an acknowledged leader at the head of these people, and as he appears to be a man of intelligence and good judgment his influence will doubtless have a steady effect upon these people. Under his guidance they have taken homesteads as individuals, and are working on their farms most satisfactorily. They now own three steam-threshing outfits, and have purchased some saw-mills with which to provide lumber for their own people. A large number of the men have sought employment on the railways, earning good wages, and filling a vacancy in the labour market, which is still in great need of more manual labour. The indications are that these people are fast losing their Russian prejudices and ideas, and becoming more and more Canadianized in their beliefs regarding all that goes to make up a good citizen. Some of their children are already attending public schools, and it is expected, now that the homestead question is settled, that the many other points will be brought to a speedy termination.

A. Hallonquist, our Scandinavian interpreter, reports a very large increase of immigration during the last year. No less than 11,751 Scandinavians arrived in Canada during the last fiscal period, being an increase of 7,339 over the previous year. Of the total number there were 4,864 Swedes, 6,206 Norwegians, and 681 Danes. Seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-two (7,982) came from the United States, the balance from Scandinavian countries in Europe. It is gratifying to observe the very much improved character of the people comprising this nationality, the last year's arrivals comprise many men with capital; and, in individual cases, \$12,000 and \$15,000 in cash was brought with them. The immigration from the United States continues in a steady stream of people of a good class, mostly experienced farmers with

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

capital. The Scandinavian people of all classes are prosperous, and are making excellent progress on their farms. Many of them are loud in their praises of the country, and are writing their friends to come and see for themselves. Our interpreters have no difficulty in securing work, at good wages, for this class of immigrant on farms and railway construction, and employment could be found easily for many thousands more, who are suffering on account of hard times in the north of Sweden, if some means could be devised of transporting them here. It is regrettable that it appears to be impossible to retain in Canada a large number of Scandinavians who are constantly passing through on their way to the United States. I can personally bear testimony to the efforts on the part of Mr. Hallonquist to induce them to stay in Canada, and he has been successful in some cases; but they appear to be going through to friends in the States. We have hopes of securing their return in the near future. A few Finlanders have arrived during the year, and have also been attended to by this interpreter. The great increase in immigration has brought with it a corresponding increase in correspondence, necessitating the employment of additional help for this class of immigration at some periods of the year.

John Wolff, German interpreter, Winnipeg, has had charge of German-speaking immigrants arriving from Germany, Austria, Russia, Switzerland, and the United States of America, the total being double those arriving during the previous year. A number of these new arrivals were in very poor circumstances; but, by their steady industry, they have secured sufficient means by the second year, not only to start farms on their own account, but to assist the friends they left behind to cross the ocean. With the United States immigrant the case is quite different, as he generally has funds to enable him to commence farming operations at once. The total arrivals of German-speaking immigrants during the last fiscal year amounted to 12,367, as against 5,647 the previous year. Of the arrivals now reported, 6,730 came from the United States, the balance from across the ocean. It is gratifying to note that the immigration from the German Empire is steadily increasing, and that the arrivals are good agriculturists. In addition to the above arrivals there have passed through our hands 693 Germans, who were destined (via Canada) for the United States.

C. Genik, Galician interpreter, like other interpreters, reports a very large increase in the number of arrivals during the last fiscal year. The number of Ruthenian people arriving from Galicia and Bukowina was 10,334, and of these 3,790 were men who were unmarried or had come without their families, leaving the latter to follow later on. He is pleased to note that this class of immigrants succeed so well that they induce their friends to come as soon as they can earn money to pay their steamship and railway passage. He reports that about 100 Galicians left western Canada for North Dakota to join some of their friends who settled there six years ago, but this exodus has been more than offset by the arrival of 200 Galicians from the same district, who have crossed the line and settled in Assiniboia and Alberta. During the year 1,006 Ruthenians arrived from Russia and went to Balfour, in the state of North Dakota, where their friends are settled. Some special attention might be given to this class, as there are a number of the same people settled in the Yorkton district. Six hundred and eighty-seven (687) people of Polish origin arrived during the year, some settling in the Yorkton district, and the remainder working in the city. Eighty (80) Slovacs arrived to work in the mines in British Columbia. One hundred and thirteen (113) Roumanians from Roumania arrived and settled in the Regina and Rosthern districts. The above mentioned 10,334 Ruthenians were distributed as follows:—

Working in Manitoba and the North-west Territories....	3,790
Located at Edmonton . . . . .	1,150
Rosthern . . . . .	480
Grenfell . . . . .	650
Yorkton and Salteoats . . . . .	1,750
Huns Valley and Shoal Lake . . . . .	450

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Sifton and Garland . . . . .	640
Pleasant Home and Gimli . . . . .	420
Stuartburn . . . . .	540
Grunthal . . . . .	204
Whitemouth . . . . .	120
Brokenhead . . . . .	60
Poplar Park . . . . .	20
Gonor . . . . .	60

During the year this officer received over 1,400 letters and gave them careful attention and immediate answer.

At the time of the previous fiscal report the Welsh settlers from Patagonia had only arrived in Canada. They were immediately placed upon land south of Saltecoats in Assiniboia, and closely contiguous to the new railway from Kirkella. Those of the party who were well supplied with means immediately erected homes and commenced cultivation of the land; but there were a few families who, on account of the expensive journey from Patagonia to western Canada, and the enforced sacrifice of their goods and chattels in South America, were left with less money than was necessary for their proper settlement. Through the kindness of Welsh people, aided by the department, those requiring assistance were provided with the necessities required, and all have crops in good condition this year. I desire to bear testimony to the efforts of the leaders in this settlement, who have shown untiring allegiance to the welfare of these people, and am glad to quote from a report from one of their number as follows:—

‘Our people are getting on fine. They all have teams except one or two persons. Many well-to-do Welsh people from the States and elsewhere have come in here, and the place is improving by leaps and bounds. I am sorry to say that all the available land for homesteads has been taken up, with the exception of an odd quarter here and there, not of the best quality, yet there is plenty of railway land for sale at \$5 per acre at the present time. The crops around this district are very good, and old settlers claim they never saw better. The crops of those who arrived last year are looking well, and our people are only sorry that there is no more land amongst our homesteads to which we might invite other people.’

The reports from the settlement of Moldavians, near Qu’Appelle, show that they have succeeded much better than during the previous year. The private assistance which these people received during the early time of their settlement has been gradually withdrawn, and they are now totally dependent upon their own exertions for success. Those of the party who had no taste for agricultural pursuits have left the settlement, and those remaining bid fair to become as successful as their co-religionists in other Hebrew colonies.

The Hebrew settlements near Wapella and Hirsch, Assiniboia, are thriving and successful to an eminent degree. The farmers of Hebrew persuasion in these districts are rapidly increasing their holdings, and are already comparatively well off.

With reference to settlements generally, I am pleased to be able to report that the numerous natural resources of western Canada have made it possible to distribute the large number of immigrants arriving during the last fiscal year, without any inconvenience to themselves or congestion in the work of the department. The settlements established from time to time in the past have all been largely augmented in numbers during the past year, and many new parts of the west have been opened up for settlement, which has required a large increase of officials in order to supervise and direct the many points at which immigrants desire to settle. The time is evidently fast coming when the vast stretches of land lying between the western boundary of Manitoba and Edmonton will be pretty generally occupied by farmers. The results continue to show the wisdom of the policy of intermingling various nationalities of agriculturists, and it is self-evident that all the settlers in Manitoba and the North-west are progressing in an entirely satisfactory manner.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Having in view the fact that over 100,000 souls have travelled into western Canada during the past fiscal year, the remarkable absence of sickness amongst this army of people is very gratifying. Much care has been taken to detain at the Atlantic seaports all those physically unwell, and those passing westward have again been subjected to examination on the train by Dr. S. C. Corbett. In addition to these examinations, which require medical treatment in some cases, the agents of the department throughout the west have been very careful to report the presence of any sick persons among the new-comers. Thus, by prompt action on the part of the department, epidemics have been prevented, and only in a few cases have infectious diseases broken out. These, however, have been speedily treated by skilful medical officers, and Dr. Corbett reports that, with few exceptions, he found all immigrants passing through his hands to be particularly free from all infectious or contagious diseases. This is further proved by the fact that only 22 cases were sent to the hospital for treatment by Dr. Corbett. Generally speaking, the health of the various colonies throughout the interior has been excellent. The sporadic outbreaks of infectious disease have been very few, limited in extent, and speedily overcome.

I have found it necessary to deport 26 immigrants who were found to be physically unfit, and therefore undesirable.

The efforts, through our employment bureau, to bring together the farmer desiring help and the new-comer desiring work are much appreciated on all sides; indeed, it is now one of the essential branches of our work, without which many crops which will be harvested this year could not have been sown, and many miles of railway now being constructed would have been left undone. During the last fiscal year 7,084 new-comers applied for employment and personally registered at this office—5,325 of whom declared themselves to be English, 1,350 Scotch, 343 Irish, and 66 Welsh. About 5,234 of these we immediately placed through our labour bureau; the balance, after registering, having secured work without reporting their destination. In addition to the Britishers above referred to, several thousand foreign-speaking immigrants secured work, principally on the railways, they being more fitted for such rough labour than the new-comer from the old land. During the year 3,498 applications were received by correspondence with this branch from farmers in western Canada for experienced farm hands, 2,381 for inexperienced farm hands, 297 for experienced married couples, and 479 for family domestic servants. About 200 married couples registered here, and were furnished with suitable employment. Owing to the scarcity of hands during some periods of the year the rate of wages for unskilled labour was somewhat increased. This branch of the department has been closely allied with the work of bringing in during the past year 17,000 harvest hands from eastern Canada, whose coming means that a certain percentage stay in western Canada and farm on their own account. It is eminently preferable that these young men should be induced to come west than that they should seek their fortunes south of the international boundary.

Mr. Adamson reports that during the last fiscal year he has made two trips to Scotland, with a view of securing experienced farm hands, and the results of his efforts are as follows:—Experienced farm hands, 301; inexperienced, 27; one female (wife); total, 329. Of this number 308 were Scotch, 19 English, and 3 Irish. All of these were immediately and satisfactorily placed, and appear to give such good satisfaction that the demand for more of the same class has greatly increased. Owing to the scarcity of experienced farm help, the wages paid for this class of labour have risen from \$180 per annum in 1901 to \$225 per annum in 1903. This of itself is good evidence that experienced farm help of the right class can always secure immediate work at good wages. It is very gratifying to learn that those who came out with Mr. Adamson some two or three years ago have, in many cases, taken up homesteads and entered into occupation as farmers on their own account. This fact is being generally made known to their friends in the old country, and should be the means of inducing numbers of others to try their luck in western Canada. Notwithstanding the advantages, however, it is very likely to be more difficult from time to time to secure these

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

experienced Scotchmen, as there is a demand for such about their own homes, and at as high a rate of wages as they are offered here, the only strong inducement in favour of western Canada being the giving of 160 acres of land free.

During the fiscal year 69 girls were brought out by Mrs. Sanford, of the Girls' Home of Welcome, from the United Kingdom, and were all placed in desirable homes immediately on their arrival. They appear to be giving general satisfaction. The demand for this kind of help is great, and has in no way abated. Owing to the scarcity of English-speaking domestic help, girls of all foreign nationalities are being eagerly engaged for domestic service, and through the general kindly interest of their mistresses rapidly become thoroughly Canadianized.

During the year 107 American delegates passed through our hands on a critical and extended investigation of western Canada and its resources, and these have reported to those for whom they were acting in the most favourable terms. Nevertheless, it is quite apparent that the good opinion expressed by these delegates is largely offset by the interested exertions of real estate and railway companies, who object to American farmers leaving the Union. However, it may fairly be stated that the opinion of desirable classes in the United States is being engaged as rapidly as the department furnishes proof from time to time of the advantages western Canada offers over many of the states in the Union. The visit of a special party of editors of the leading agricultural journals in the United States was one of extraordinary significance, and the statements made by these distinguished writers through the columns of their journals is praise of which any country might well be proud. This special party, and all other delegates, have been accorded many courtesies by the railway companies.

In order to provide the stream of settlement with reasonable railway accommodation at as early a date as possible, the various railway companies have been engaged in considerable railway building, and by the close of the calendar year it is expected that the Canadian Northern Railway will reach Prince Albert from Erwood, and will have extended their line from Grandview, in Manitoba, to the Saskatchewan river, in Saskatchewan. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company are connecting Arcola with Regina, and extending their Kirkella branch towards Saskatoon. The whole of western Canada would be immensely benefited by the early construction and completion of another transcontinental line, which would bring the goods of eastern Canada into the west, and take out the enormously increased quantity of grain which will be the result of this year's farming operations, to be followed by much larger areas during each succeeding season. The great cry among people in western Canada is for more railways; and, when it is considered that there are thousands of settlers to-day on their farms 200 miles from the nearest railway, their cry for accommodation is one that must appeal to the department to come to their aid as quickly as possible.

The conduct of our business has been largely assisted by the unfailing courtesies received from railway and steamship companies, who have done their best by prompt transport as far as the extraordinary increase of business has enabled them to do.

The township registers and maps are daily consulted by many intending settlers, desiring information, and the supply of maps furnished from time to time speedily becomes exhausted. The demand for information regarding homesteads in surveyed townships shows quite clearly that special efforts will be required in order to sub-divide sufficient land for the requirements of next year's inflow of people.

The demand for a supply of grain, grasses, vegetables, wood, coal, fruits, and specimens of other natural products of western Canada has been incessant from all parts of the United States. They have been supplied for many agricultural fairs, and afterwards distributed for smaller exhibitions. The exhibits sent to the old country have, apparently, been used with good effect there, and the new offices of the department in the city of London will enable the Commissioner of Emigration to properly exhibit some of our best crops. The Winnipeg Industrial Fair is always an attraction to a large number of American citizens, and advantage was taken to supply these with literature and samples, which were quickly carried away with them for exhibition among their immediate friends.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The demand for shelter during the early part of 1903 required us to utilize the new hospital building for sleeping apartments for English-speaking people, and a large skating rink was fitted up as temporary accommodation for others. Notwithstanding the rush, at no time were we unable to furnish sleeping accommodation to any person. The erection of new and additional buildings of a large size for the accommodation of the increased stream of new-comers is urgently required.

The Dominion government have immigration halls at Saskatoon, Lethbridge, Moose Jaw, Dauphin, Regina, Rosthern, Prince Albert, Calgary and Strathcona; and have rented for the same purpose school-houses or other buildings at East Selkirk, Macleod, Saltcoats, Ponoka, Birtle, Minnedosa, Portage la Prairie, Qu'Appelle, Red Deer, Lacombe, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Duck Lake, Rosthern, Grenfell, Olds, Wetaskiwin and Battleford. Hotel accommodation, although largely increased, was inadequate for the rush early in 1903, and suitable tent accommodation was furnished at the following points:—Sifton, Swan River, Winnipeg, Teulon, Osler, Dundurn, Saskatoon, Rosthern, Duck Lake, Alameda, Millet, Melfort, Olds, Didsbury, Ponoka, Wetaskiwin, Red Willow Creek, Dried Meat Lake, Duhamel, Weyburn, Halbrite, Saltcoats, Devil's Lake and Estevan. The department procured and distributed from every station at which immigrants were alighting, over 1,000 military bell tents, which proved absolutely essential from the fact that tent accommodation was at a premium, and the factories were far behind in their orders. Canvas tents are a source of considerable expense to the department, and only last a short while, but there appears to be no other means of meeting the emergencies, which so frequently arrive at new and outlying points.

The great increase in the number of homestead entries has brought with it the largely increased sale of lands by the companies owning the same in western Canada.

The number of letters received at this office during the last fiscal year was 27,039, and those despatched 24,482, in addition to 4,800 packages of literature.

The present arrangement of having travelling agents on all trains coming into western Canada works most satisfactorily, and only by this means can anything like an accurate record be obtained of all intending permanent settlers. Each person is courteously catechised and the necessary information obtained, so that the record of arrivals, as stated in this report, may be relied on absolutely. In this connection I would point out the large amount of additional labour which is thrown on this branch by the passing through to the United States of a large number of United States immigrants who arrive at Canadian ports.

J. M. McGovern, travelling immigration agent at Port Arthur, Ont., reports having more than the usual amount of work in checking trains, owing to the very largely increased immigration, necessitating his going a long distance east of Port Arthur in order to secure the information required for our statistics, and to enable him to properly care for the immigrants on trains whereon there was no special travelling agent. The work in connection with the checking of these trains has been steadily increasing for a number of years, and it necessitates our officers being on duty very many hours in the day and doing a great deal of travel otherwise. Counting special solid immigrant trains, Mr. McGovern estimates that nearly 300 trains have been required by last year's immigrants into western Canada, and the work has been largely increased by the fact that there are so many different nationalities to be dealt with. In one instance there were no less than thirteen nationalities on one train, and each one required some special attention—particularly those not familiar with the language or customs of the country. The exceptionally large number of arrivals from Great Britain was a noticeable feature, and a proof that our Dominion is attracting more attention than ever before. The arrivals from foreign countries compare most favourably with those of previous years, and it is pleasant to note that the immigration from the United States via the Canadian Pacific Railway and lake route continues to increase, and a very large number of people from the eastern provinces and Ontario brought stock and effects west in order to commence farming operations immediately. It is gratifying

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

to note that there was very little sickness amongst the vast number of immigrants who have been transported day by day, and, with the exception of an occasional case of measles, there were practically no contagious diseases amongst the immigrants.

D. W. Agnew, travelling immigration agent between Moose Jaw and North Portal, Assiniboia, reports that nearly 3,000 cars of settlers' effects and stock crossed the line at North Portal during the last fiscal year. Thirteen elevators have been built between Portal and Moose Jaw, and there is a grist mill under construction at Weyburn. The crops are looking first-class, and the people appear to be in a prosperous condition and well satisfied.

Samuel Gray, immigration agent, Lethbridge, Alberta, reports\* that over 3,000 settlers arrived from the United States by way of the railway and overland during the fiscal year, and of these 2,144 settled in Southern Alberta, 775 in Northern Alberta, 52 in British Columbia, 142 in Assiniboia, 26 in Saskatchewan, and 5 in Manitoba. The arrivals included 1,943 Americans and 295 returned Canadians. The output of Lethbridge coal for the fiscal year was 182,000 tons, giving employment to 380 men. An excellent flour mill is steadily running at Cardston, and a new flour mill has been erected at Raymond. It is expected the beet sugar factory at Raymond will be ready for operation on October 2, and will afford employment to a large number of people. The area planted in sugar beets is 2,500 acres, and they promise an abundant yield. About 50,000 acres of land are sown in grain in southern Alberta, and the indications show a very handsome return. There are in southern Alberta about 185,707 cattle, 21,189 horses, and 184,500 sheep. Homesteads are being entered for in every locality, and in addition large numbers are settling on the Irrigation Company's lands. Generally speaking, the settlers and ranchers in southern Alberta are well satisfied, and the prospects have never been better than they are at present.

David Morrison, immigration agent at East Selkirk, reports the arrival during the past fiscal year of 6,824 Galicians and Germans at his point, where they were distributed and destined to many stations in the North-west. He notes that there is a steady improvement in this class of immigration, due doubtless to the more thorough examination at the port of entry. A quantity of land in this district was taken up by English-speaking people some years ago, but was found too rough and wet for them, and was abandoned. This land has been taken up by Galicians, who have made surprising progress on the same.

Hugh Harley, immigration agent at Swan River, Man., reports that 76 car loads of stock and settlers' effects were unloaded at his point during the past year, and there were shipped from Swan River 120,000 bushels of wheat, which will be increased this year to 225,000 bushels. The Canadian Northern Railway is about to construct a 25-mile spur south-westerly from Swan River. This district is celebrated for first-class soil, excellent water, and abundance of timber. Seven portable saw-mills turned out nearly a million and a half feet of lumber during the past year. Swan River boasts a planing mill, a new flour mill, five general stores, three hotels, two banks, two schools, five churches, and a population of 500 souls. This is remarkable, when it is remembered that five years ago there was not an acre of land broken, or a house of any kind in the district. At the time of the previous annual report 15 school districts had been formed in this locality; now there are 23 such districts. The raising of cultivated strawberries has been most successful, and the fruit is being shipped out in large quantities each year. A new Scandinavian settlement has been formed on the west side of the Duck Mountains. The Doukhobors have made remarkable progress during the past year, nearly all of them having made entry for their homesteads, and making considerable progress on their farms. They have purchased hundreds of good horses, and a large number of binders, mowers, &c., and now own three steam-threshing outfits. They are also securing a portable saw-mill, so as to have lumber for improved buildings on their farms, and, judging by the quantity of land these people are breaking, the crop of 1904 should be twice as large as that of 1903. Some of the leaders of these people have taken contracts for building portions of the railway direct

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

from the railway company. The whole district appears to be progressing in a manner very satisfactory, and there is yet plenty of room for a large number of desirable people.

John McKinnon, immigration agent at Dauphin, Man., reports the careful placing of a large number of English and Scotch people with farmers in his district, and, as the acreage under crop is much larger than last year and there is much new breaking being done, the district can be considered in a very prosperous condition.

S. N. Foster, acting immigration agent at Yorkton, Assiniboia, reports all classes of settlers doing well, and a largely increased immigration throughout the year. The outlook for a prosperous crop return is all that could be wished for, and means a considerable financial return for the district, as it is estimated the acreage under crop this year is double what it was the previous year.

It is with much regret that I have to report the death of Mr. James S. Crerar, who was for so many years the energetic and valued officer of the department at Yorkton.

The Doukhobors are rapidly improving their agricultural holdings, and can secure unlimited credit from the tradesmen of the district, thus proving their worth and reliability to a marked degree.

P. M. Bredt, immigration agent, Regina, reports that the optimistic expectations for this year's immigration in his district have been more than surpassed. No less than 1,857 persons found accommodation in the small immigration hall at Regina, but these figures give only a poor index of the influx of people into and through Regina, as the immigration hall in question is only used by the poorest of the immigrants. I would strongly recommend that a new and convenient building be erected at Regina as quickly as possible, as, owing to its situation as a junction point on the main line, it will be, for a considerable time to come, an important distributing centre. It is to be noted that the class of immigrants coming into this district is improving each year, and reports show the crop to be something phenomenal.

Gerhard Ens, immigration agent, Rosthern, Saskatchewan, reports an enormous increase of settlers during the last year, a very large portion of whom were German-Americans, settling east of the Saskatchewan river, in the Hoodoo and Humboldt districts, and bringing with them large quantities of live stock and agricultural machinery. The Galician settlers in this district have progressed to a surprising extent, and some of them own two or three quarter sections of land besides their homesteads. The crops of the Galicians are excellent, and will yield high, and their live stock is very creditable in point of numbers and quality. About 500 Hungarian settlers arrived during the year, and located in the Crooked Lake district. These people have also succeeded in getting well started, and their success is already very apparent. A large number of American farmers and others have settled in the neighbourhood of the Doukhobors, and find their location and their neighbours satisfactory. The Doukhobors in this district are good people to work, and have good crops, and good cattle and horses. It is estimated that in this district over 70,000 acres are under crop this year.

James Winn, immigration agent at Calgary, Alberta, has a large district under his control, and one of the most important points in western Canada. No less than 1,519 immigrants were accommodated temporarily in the small immigration building at this point during the past year, their nationalities being as follows:—

English . . . . .	333
Irish . . . . .	23
Scotch . . . . .	91
Germans . . . . .	202
French . . . . .	6
Scandinavians . . . . .	213
Americans . . . . .	355
Canadians . . . . .	216
Other countries . . . . .	80

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

It is estimated that over 17,200 immigrants landed at Calgary during the past year, and nearly 7,000 of these settled in what is known as the Calgary Land district. Seven hundred and sixty (760) cars of stock and settlers' effects were passed at the customs port in Calgary, and, judging by the congested state of baggage and freight rooms, the number of cars reported does not indicate by any means correctly the large quantity of settlers' effects that have been brought into the country during the last twelve months. Most of the immigrants arriving there were in fairly comfortable circumstances, and represent nearly every class of agriculture. Never in the history of the district have prospects for the farmer and rancher been brighter at this season of the year than at present. With the settlement of the country the old trails have to be abandoned and new roads made on the proper road allowance. This creates considerable difficulty, as the new roads are not in fit condition to travel. The grain and hay crop will be at least 25 per cent greater than the previous year. Particular attention is being given to experiments with fall wheat—one farmer having a field of ten acres which was heading out on the date of this report, and giving excellent promise. Little hay-feeding of stock was required during the winter, the horses and cattle being in excellent condition. On one farm our agent saw 17 fine-looking colts from 17 mares that had never been stabled all winter. Owing to the pressure of homesteaders, the ranchers are disposing of their grade stock and procuring thoroughbreds, so that with fewer cattle and more care they may make equally good profits on smaller areas of land. At the Calgary Spring Stock Show and Sale over 300 pedigreed animals were exhibited, and afterwards sold and shipped to various parts of the district. Much interest is being taken in the irrigation of the land along the Canadian Pacific Railway line east of Calgary, and as the land in the proposed scheme will be thrown open to settlers at reasonable prices, there is every promise of the project being successful from the commencement, and becoming a very important feature in Alberta's prosperity. The settlers in the district are contented and prosperous. The city of Calgary is improving rapidly every day, and bids fair to be one of the chief centres of western Canada.

C. W. Sutter, immigration agent at Edmonton, Alberta, reports a very large increase in the number of desirable settlers arriving in that immense district, and it is pleasing to note that there are a number from England and Scotland amongst the arrivals during the last twelve months. The crops of 1902 in the district were first-class, and the crops in the present year could not be better. The Galicians in this district have made remarkable progress, and have become a considerable factor in the producing wealth of northern Alberta.

L. J. Clement, agent of Dominion lands at Brandon, Man., reports a very large increase in the demand for homesteads through his office, and also for farm help on the farms. There is every prospect of an abundant harvest, all grains being in first-class condition. Permanent and steady improvement is to be noticed in town and country throughout this district.

John Flesher, agent of Dominion lands at Minnedosa, Man., reports the past year as being a very prosperous one, and a larger number of homesteads were granted than in any recent year. The area sown to crop is considerably in excess of that of any former year, and the present condition is excellent. In this district mixed farming is the rule, and good prices have obtained for the cattle the farmers have to sell. The general prosperity of the country seems to be reflected at Minnedosa as elsewhere, and results in more and better schools, increased membership and support for churches and kindred institutions, and improved social conditions generally.

F. K. Herchmer, agent of Dominion lands at Dauphin, Man., reports 4,453 homestead entries granted through his district during last year. The general progress has been marked, crops good, and fair prices prevailed during 1902. The area under cultivation is largely in excess of any former year, and indications point to another favourable harvest. During the early part of the year a large number of bush fires destroyed a quantity of valuable timber. Operations in the lumber camps and saw-

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

mills during the past winter were on a very large scale, and it is estimated that not less than 25,000,000 feet of lumber were cut, not counting a million and a half feet cut by portable mills for settlers under permits. Live stock in all branches wintered well, as the weather was favourable and feed abundant. The demand for fresh meats and dairy products has always been in excess of the supply in this district, which shows a good opening for more farmers who will undertake to furnish these necessities. Fishing on Lake Winnipegosis and other large lakes has been a very profitable industry for a number of settlers, especially during the winter months, and there has been a steady demand for labour of all classes in this district.

J. W. Hannon, agent of Dominion lands at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, reports that nearly 3,000 homesteads were taken in his land district during the past year, and that there has been a much larger British and American immigration than previously. He reports a large number of desirable Norwegians and Swedes, and that the centres of settlement during the year have been in the following localities:—Shellbrook, Duck Lake, Rosthern, the Elbow, Hoodoo Plains, Glen Mary, Melfort, and Star City. The crop prospects are excellent, and the apparent prosperity should result in a largely increased influx of people. He estimates the acreage under cultivation to be as follows:—Wheat, 100,000 acres; oats, 40,000 acres, and barley, 6,000 acres. All branches of business are expanding rapidly under the influence of increasing settlement, but one of the great essentials is increased railway facilities for this town and district.

R. F. Chisholm, agent of Dominion lands at Battleford, Saskatchewan, reports the arrival of nearly 2,700 immigrants in his district during the last fiscal year, which number includes those arriving under the auspices of the Rev. Mr. Barr. Those of this party who are already on the land will be joined later by numbers who secured employment with farmers in Manitoba and elsewhere. The other chief source of immigration to this district has been the United States, and most of those coming from Dakota and Minnesota are farmers experienced and very desirable. Our agent is of the opinion that the intermingling of this class of settler with the inexperienced British immigrant is of much advantage to the latter. He notes with pleasure that a large number of those coming from the United States are of Canadian nationality, and many of them have never renounced their allegiance to the British Crown. This agent is of the opinion that in the near future the district will accommodate and have 30,000 farmers, whose products will be a source of considerable wealth to the country generally.

W. H. Cottingham, agent of Dominion lands at Red Deer, Alberta, reports that the crops harvested in his district in 1902 were exceptionally fine, and the weather all that could be desired for harvesting. The root crops were excellent, and thousands of tons of hay put up; but, owing to the mild winter of 1902-3, little of it was used; the cattle throughout the district were in excellent condition in the spring. A ready market and good prices was the usual thing. The creameries throughout the district have more than realized the most sanguine expectations, and two new ones have been built during the season, at Blackfalds and Lacombe respectively. Notwithstanding several storms during the spring of 1903, this agent was unable to learn of the loss of a single calf or lamb. This fact speaks volumes for the Red Deer district as a mixed farming country. The improved condition of the main roads is much appreciated, but a great deal yet remains to be done in order to prevent distress during the wet seasons. Many school districts have been formed and churches erected during the past year. The abundant supply of good building material in this district has relieved the settlers of any anxiety on that score. At the time of report grain of all kinds was looking better than ever at that time of the year, and the prospects of harvest were never brighter. The towns in the district have all made wonderful progress, and the new settlers coming in continue to be of a very superior class. The only attempt at a colony is a number of Swiss and Germans brought by Carl Stettler into Township 38, Ranges 18 and 19, W. 4 M. These people, in addition to mixed farming, will go largely into the manufacture of cheese, having already a large cheese plant on the ground, and specially selected cows

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

for their purposes. The settlers in the district appear to be prosperous, contented and happy, and look forward with every confidence to the grand future which awaits the development of the country.

A. G. Harrison, agent of Dominion lands at Edmonton, Alberta, reports that the class of settlers who continue to come through the Edmonton district are of a better class than ever before, and that 1,000 more homestead entries were made in his office than during the previous year. He estimates the increase in population for the year for the district to be about 12,000 souls. Settlement extends 80 miles east and 60 miles north of Edmonton. The area under crop will be at least 10 per cent greater than last year, and the yield promises to be much heavier. Sixty per cent of the crop is oats, 28 per cent wheat, and 12 per cent barley. A rough estimate of the acreage under crop would show that 125,000 acres in crop will yield about 8,000,000 bushels of all kinds of grain. Many settlers have taken advantage of the excellent provision of the regulations allowing a homesteader to obtain his patent by raising stock. This is tending to make the district a mixed-farming one. The live stock looks well, and good feed in abundance exists in all parts of the district. It should be understood that there are no homesteads within 40 miles of Edmonton, but there is plenty of land farther away and equally desirable. Edmonton is looking forward to the arrival of the new Trans-continental Railway, and the district continues to prosper.

A. J. Fraser, agent of Dominion lands at Lethbridge, Alberta, reports the class of settlers coming into this district have had ample means to begin on a firm foundation, and have now comfortable homes for themselves and family. Whilst most of the arrivals are from the United States, a number have arrived from Norway, Russia, Austria and other continental points. This officer is of the opinion, from inquiries made, that most of those who have settled in the district in the past year have already done fairly well, and should in the next few years be comfortably off.

J. M. Sutherland, agent of Dominion lands at Calgary, Alberta, reports that a large number of homestead entries have been made during the past year, the number being 1,916, an increase of 421 over the preceding twelve months. The settlers generally speaking have been a very good class, quite a number bringing in large amounts of money. The crops are looking exceedingly well, and with a good spell of ripening weather the farmer should reap a bountiful harvest. The country never looked better at this time for many years. The cattle and lumbering interests also appear to be in a very prosperous condition.

R. C. Kisbey, agent of Dominion lands at Alameda, Assiniboia, reports that during the past year 2,819 homestead entries were made through his office, an increase of 840 entries over the previous year. The class of settlers are of a most superior character, the largest proportion being from the United States, and amongst them being a great many returned Canadians. All these settlers were possessed of ample means, and many who took up land in 1903 have already many acres under flax. Most of the homesteads have been taken east of the Soo line, and settlers are being forced 15 miles west of that railway for free-grant land. In what is known as the Alameda district there are 162,078 acres under crop, and the estimated yield of wheat 2,500,000 bushels. Many farmers are building modern houses and substantial barns, and there is a general air of prosperity.

James Bannerman, the agent of Dominion lands at Kamloops, B.C., reports receiving a large number of inquiries from intending immigrants now living in the middle and western states, the chief inquiry being for land in the Okanagan and Kootenay districts. The last year, on the whole, was a success for farming and ranching, and although last winter was a hard one, yet the stock, with few exceptions, came through in good order. Fruit is an abundant crop this year. The grain and hay, owing to backward spring, will be below the average; but the root crop is good.

John McKenzie, agent of Dominion lands at New Westminster, B.C., reports a considerable increase in the business of his office during the past year, there being many inquiries from persons desiring to go into fruit-growing. The provincial government

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

of British Columbia have been very active in their efforts to supply information and induce desirable people to go into business on land in that province.

S. B. Paul, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Moosomin, Assiniboia, reports that nearly all the available homestead land in his district has been taken up. A large acreage is being broken up for crop. The class of settlers received during the past year were American, Canadian and British, and apparently well pleased with their conditions. This agent estimates that upward of 200 families have settled in the district tributary to Moosomin during the past twelve months, and that the increase of land under cultivation during this year will reach 15 per cent over the previous year.

Spencer Page, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Wapella, Assiniboia, reports that 232 applications for homestead entry were made through his office during the last year, and a considerable number of settlers have located on purchased lands, there being little free homestead land left in this district. The crop report from this district is very favourable, and wild hay is very promising in quality and quantity.

R. B. Taylor, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Grenfell, Assiniboia, reports a busy time at his point, as over 1,000 immigrants alighted at that station, and many of them secured homesteads, the balance going to work on farms.

J. H. Gooderham, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Touchwood Hills, Assiniboia, reports the gradual opening up of his district for settlement, notwithstanding its distance from a railway at the present time. He says there is no more suitable tract of country than the Touchwood Hills for mixed farming, as it has all the requisites—good soil, timber, hay and water; and those settlers who have already gone into grain-raising have proved that the product is of a very superior quality. Owing to the distance from railway, this district has not been largely favoured by immigrants, but those who went there a number of years ago from Ontario and the old country, with practically nothing of commercial value, are to-day independent, and have secured every reasonable comfort. With the advent of the Kirkella branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, this locality will form a very desirable location for a number of settlers from this time forward.

F. J. Musgrave, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Estevan, Assiniboia, reports 523 homesteads applied for through his office, and about 10,000 acres of land under cultivation in the immediate district, the greater part of which is under flax. All settlers appear to be well pleased with the country, and the conditions of the weather have been such as to make crop prospects all that could be desired.

R. M. Mitchell, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Weyburn, Assiniboia, reports the arrival of a large number of American settlers of a thrifty class, and creditable to any nation. They appear to be anxious to find out the laws of Canada and obey them. It is pointed out that there is a large quantity of good land south-west of Weyburn, yet unsurveyed, which could be immediately settled if the new-comers could be properly located. One thousand one hundred and ninety-five (1,195) homesteads were taken through this sub-agency during the year.

John R. Bunn, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Milestone, Assiniboia, reports 170 homestead applications through his office during the last fiscal year. Eighty (80) cars of settlers' effects were unloaded at his point. The majority of incoming settlers during the last year were from the United States, making the settlement in the neighbourhood about equally divided between Americans and Canadians. It is gratifying to learn that several homesteaders have within two years put all their 160-acre homestead under cultivation. Two farmers in the district have, since arriving two years ago, put over 500 acres under cultivation, and many have upwards of 100 acres in crop this season. On the first day of April, 1902, there were only four buildings in the village of Milestone; in fifteen months thereafter it has been incorporated, and in addition to residences it now boasts a school-house, two churches, three grain elevators, three general stores, one hardware store, two butcher shops, one harness shop, two lumber yards, five implement warehouses, two furniture stores, one restaurant, one livery stable, two hotels, one bakery, drug store, two blacksmith shops, and four flour and

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

feed stores. The acreage under crop tributary to Milestone is slightly over 10,000 acres—about 75 per cent of which is in flax, 20 per cent in oats, and 5 per cent in wheat. Flax gave a handsome return during last year, and there was produced a remarkable crop of oats by Reginald Downing, formerly of Simcoe, Ont., whose crop weighed 50 lbs. to the measured bushel, and the yield per acre by weight was 140 bushels. Being a particularly good sample, he sold the oats for seed at 50 cents, receiving \$70 per acre off his first crop. This agent reports a large area of land south of Moose Jaw Creek still open for entry and suitable for ranching or mixed farming.

R. Newth, sub-agent Dominion lands, Fort Qu'Appelle, reports that during the year he received 321 applications for homestead entries through his office. The continuation of the Kirkella branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway has opened up a large tract of valuable country within his district, and the number of settlers coming in is increasing every week.

Seymour Green, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Moose Jaw, Assiniboia, reports 508 homestead entries through his office during the fiscal year. A large colony of Swedish settlers from Minnesota and Dakota have located south of Moose Jaw and are doing well. A large number of English people have located homesteads north of Caron, and are getting into good shape rapidly. The crop prospects for this district were never better. Last year it is estimated that 1,800,000 bushels of wheat were marketed in the district, and this agent estimates this will be increased by at least one-third during this year.

R. W. Oxley, sub-agent Dominion lands, Hanley, Assiniboia, reports that 129 homestead entries were made through his office during the last fiscal year, and that the incoming settlers appear to be well satisfied.

Robert McIntosh, sub-agent Dominion lands at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, reports that over 1,500 homesteads were located in his district during last year. The prospects of crop are excellent.

Joseph Lapointe, sub-agent Dominion lands at Willow Bunch, Assiniboia, reports regarding that district and the Wood Mountain country. Few applications for homesteads have been made, as railway communication is somewhat distant. The past winter was very favourable for ranching; very few losses were reported, and only a few head of old cattle needed any feeding during the season. This agent reports some loss of lambs during a snow storm which occurred in springtime, but at present all kinds of stock are in fine condition. He estimates that there are in the district 6,762 head of cattle, 2,495 horses and 6,720 sheep. A cheese factory is in operation, and with good soil, coal and hay in quantities, this district is well adapted for mixed farming as well as ranching.

M. J. Dubois, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Duck Lake, Saskatchewan, reports 313 homestead entries made through his office during the year; the acreage under crop: 20,000 acres of wheat, 6,000 acres of oats and barley, all looking well, and, if present favourable weather continues, the crop will be as large as last year. The old settlers are prosperous and the new settlers well pleased.

Baron Huysman De Deflal, sub-agent Dominion lands at Rosthern, Saskatchewan, reports that the crop of 1902 yielded a high and satisfactory quality of grain, and that the crop of 1903 is most assuring. The increase of acreage under crop is probably 20 per cent, making a total of 70,000 acres under crop in this flourishing district. The number of applications for homestead entry made through his office during the fiscal year was 1,368. A large portion of the new arrivals are composed of German-Americans, who are a valuable addition to the country, as they come from states of the Union where conditions are in several respects similar to those of the Canadian north-west. The Hungarian settlement near Crooked Lake received a large addition this summer, and the people had sufficient means to make a good start. The Galicians settled in the same district have shown great adaptability to the conditions of the country, and have been very successful. The village of Rosthern points with pride to its business concerns as an evidence of its prosperity, there being now three banks and seven elevators, with three more elevators in course of construction.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

A. E. Wild, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Melfort, Saskatchewan, reports that there is a prospect of an abundant harvest throughout the whole district. The acreage sown has been very large, and possibly 25,000 acres are in crop east of Range 22, W. 2 M. A large acreage is being broken for next year's work. The class of settlers has been mostly American and British, added to a large number of Scandinavians. The people in this district are looking anxiously for the advent of the Canadian Northern Railway.

J. J. English, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Maple Creek, Assiniboia, reports that the last fiscal year has been an exceedingly prosperous one, and all the new settlers locating are well satisfied and contented. The number of stockers brought into the district during the year was: Cattle 21,000, horses 2,789, mules 42, sheep 5,000, and the number of beef cattle shipped out 5,500, and in addition 2,000 horses and 5,000 sheep. The wool crop was not as good as the previous year, but prices were better. The setting apart of certain portions for sheep grazing was a wise determination on the part of the department, and has resulted in much better feeling between the various owners of different live stock. The district immediately about Maple Creek appears to be developing and providing good dairying and mixed farming opportunities. This will be a continual benefit, as there is a good creamery at this point.

L. B. Cochran, sub-agent Dominion lands at Medicine Hat, Assiniboia, reports that the past year has been one of unprecedented prosperity and rapid development, and the setting aside of separate districts for the grazing of sheep meets with general approval. The shipments of beef cattle from Medicine Hat number 10,714 head, nearly three times that of any former year; horses, 3,941 head—many times more than any previous season. Shipments of sheep and wool about the same. Prices for horses and cattle exceptionally good. Good crops of grain were harvested last year, and great quantities of fodder crops cut. Five hundred and seventy (570) homestead entries were made through this office during the fiscal year. It is gratifying to learn that most of the new settlers are engaged in dairying as well as ranching, and have put in grain crops.

At Irvine, 20 miles east of Medicine Hat, some 300 settlers, including many Germans, have arrived. As an instance of the extension of the ranching business during the last fiscal year, 55,000 head of cattle and 4,500 horses were imported and placed upon the ranches. The town of Medicine Hat continues to grow, and the natural gas is not only a great attraction, but it is the basis of considerable financial prosperity in the district.

W. E. Holmes, sub-agent of Dominion lands at High River, Alberta, reports that since the opening of his office in May, 43 applications for homestead entry were received, and all settlers express themselves as pleased with their prospects.

Joseph Nixon, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Macleod, Alberta, reports receiving nearly 500 applications for homesteads during the year. The settlers around Claresholm, where the Norwegian colony from North Dakota settled last year, are in a very prosperous condition. At the present rate of progress a few seasons would dispose of all free homesteads within a radius of 50 miles of Macleod. The class of settlers is very good, and the past season has been very favourable. In addition to the large numbers arriving by train, the well-known 'prairie schooner' can be seen almost daily on its way from the United States.

C. O. Card, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Cardston, Alberta, reports both fall and spring wheat in first-class condition, and indications are that this district will have a most bountiful harvest. The sugar factory at Raymond is well on to completion, but the great necessity of the district is more railway transportation. Most of the homestead land in the district has been taken, and many people are going much further north to search for free farms. The cattle all look well, notwithstanding the severe storm that passed over Montana and touched this portion of western Canada in the month of May. The cattle in the district that perished then were those that were fenced in and imported during the past year. The loss of cattle is estimated to be 5 per cent.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

A. E. Cox, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Pincher Creek, reports that the demand for homesteads has changed the character of the district considerably, and very few of the large herds remain, as the major portion of the district is now occupied for mixed farming with a combination of stock-raising. Increased attention is being paid to the raising of hogs, and the whole character of the district is being changed from the unimproved, unfenced prairie to occupied, fenced and cultivated farms. Brome grass and timothy are raised in large quantities for home consumption and export. Fall wheat has never yet been a failure in this district, and covers twice the acreage of the previous year. Last year's crop of oats realized from 60 to 100 bushels per acre. The crop prospects of the present year have never been exceeded, and there is a full and growing confidence among the settlers from the United States that they have bettered their condition by becoming citizens of the British Empire. Two hundred and sixty-four (264) homesteads were taken through this office, and the population of the district within a radius of 30 miles of Pincher Creek has increased by fully 1,000 souls during the last twelve months.

O. S. Moore, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Olds, Alberta, reports about 6,000 acres in crop and preparations for doubling this amount by 1904. The Olds district has a population of 2,500, and the business men in Olds turned over \$500,000 in the past year. Nearly \$50,000 was expended in buildings in the village during the last twelve months, including a four-roomed brick school-house. The output from the government creamery for the month of June was 13,000 lbs. The agent reports that homesteads can still be got within 20 miles east or west of Olds—clear prairie to the east and park country to the west.

H. M. Douglas, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Innisfail, Alberta, reports that during the past year 296 applications for homestead entry were taken by him. The increase of acreage under cultivation is 20 per cent, and the prospects for a good harvest very promising. There is plenty of hay, and it is exceptionally good this year, so there will be plenty of food for the stock during the winter. Dairying is largely and successfully carried on in this locality. During the last week of the fiscal year the creamery put out 6,700 lbs. of butter. The district appears to be in a prosperous condition.

C. C. Reed, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Ponoka, Alberta, reports 16 per cent more homestead entries than during the previous year:—

	Per cent.
Increase in breaking . . . . .	100
do in new fencing . . . . .	300
do fairly passable new roads . . . . .	200
do wheat acreage . . . . .	50
do cattle . . . . .	75
do of cream shipments . . . . .	100

Frank Vickerson, sub-agent of Dominion lands, Lacombe, Alberta, reports receiving during the fiscal year 457 applications for homesteads, all, with few exceptions, actual settlers, and commencing residence forthwith. Twenty thousand (20,000) acres are under cultivation this year around Lacombe, and this acreage will be increased 50 per cent for next year's crop. The district is rapidly settling up with an excellent class of people, and the prospects for a good crop are exceedingly fine.

David Wood, land guide at Teulon, Man., reports the past year has been one of the most successful in the district, and that the present prospects are very encouraging. A large number of people, mostly Galicians, have gone into the country north of Teulon, but there is still room for thousands of homesteaders, particularly those who will go in for raising cattle.

Alexander Stenberg, land guide at Ohlen, Assiniboia, reports that the district immediately adjacent has 10,000 acres under crop looking almost as well as last year. About 100 homesteads were taken in the district during the fiscal year, and this about exhausts the supply of free land in that immediate vicinity.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Walter Tullock, land guide in the Stonewall Lake district, in Assiniboia, reports the arrival of a very large number of immigrants by way of Yorkton, and a large number of families already on their land, having brought with them bands of cattle and horses, and everything necessary to farm successfully. This agent reports that in all his 22 years of residence in western Canada he has never seen crops and cattle looking better than they did at the time of his report.

Alcide Marcotte, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, reports that the German settlers whom he has been instrumental in settling in Townships 39, 40 and 41, Ranges 25 and 26 W. 2 M., are very prosperous, having broken already 1,500 acres of land, and cropped about 500 acres of the same, the crop being principally flax and vegetables. This land guide settled about 30 families of French-Canadians, chiefly from the United States, in Townships 38 and 39, Ranges 26 and 27, W. 2 M., and they are doing well. He has also located about 35 families of British immigrants belonging to the Barr colony in Townships 37 and 38, Ranges 2 and 3, W. 3 M. These people have secured good homesteads, and being located near the new line of railway upon good land, with water and timber, they have done considerable breaking, put in some crop, and appear to be thoroughly satisfied.

Rev. D. Laurent Voisin, land guide at Bonne Madone, Saskatchewan, reports an exceptional increase in the settlement of his district during the last twelve months, 62 homesteads being taken in his district by French-Canadians during that period, and fully as many Hungarians. The prospects for the district this agent considers most excellent, as the soil is some of the richest in the Saskatchewan valley.

William Plaxton, government land guide at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, reports that 885 souls were accommodated in the immigration building at Prince Albert. A large number of the new settlers are locating in the Shell River district, west of Prince Albert, and many more are following. The crops are looking well, and comprise a larger acreage than the previous year. Many new settlers have gone in for raising flax, and throughout the district east and west of Prince Albert there is abundant evidence of prosperity.

A. E. Guinn, land guide at Melfort, Saskatchewan, reports the arrival at his point of 138 settlers during the year, and that most of them secured suitable homesteads in that district.

John B. Smith, land guide at Claresholm, Alberta, reports that in his district, which is a new one, the fall wheat, although the acreage is small, is in prime condition, and arrangements are being made for a large acreage next year. This district has been for many years considered suitable for ranching only, and it is with pleasure that a report is received that one farmer, on the S.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  18-12-27 W. 4 M., has 130 acres in wheat and oats; another settler in the same township has 125 acres in oats and flax, and another farmer six miles away has nearly 500 acres in wheat, oats and vegetables. All these crops are doing splendidly, and the settlers are in excellent spirits.

B. P. Dick, land guide at Didsbury, Alberta, reports 100 families unloaded cars of effects at his point, being mostly from the United States. He is of the opinion that the fall wheat crop will yield from 30 to 40 bushels per acre, and that oats and barley are looking well and will yield heavily. The cancellation of the land grant for the Red Deer Valley Railway has been a boon for the district, as the opening up of the townships in question has drawn a large number of very desirable settlers into that district. As an illustration of the rapid progress of the immediate district, Mr. Dick reports that four years ago there was only one building on the town site; whereas to-day there are five general stores, two hardware stores, two blacksmith shops, two doctors and druggists, five churches, large hotel, bank, school-house, two lumber yards, and first-class creamery, besides residences of all kinds.

J. I. Geissinger, government land guide at Red Deer, Alberta, reports the crop prospects beyond improvement, acreage being nearly double, and settlers doing all the breaking of land possible for next year. Cattle wintered in fine shape, and prices are good for all kinds of stock. A large number of land-seekers have passed through the hands of the department at this important point.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Joseph N. Tice, land guide at Lacombe, Alberta, reports that 457 homestead entries were made at his point during the last fiscal year, and 162 cars of settlers' effects were unloaded at Lacombe station. About 80 per cent of the new settlers are from the United States, and are of a good desirable class. The crop bids fair to be the best so far.

Matthew Cook, land guide at Lamerton, Alberta, reports the rapid settlement of his district, the erection of scores of new farm buildings, and the introduction of thousands of head of cattle and horses by the American settlers coming into that part of Alberta. The season has been very favourable so far, and a grand harvest is anticipated. The tide of immigration is setting past Lamerton, and going eastward and southward towards Lake Sullivan. The district is an excellent one for mixed farming and cattle-raising, and is attracting very considerable attention from people in the United States.

Thomas Baird, land guide at Red Willow, Alberta, reports the crops of all kinds in good condition except the grain which was sown on the sod. The crops of this district are largely oats, barley and flax. The results show that potatoes and all kinds of vegetables do well, and for a new district the prosperity is very gratifying. It is estimated 2,000 acres will be broken this year, which is an excellent showing for such a new settlement. The cattle came through the winter in good shape, and are now in the pink of condition. Horses also are doing well, with no losses reported.

F. C. Case, land guide at Ponoka, Alberta, reports the crops and cattle to be at their very best, and the district settling up very rapidly. Fifty-six (56) cars of settlers' effects were unloaded at this point during the past year.

J. S. McDonald, land guide at Duhamel, Alberta, reports that a large proportion of the land is taken up in his district by a class of people who are fairly well-to-do, and are admirably suited for the district. A number of the farmers who came into the district in 1902 have 30 or 40 acres under crop this season. Good frame houses are the rule for buildings on farms in this district, and the conditions are favourable for a bountiful harvest.

J. H. Vanalstyne, land guide at Leduc, Alberta, reports the crop area in his district as one-third larger than last year; and, as the crop is in splendid condition, he confidently hopes there will be two-thirds more grain reaped than was gathered last year. The number of cattle is increasing very fast, and they are all in first-class condition. Owing to the establishment of a large pork-packing factory at Leduc, the farmers of the district are going largely into raising hogs.

Benoit Tetreau, land guide at Vegreville, Alberta, reports his district developing very fast and prosperous; the prospects for an immense crop at the time of the report were excellent, and many new houses are going up on all sides, indicating the settlement of a large body of desirable immigrants.

## CROPS.

A much larger area is under crop in western Canada than ever before.

<i>In Manitoba.</i>	Increase over		Decrease under	
	Acres.	previous year.	Acres.	previous year.
Wheat . . . . .	2,442,873	402,933	.....	
Oats . . . . .	855,431	130,371	.....	
Barley . . . . .	326,537	.....	3,253	
Flax . . . . .	55,900	14,700	.....	
Rye . . . . .	4,899	2,340	.....	
Pease . . . . .	2,357	761	.....	
Corn . . . . .	1,993	.....	212	
Brome . . . . .	27,734	15,249	.....	
Potatoes . . . . .	27,198	5,193	.....	
Roots . . . . .	12,251	76	.....	

Making a total area under grain crops, 3,689,990 acres (an increase of 547,640 acres), and a total area under all crops, 3,757,173 acres.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The following table for convenience of reference gives a comparison of the area in crop in Manitoba for the last four years :—

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat . . . . .	1,457,396	2,011,835	2,039,940	2,442,873
Oats . . . . .	429,108	689,951	725,060	855,431
Barley . . . . .	155,111	191,009	329,790	326,537
Flax . . . . .	20,437	20,978	41,200	55,900
Potatoes . . . . .	16,880	24,429	22,005	27,198
Roots . . . . .	7,482	10,214	12,175	12,251
Total crop area . . . . .	2,122,500	2,961,409	3,189,015	3,757,173

The average yield of potatoes in Manitoba for 1902 was 157 bushels per acre.

The average yield of roots in Manitoba for 1902 was 265 bushels per acre.

Native hay yielded 1.7 tons per acre.

Cultivated grasses yielded 2.06 tons per acre.

Poultry disposed of by Manitoba farmers :—

Turkeys . . . . .	83,905
Geese . . . . .	34,270
Chickens . . . . .	363,020

New farm buildings in Manitoba during 1902 are valued at \$2,228,575.

Manitoba farmers marketed 2,509,425 pounds of butter during 1902 at an average price of 14.92c. per pound, and produced in addition 1,406,450 pounds of creamery butter at an average price of 18.60c. per pound, together with 1,093,653 pounds of cheese at an average price of 10.19c. per pound.

At the end of 1902 there were in Manitoba 1,824 threshing outfits.

At the time of making this report—

16,902 farm hands are employed in Manitoba.

5,158 more hands are required.

3,960 female servants are employed on farms in Manitoba.

3,153 more female servants are required.

#### COMPARATIVE Statement of Area in Crop in the North-west Territories for the last five years

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1899. . . . .	363,523	134,938	14,276	
1900. . . . .	412,864	175,439	17,044	
1901. . . . .	504,697	226,568	24,702	
1902. . . . .	584,988	276,152	29,772	17,067
1903. . . . .	727,998	365,719	42,445	27,599

The expectation of crop from the area under cultivation this year is as follows :—

	Bushels.
Wheat . . . . .	15,000,000
Oats . . . . .	12,000,000
Barley . . . . .	1,000,000
Flax . . . . .	250,000

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

These figures are especially interesting, in view of the fact that the largely increased area under crop in 1903 will probably be very greatly exceeded in 1904. The reports from the North-west Territories show that the crops have been growing throughout the whole of the various districts in a wonderful manner, and in some parts, particularly in southern Alberta, the crop seems to be a record-breaker. If the present favourable conditions are realized the result will be fully equal to the previous fiscal year.

Land values in western Canada have continued to increase, with the additional satisfactory fact that more has changed hands to actual farmers than in any previous year. This means that instead of the land lying dormant, it will be brought under cultivation at a very early date.

I cannot close my report without urging in the strongest possible terms the immediate necessity for much larger office premises and accommodation in the immigration buildings at Winnipeg and many other points in the west. It is quite impossible to carry on the work with accuracy and efficiency, and provide reasonable shelter and convenience for the travelling immigrants unless this is done.

Respectfully submitted,

J. OBED SMITH,  
*Commissioner.*





## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Months.	Via				Occupation.							Destination.					Total.		
	Canada				Total.							Total.							
	Adults.		Under 12.		Agriculturists.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Miners.	Domestic Servants.	Not Classified.	Yukon.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.		United States.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.															
1902.																			
July.....	392	111	38	45	5,761	506	101	89	100	74	2,537	5,761	11	153	2,101	2,217	326	953	5,761
August.....	2,308	614	343	300	8,639	868	177	164	335	15	3,186	8,639	7	115	5,044	2,719	279	475	8,639
September.....	655	231	101	109	5,614	2,397	390	292	91	18	2,187	5,614	24	97	2,290	2,332	339	532	5,614
October.....	330	160	112	114	6,511	2,967	354	317	46	65	2,533	6,511	4	140	1,978	3,531	328	530	6,511
November.....	192	176	90	76	5,254	2,412	251	125	165	72	2,203	5,254	.....	164	1,463	2,823	278	526	5,254
December.....	150	123	58	73	2,629	334	251	102	26	33	1,167	2,629	.....	158	702	1,195	225	289	2,629
1903.																			
January.....	188	108	39	24	2,811	211	106	96	35	42	1,311	2,811	.....	153	1,317	834	151	356	2,811
February.....	381	136	59	49	2,860	1,158	244	179	125	60	29	1,065	5	196	1,001	1,190	272	196	2,860
March.....	2,863	736	385	309	12,272	6,633	659	418	255	34	4,133	12,272	31	211	5,023	5,979	710	318	12,272
April.....	2,985	782	407	245	23,320	12,265	1,227	962	425	192	12	8,237	3	517	9,103	11,614	905	278	23,320
May.....	802	377	147	134	19,126	8,864	1,670	855	335	192	94	7,116	7	615	9,382	8,291	732	189	19,126
June.....	715	276	113	100	15,733	6,528	1,491	437	296	87	6,705	15,733	11	391	7,685	6,568	761	317	15,733
Totals.....	11,321	3,890	1,892	1,678	110,530	51,736	8,122	3,974	2,662	970	686	42,380	103	2,910	48,149	49,203	5,206	4,959	110,530

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

TABLE No. 2.—Showing the number and sexes of arrivals reported at Winnipeg during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1901, 1902 and 1903.

Port.	1901.			1902.			1903.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Winnipeg.....	20,013	11,992	32,005	38,746	16,515	55,261	81,865	28,665	110,530

TABLE No. 3.—Showing the nationality of arrivals reported at Winnipeg during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1901, 1902 and 1903.

Nationality.	1901.	1902.	1903.
England and Wales.....	2,962	6,665	20,337
Ireland .....	340	1,187	2,475
Scotland .....	992	2,963	5,525
Canada .....	8,604	12,530	17,286
United States citizens .....	6,565	7,783	16,897
Scandinavia, viz.: Norway, Sweden and Denmark.....	2,501	4,462	11,751
Icelanders.....	1,063	617	1,218
Germans from Germany, Austria and Russia.....	2,251	5,647	12,367
France and Belgium.....	304	554	1,211
Ruthenian: Galicians and Bukowinians.....	5,050	5,798	10,334
From other countries.....	1,373	7,205	11,129
Totals .....	32,005	55,261	110,530

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## No. 2.

## REPORT OF C. W. SPEERS, GENERAL COLONIZATION AGENT.

WINNIPEG, August 1, 1903

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of my work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

During the month of July I inspected the various colonies settled in western Canada, as well as accompanying important delegations into different districts. Particulars of inspection are found in report dated Winnipeg, July 9; also reports on Saskatchewan and the Welsh settlers from Patagonia, settled at Saltecoats, addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration, dated July 10, 1902; also a report on the Galician settlers in the Saltecoats district, and on the Doukhobors, dated July, 1902.

During the same month I accompanied some American settlers in the Saskatchewan country, founding a new colony and developing a very important district. Report dated July, 1902.

I also inspected the Crofters' settlement, established in 1888 at Killarney, under the Imperial Colonization Company. Report dated July 19, 1902.

I also submitted reports and observations pertaining to eastern harvesters, addressed to the superintendent, July, 1902. Also report with reference to certain recommendations pertaining to delegates and others from the United States, dated July, 1902.

I also submitted full report of Crofters' settlement in Saltecoats, established in 1889. Report dated July, 1902.

In August I sent report to superintendent pertaining to distribution of certain stock to the Doukhobors, including that supplied by the Philadelphia Quakers. During the same month a strange religious mania seized a few of these people, whereupon they abandoned their stock. Particulars submitted in report to the Superintendent of Immigration, dated August 11, 1902.

Made inspection of Crofters' settlement south of Moosomin and Wapella. This colony was founded in 1883. Particulars submitted in report dated September, 1902.

Made subsequent reports on the Doukhobor community, dated September 9, 10, 12, 24, and October 14, 21, 26, 27 and 30, addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration.

In the month of November, and until the early part of December, my time was occupied in dealing with the portion of the Doukhobors affected with religious mania. Particulars submitted in reports dated November 6, 9, 11, 17, 20 and 26, and December 26, and also report of inspection of Saskatchewan colonies, dated December 13, 1902.

During the months of January and February I was called to the United States, and addressed a number of public meetings throughout Missouri and Kansas, assisting American agents in their various districts. Public meetings were addressed in Stanberry, Guilford, Whitesville, Rosendale, Savannah, and also in Sedalia, Warsaw, Dell, Frisco, Avery and other places. Town halls, opera houses, churches, &c., were freely given by the people for use, and a great interest manifested. I found the work in the United States had assumed great proportions, and the state agents were very busy preparing to move train loads of people to western Canada. This is a growing movement, and I feel persuaded if the same activity is displayed by agents of the department throughout the United States, that it will largely increase year by year.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

My time was occupied in March in looking into the accommodation required at important points for the great influx of settlers in the early spring. Reports pertaining to United States work, dated March 9, and subsequent report pertaining to the care and reception of immigrants from the United States, dated March, 1903. During the latter part of the month I was engaged in connection with the large British colony directed to Canada through the instrumentality of the Rev. I. M. Barr. In all, about 1,800 souls arrived early in April. Ample provision was made for their reception. They had chosen a piece of country 180 miles in the interior from Saskatoon. Provision was made for their care along the entire journey by wagon, the founders of the colony retaining the right to provide the transport, to control the necessities and accommodations, as well as to largely supply the equipment. Great difficulty was encountered owing to the long journey. About 200 of these settlers were placed in positions to earn money on their arrival in Manitoba. About 200 more I induced to accept work in Saskatoon, and employment was secured for them; the remainder, after purchasing their equipment, started for the colony. A strong British sentiment permeated these colonists. They were a lot of excellent people, and, notwithstanding many little initial troubles and complications, will, I am sure, develop into a thrifty and progressive community. I placed about 102 families of these settlers north and east of Battleford, and many others are scattered in Saskatchewan further east. Particulars of this large movement of British settlers will be found in reports dated at different dates in March, April and May, addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration. The feeling of loyalty amongst these colonists to their leaders was very strong, and it was only after reasonable time that they were satisfied to settle in other good districts. I may say that the Barr colonists are good labourers, and the domestic servants are giving good satisfaction.

I have spent considerable time during the past fiscal year in selecting suitable districts well adapted to the colonization of the different nationalities who are coming to Canada. I beg to mention the large German colony in Saskatchewan, where 500 families have been placed in one district. The large increase of English-speaking settlers who have come into Canada during the last year should be very satisfactory. We have placed about 41,500 English-speaking settlers, about 12,500 Germans, and about 15,000 Scandinavians. This would show about 68,000 of the most desirable settlers any country could wish for. In addition to these, we have placed over 10,000 Ruthenians, and a large number of other progressive and frugal settlers belonging to other nationalities.

It will thus be seen that the class of immigration coming into Canada is of a superior quality.

I also beg to mention, in conclusion, that the progress and prosperity of all nationalities settled within the last few years have been highly satisfactory. The settlements throughout the territories are penetrating far into the interior, and it will be difficult to construct railways to meet the requirements and carry the produce of these districts to profitable markets in time to suit settlers. I may say that the district between Yorkton and Prince Albert is almost one continuous settlement, a distance of 300 miles, and the same may be said between Prince Albert and Edmonton, a distance of 400 miles approximately. This may be called one continuous settlement, with a thrifty, progressive class of people, who are only waiting the construction of common carriers, which can scarcely be termed a colonization road, as colonization has preceded construction, and already the products of these districts warrant a carrier.

There is a promise of an abundant harvest, and the improvement in conditions, the betterment of surroundings, and the contentment of the people all give evidence that great prosperity abounds throughout western Canada. We have vast areas of fertile lands awaiting development, and for years to come can give good productive homesteads to all and sundry who come to our country.

Your obedient servant,

C. W. SPEERS,  
*General Colonization Agent.*

## OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

### No. 1.

#### REPORT OF W. J. WHITE, INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OTTAWA, July 2, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—In presenting my report of the work done in the United States during the past year, it is not thought necessary to give figures showing the number of those who have gone from the United States, the number of carloads of effects that have been sent forward, nor the value of stock and effects that have accompanied these settlers. The figures for the first are more readily obtained at the boundary points, and will doubtless appear in the report of the Deputy Minister; the customs entries will show the number of carloads of settlers' effects that have crossed the Canadian border. As to the value of the effects and cash, that is more or less conjecture, as, notwithstanding the efforts of the agents to secure the information, as a rule the settlers are indifferent to impart it. From such information as can be secured, it would be safe to place the estimate at over \$6,000,000.

In carrying on the work during the past year, it was not thought advisable to make any change in the methods pursued during the past few years. These proved quite successful then and since. Marked improvement in the results have been shown from year to year, with the past year showing markedly superior to any previous.

Each succeeding year proves that immigration, like every other business, is largely commercial, and in order to keep it up it is necessary to be watched with the greatest of care, and the utmost vigilance is essential. There is no period when it grows slack, or when attention is not required. The agent has his busiest time during the winter months, when he travels about from district to district in the territory assigned to him, addressing meetings called by those who are interested, calling upon those who wish to move in the spring; in this season he makes his arrangements with the railroad companies, and probably enlists the services of their travellers. And even during the winter season requisitions are made upon him for certificates which entitle the holder to reduced railway rates. The winter has no longer the dread for the settler in the early part of the work, and many who wish to get on their farms early prefer moving when their goods can be more easily hauled over the snow.

The spring of the year is the season when good advertising can be done, and the agent finds his time very fully employed in looking after the numerous excursion parties. In fact, this work runs on through the summer and into the fall. During the fall his time is largely occupied with the attention given to the exhibits of grains and grasses of western Canada, which he is making at the state fairs and at many of the county fairs. This method of advertising has proved so successful that it has been adopted from year to year, with increasing beneficial results each succeeding year. The exhibits are always arranged in a most attractive manner, and call forth the praises

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

of both fair officials and spectators. While in some places space is not granted, or is granted very reluctantly, in many places requests have been made upon the agent to put in an exhibit. It is always a drawing card, and is always the leading agricultural display.

The regular method of advertising—that of advertising in the newspapers in the district in which our work is being carried on—has been given special attention. Last year display advertising (with occasional reading notices) was placed in nearly 8,000 papers. These papers comprise those of respectable standing, having large circulation amongst the class of people it was intended to interest. It was most satisfactory, and as a result of it, hundreds of thousands of applications for information came into the hands of our agents. It is not thought advisable to carry the advertising through any but the months in which it is thought those interested can give their attention to newspaper reading. The advertisements are carefully worded; facts only are dealt with, and those displayed in such a way that the reader becomes impressed with them. The following are samples of the advertisements used last year:—

**160 ACRE**  
**FARMS IN**  
**WESTERN**  
**CANADA**  
**FREE**

**Western Canada**  
Land of the Sunshine,  
Grain Growing,  
Mixed Farming.

**The Reason Why**



more wheat is grown in Western Canada in a few short months, is because vegetation grows in proportion to the sunlight.

Area Under Crop in Western Canada 1902—1,987,330 Acres.

Yield 1902—117,922,754 Bu.  
Abundance of water and fuel.  
Building material cheap. Good  
grass for pasture and hay. A fertile  
soil. A sufficient rainfall and a  
climate giving an assured and ad-  
equate season of growth. All  
these conditions are found in  
Western Canada.

**160 Acre Homesteads**  
**FREE**

The only charge being \$10 for entry. Send to the following for an Atlas and other literature, showing location of lands in Western Canada, and also for certificate giving you reduced freight and passenger rates, etc. The Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to the authorized agent of the Canadian government—

**160 ACRE**  
**FARMS IN**  
**WESTERN**  
**CANADA**  
**FREE**

**Western Canada**  
The Vast Areas of this  
Remarkable Agricultural  
Country  
are attracting more at-  
tention than any other  
District in the World.



"The Granary of the World."

"The Land of Sunshine."

The Natural Feeding Grounds  
for Stock.

Area Under Crop in 1902—  
1,987,330 Acres.

Yield 1902—117,922,754 Bu.

Abundance of water. Fuel plenti-  
ful. Building material cheap.  
Good grass for pastures and hay.  
A fertile soil, a sufficient rainfall  
and a climate giving an assured  
and adequate season of growth.

**Homestead Lands**  
of 160 Acres **FREE.**

The only charge being \$10 for entry. Close to Churches, Schools, etc. Railways tap all settled districts. Send for Atlas and other literature to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent—

The liberal amount of advertising given to the papers not only brings about splendid results in the matter of inquiries from home-seekers, but it accomplishes another purpose, which of itself is very valuable. It could hardly be expected that the efforts being made by the department to secure settlers from the States would be allowed to proceed without some opposition. And we have had it; but I am pleased to say that it has been greatly checked owing, to a large degree to the fact that our opponents were unable to find willing co-operation in the newspapers in which the departmental advertising is carried on. Still the opposition existed, and it was found necessary in two or three instances, when use was made of letters with falsified statements, to correct them. This, of course, was at a cost of further advertising, but was absolutely necessary. In a portion of one state the opposition took so strong a form that I am seriously considering the advisability of suggesting changing the agent to another territory. But, on the whole, the sympathy of the man looking for a new home is with the work of our agents.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

During the past year several editions of the 'Atlas of Western Canada,' in English, French, German, Scandinavian, Polish and other languages, have been published. This is a most popular work, and demands have come for it from teachers and scholars in every state of the Union, in Great Britain and Ireland, and it has a large circulation in Canada, the scholars looking upon it as a most valuable text-book.

The work of the agents has been continuous and very satisfactory. It has become a personal matter with them, and a healthy rivalry exists, as to which one shall secure the greatest number of settlers. Without advertising, the agent would have a most difficult task, and without the agent to follow up the advertising the expenditure for the latter would be largely lost. During the past year agencies have been in operation in the following places :—

Agency.	State.	Name of Agent.
St. Paul.....	Minnesota.....	E. T. Holmes.
Grand Forks.....	North Dakota.....	Chas. Piling.
Watertown.....	South Dakota.....	W. H. Rogers.
Omaha.....	Nebraska.....	W. V. Bennett.
Kansas City.....	Missouri.....	J. S. Crawford.
Chicago.....	Illinois.....	C. J. Broughton.
Milwaukee.....	Wisconsin.....	T. O. Currie.
Wausau.....	".....	J. M. McLachlan.
Sault Ste. Marie.....	Michigan.....	J. N. Grieve.
Marquette.....	".....	C. A. Laurier.
Detroit.....	".....	M. V. McInnes.
Toledo.....	Ohio.....	H. M. Williams.
Indianapolis.....	Indiana.....	J. C. Duncan.
Great Falls.....	Montana.....	B. Davies.

Early in the year some changes were made, Mr. Holmes being transferred to the St. Paul office, Mr. Davies going to Great Falls, Montana, where it was deemed advisable to establish an agency. The work done by Mr. Davies there proves the wisdom of this action. Mr. J. C. Duncan, who had been an assistant in the Omaha office, was given charge of the Indianapolis office, taking Mr. Holmes' place. Mr. Pilling, who had been in the St. Paul agency, was given charge of the state of North Dakota, with headquarters at Grand Forks. This territory had been in charge of an agent working on a commission basis. Its importance as a field from which to secure settlers made it necessary to establish a regular salaried agent, and the change was made.

Owing to the number of applications coming from the neighbourhood of Wausau, Wisconsin, it was thought advisable to open an office at that point, with Mr. McLachlan, formerly of the Milwaukee office, in charge, and this was done.

These agents have all worked hard during the year, with varying success, and I have pleasure in reporting that their work has been very satisfactory. It is possible that in one or two instances changes of territory may be necessary, but as that is a matter that requires considerable careful thought, I do not care at the present time to outline the suggestions that I think would prove profitable to the work.

In almost all the states where active operations are carried on, the state agent has under his charge sub or local agents, who work on a commission basis. Some of these are very active, and prove quite useful in forwarding the work. I would, however, recommend that additions be made to the office staff from time to time, so that the work could be handled more directly through the head office in the state. A good deal of the commission which is now paid to sub-agents would be saved, and the work would be as satisfactorily performed.

In my last report I spoke of the extension of our work into other states, and we have since been able to cover some of the territory I then referred to.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

I take the present opportunity of recommending that a salaried agent be placed in charge at Spokane, Washington, where much excellent work could be done.

A large amount of correspondence is received from New York, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, at the head office, and also from the several state agents. I believe the work could be increased were a salaried agent placed at some important point in this territory, but I hesitate to recommend it, if it would mean the withdrawal of any of our forces from the territory now occupied in the west and middle west, which promises to be excellent for some time to come.

The heaviest draft of settlers for western Canada is from the very best localities in the western and middle states, and comprises a class of people that is a credit to any community ; but what is of equal importance is the desire of the prospective settler to advise himself concerning the laws of Canada, and his expressed willingness to conform to them, and become as soon as possible as much a Canadian as the native-born Canadian is. As a rule the settler takes with him most of his household and farm effects, and is in a position, as soon as he gets on his land, to begin active operations.

A feature of the work in the United States to which I would ask your special attention is the Scandinavian work. This is under the charge of Mr. C. O. Swanson, who has now his headquarters at St. Paul, Minnesota. These comprise Swedes, Norwegians and Danes, and they are now beginning to move to Canada in large numbers. As the districts to which they go are specially adapted to this class of settlers, they send back splendid reports to their friends. As a result this work is increasing rapidly, and we may look for a large number to move during the next few years.

A very gratifying feature of the United States work is the large number of ex-Canadians now returning to Canada. They were amongst the first to realize the importance of returning to their native land, and they have inspired many of their friends and neighbours to do likewise.

It is not alone into the district known as western Canada that settlers have been sent during the past year, but the reports of our agents show that large numbers have gone into Ontario, and also into what is known as new Ontario, the latter proving to be very popular and the reports coming from there being very favourable.

What is important in this connection, as applying to western Canada, is the construction of railroads. Owing to large immigration it is now found that homesteads are no longer available along the constructed lines of railway, and it becomes necessary to go back 20, 30, or as much as 60 miles. To-day there are large settlements tilling farms fully 60 miles away from the railroads. They are satisfied for the present, kept thus from the fact that they have splendid land and from the assurance that railroads will reach them shortly. The future success of the work in the States will depend largely on these districts being made accessible, either by railways or the making of roads.

The prospects for 1903-4 are very satisfactory, and it is safe to predict that fully as large an immigration as that of the past year may be expected.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. WHITE.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## No. 2.

## REPORT OF M. V. McINNES.

ROOMS 7 AND 8, AVENUE THEATRE BUILDING,  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, July 1, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1903.

From Michigan and other states of the Union, comprising the territory I work in, there were sent out to western Canada, by me and sub-agents under my control, via Windsor, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Chatham, the Canadian Soo, Emerson, Man., Portal, Assa., and Huntingdon Junction and Vancouver, B.C., settlers—including women and children—to the number of 2,493, and to western Canada, New Ontario and the province of Quebec, via Canadian Pacific Railway excursions and American lines of railway, 918 male settlers, making a grand total of 3,411 souls, and composed of 1,821 men, 608 women and 982 children. The stock, farming implements, household goods and agricultural necessities, together with baggage and personal effects, brought into Canada by the settlers, filled 125 freight cars, and comprised 3,000,000 pounds weight of freight and baggage. The total value of these possessions, together with the cash brought into Canada by the settlers, would amount to the very considerable sum of \$1,015,000.

Add to this, besides the daily general work of the office, the distribution throughout the United States, of 238,000 books, pamphlets, atlases and other items of literature, and you have the substantial evidence of the results of last year's labours.

We have a large and varied correspondence with all parts of the United States, and, outside of Michigan, notably from New York, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. This correspondence is steadily increasing as western Canada becomes more widely known, and to give it prompt attention has taxed our resources to the utmost.

During the months of March, April and May, we put on special excursions every Monday to all points in western Canada, as far as Edmonton, and our efforts in this respect have been rewarded by a splendid success.

I have been able during the year to despatch several Hungarian families from western Michigan to the 'Klein' and 'Esterhaz' colonies in Assiniboia, and I am assured that a largely increased number of these people will join their compatriots there next fall and the following spring. They make good settlers.

I wish specially to note that, after many conferences, I succeeded in arranging the immigration of nine police officers and eleven firemen from the Detroit city force, with their families and effects—81 persons in all—to the Battleford district of Saskatchewan, during last April. A delegation composed of one policeman and one fireman visited the locality last autumn, at my instance, and, being greatly taken with the soil, the climate and all the surroundings of the Battleford section, decided to change their residence to Saskatchewan. Last April they all threw up their city employment, and with four carloads of valuable stock and effects moved out to Battleford. Their families followed, and, as they are now well settled and on the road to prosperity, it is anticipated that many more of their old companions will join them in the near future. These men are valuable settlers; they were nearly all reared on farms, and have the added and valuable experience brought to them in their respective spheres of city life.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

For several months past much of my attention has been directed to the working up of several large parties for the west, one, in and around Lansing and Ingham County, headed by Mr. Hugill, an active and representative farmer. He has already about 50 in his party, with well-founded hopes of increasing it to 100. Another in the county of Lapeer, is led by Mr. N. W. Stock, a bright, intelligent farmer, representing some 35 families of excellent material for settlers. They intend to move into western Canada next month, and locate in a favourable section all together. From these sources I perceive the nucleus of two very promising and progressive communities. It will always be my pleasure to note their advancement and assist their growth.

Last September I attended the Michigan State Fair at Pontiac, in Oakland county. The managers very kindly allotted to me a space 124 feet long by 30 feet high, and of sufficient width for all purposes, the largest of the sort accorded to any one applicant, and there I put up a general exhibit of the products of western Canada. I was assisted by Mr. James Grieve, and for five days we entertained an admiring and interested crowd of farmers. They were amazed at the wonderful samples of grain and grasses exhibited, and expressed a general desire to see the great country and the wonderful soil that produced them. This exhibition was conceded to be a decided success, and I had the pleasure of being assured by the governors of the fair that our western products made an excellent showing, and that our efforts were most highly appreciated. It is very satisfactory to note that first-class diplomas were awarded the Canadian exhibit of grains and grasses.

I was also in evidence at nine other county and local fairs in agricultural centres of Michigan. At these I made the same display as at Pontiac, though on a smaller scale, and at every place met with pronounced success. There is no more desirable locality for an exhibit of Canadian products than at a small agricultural fair. Those who attend are farmers almost to a man, and the seed sown at such places bears rich fruit. I believe I have succeeded in obtaining more settlers for the west from the effects of small fairs, such as these, than from the larger exhibitions of the state. At the county fair you appeal to a strong agricultural element, and your appeal seldom fails.

It must not be supposed that our course as United States colonization agents is characterized by plain sailing. It is not so. Western Canada is surely becoming better and more favourably known every year, and the influx of immigrants to that highly-favoured land continues, but to keep the ball rolling and the interest in our western country keen, requires watchful attention and the exercise of constant vigilance. We have well-organized and well-paid opposition in the western and southern railways. They have active travelling agents ever on the move up and down the lines, advertising cheap and available western lands, scattering their literature broadcast through the country, and always on the alert to gain colonists. Their efforts, indeed, are not without success. Their honied words are frequently swallowed by the unwary, and their alluring offers too often accepted; but I am glad to report that we are heading them off at all points, and more than holding our own whenever we meet them.

The German-American settlement in the Moose Mountain district, Assiniboia, of which the progressive town of Alameda is the headquarters, still thrives and expands. Already it has attained to a large growth, and, with the colonizing pluck and tenacity of purpose that invariably characterize the German-American, we may confidently look for an extended and model colony in the near future, firmly planted in south-eastern Assiniboia, whose residents have principally gone from Trenton, Wyandotte, Ecorse and other suburban towns of Detroit, and not a few from the city itself, and whose value as intelligent settlers is second to none in western Canada. Many active Germans have joined this colony during the year, and many more are preparing to follow, and will do so, with all their belongings, at the earliest opportunity. I bespeak for this excellent settlement a prosperous future.

It is with pleasure I note that our genial friend, Mr. Peter Muirhead, familiarly known as 'the half-million-dollar settler,' returned during the year from his splendid

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

country residence at High River, Alberta, to visit his old friends at Orchard Lake, Michigan, and take many of them back with him. He has a large following in Oakland county, Michigan, and is doing excellent work among them as a volunteer colonization agent for Alberta. His friends are gradually coming after him—many of them have already departed, and more will follow as time goes on. Mr. Muirhead, who is a clear-headed, intelligent farmer, is strong in his advice to all those who can sever their connection with their homes in Michigan and leave behind them old associations, as he did, to follow him as soon as possible, assuring them, in his quiet but effectual manner, that health and prosperity most surely await all active and enterprising husbandmen who throw in their lot with him and his friends in the Canadian west.

In conclusion, I am happy to remark that the outlook for our work in the coming year is bright, and that there is every prospect of our meeting with continued success.

Your obedient servant,

M. V. McINNES.

No. 3.

REPORT OF JAMES GRIEVE.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH., July 13, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of my work for the year ending June 30, 1903.

The number of settlers sent, including those that went to Ontario (largely to New Ontario), the province of Quebec, and the maritime provinces, was 2,160 souls, distributed as follows:—

To Ontario . . . . .	629
Quebec . . . . .	686
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick . . . . .	125
Manitoba, North-west Territories and British Columbia. . . . .	720
<hr/>	
To all points . . . . .	2,160

As will be seen by comparison with former reports, the immigration to the North-west has been gradually increasing.

The exorbitant freight rates charged on the local lines in this state prevented a great many from taking their full outfit of effects with them; but, notwithstanding this fact, some 22 carloads, and many thousand pounds in less than car load lots, of settlers' goods found their way from Michigan farms into western Canada.

Each year we are securing a more desirable class of settlers, financially and otherwise. Very few but have enough ready cash to purchase the cheap railway lands, make their first payment, and have plenty left to keep their families for at least 12 months.

The methods employed were practically the same as in former years. The system of advertising in the local papers is, undoubtedly, a good one, as the correspondence falls off at least three-fourths when the advertisements are discontinued. If any change in this part of the work is to be made, I would certainly advise a more liberal and extended use of the columns of the local papers, as it is largely through such means that we are brought into personal communication with many who are disposed to make a change.

The annual state fair held at Pontiac early in September, which I attended in company with Mr. McInnes, of Detroit, was not the success of former years, owing entirely to the downpour of rain that continued without a break for three days; but, notwithstanding the wet weather, our exhibit, which was conceded by all the finest on the ground, was at all times the centre of an admiring throng of visitors. I also exhibited at the West Michigan Fair, held at Grand Rapids, and there had a most successful exhibit. During the week over 150,000 visitors passed through the agricultural building, where our exhibits were arranged. The management very kindly allowed me fully one-half of the entire building, and, as at other points, the people were simply astonished at the quality of the grains, grasses, roots, vegetables, &c. I also had upon exhibition some samples of Manitoba apples, which were considered quite a curiosity. Mr. Smith, the commissioner at Winnipeg, supplied me by express with excellent specimens of roots and vegetables, also butter and cheese. One ton of literature, principally

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

the Atlas of Canada, was handed out during farmers' day. I also attended as many county fairs as the season would permit, with equally gratifying success. Everywhere the same marked interest in the products of western Canada was apparent.

The general result of this system of bringing samples of the products of the great North-west before the people has been most gratifying, and many of the most desirable emigrants are daily leaving through such means for our western country.

The system formerly in vogue, of sending delegates to the west, has in a great measure been discontinued, as the country is now becoming so well known. Some few weeks ago a delegation of Chippewa county farmers visited the North-west, travelling principally through eastern Assiniboia. They have just returned, and while their reports have not been received, they each and all express themselves as delighted with the country, and have shown their faith in a substantial manner by taking up homesteads and purchasing railway lands. It is their intention to return with their families as soon as they can dispose of their holdings in this country.

In conclusion, I beg to say that the outlook for next year's emigration from this state is much better than at any time during the six years I have been in charge of the work. A great deal, of course, will depend upon this year's crop. Should present predictions be realized, the coming year will see a greater emigration to western Canada from this state than during any year in its history.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES GRIEVE.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

No. 4.

## REPORT OF E. T. HOLMES.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICE.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, June 30, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit my report for the year just closed, being from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.

It is just one year since I took charge of the states of Minnesota and eastern Iowa, during which time I have visited the principal districts several times, and have pretty well covered my territory. I have found at many points in these states that the Bankers' Association and the real estate men, who are interested in lands on this side of the line, are doing everything in their power to stop the tide of immigration to western Canada, some of the real estate men even going so far as to publish long accounts of disappointed settlers, and crops being frozen in Canada. One firm located in St. Paul sent a circular letter to every newspaper in Minnesota and Iowa, asking them to use their efforts to stop the migration from these states to Canada, as many of their best farmers were going across the line, taking large amounts of capital with them. All of these obstacles have to be contended with, and one of the most effectual ways seems to be continually advertising the country in farm papers, and distributing such literature as we have been supplied with.

The exhibit we put in at the state and other fairs, of grains and grasses grown in western Canada, always attracts a great amount of attention, and convinces visitors that western Canada as a farming country is all that it is claimed to be by our literature.

The movement this year has, I think, been the most substantial Canada has ever known, as a great majority of those who have moved in this year from the States are people with from \$1,000 to \$5,000 in cash, aside from taking in with them from \$1,000 to 2,500 worth of farm stock and implements.

The following is a list of inquiries received by mail, actual settlers and cars of effects sent to Canada through this office:—

Letters received . . . . .	12,482
Settlers . . . . .	7,871
Cars of effects . . . . .	317

Your obedient servant,

E. T. HOLMES.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## No. 5.

## REPORT OF C. J. BROUGHTON.

No. 430, QUINCY BUILDING,  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, July 1, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report in connection with the work of immigration in Illinois for the year ending June 30, 1903.

During the past year this office has received 5,390 letters, and has sent out 5,984 letters and 3,242 atlases, pamphlets, &c., besides a vast amount of literature, which was personally given out.

Last November it became necessary to move from the Monadnock Building, and I secured the present office, which is very much more satisfactory than the old one.

Since July 1, 1902, we have sent, on certificates from this office and sub-agents, 727 people; about 100 more were ticketed through on cheap rates—that is to say, that the rates to points in Canada made less on a through ticket than by using a certificate. The land companies have sent 250 settlers, making a total of 1,077 souls from Illinois. Sixty-two cars of freight also left this state.

The majority of these emigrants were personally met by me in Chicago, or if I did not meet them they were met on arrival by representatives of the railroad over which they left. The majority came through the Chicago gateway, and, as far as I can learn, all are satisfied with their new homes in western Canada. So far, there has been no complaint from any of them, although some of these started very early, which I think is a mistake. I do not think any one ought to leave Illinois for western Canada before the middle of April, but it is exceedingly hard to convince them of this. Most of these settlers had a fair amount of means. I took several over to the Bank of Montreal, where they purchased drafts for from \$500 to \$8,000.

There are a great many land companies in St. Paul who, after selling land to people, advise them to purchase their tickets only to St. Paul, and then they either give them their own certificates or give certificates issued through our office there, which makes it hard to keep an absolute check on the people who move.

The passenger rates have been very fair all this season.

I would briefly mention sub-agents, of whom at present there are only four. The commissions accruing to these agents, in some cases, are a benefit to them to help them pay for the cost of moving to our country, and they do considerable work even after they have left this state.

This office not only has calls regarding immigration, but people come in and ask regarding duties, mining laws, &c., &c.

Last year we again had an exhibit at the State Fair at Springfield, which was very well patronized by farmers and very highly spoken of, and it is a good means of showing to the farmers and the public in general what we can grow and what we do grow in western Canada. The fair is growing larger and more attractive, and next fall it will be held for ten days instead of a week as heretofore, and I think this year we will have a larger fair than ever.

Next year I think we will have 1,500 people, as I fully expect 700 between January, 1903, and the end of December.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

During the year I visited a great many counties in the state, and the atlases which were given out, also the information given, were everywhere well received. The advertising done under the supervision of Mr. W. J. White is of great benefit, as it keeps Canada in front of the people of this state all the time.

There is quite a movement to New Ontario, and while I have no way of getting at the number gone already, I should say it is a low estimate that 150 people have left this state for New Ontario. We are receiving inquiries daily regarding the land there.

In conclusion, would say that during my absence from the office Miss Glock, my assistant, attends to all matters. The Wisconsin Central Railway did everything in their power to make it pleasant for these settlers, and during the great famine that we had in this country for cars this spring, they made unusual efforts to supply us with their cars to load emigrants' moveables.

Your obedient servant,

C. J. BROUGHTON.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## No. 6.

## REPORT OF BENJAMIN DAVIES.

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, June 30, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting to you my report of work done by me and sub-agents of the territory under my charge—namely, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Washington, since November, 1902.

In October last I received advice from Mr. Pedley to proceed to Great Falls, Montana, and, after looking into the situation there regarding emigration, to submit a report thereon, which I did.

After being in Great Falls some three weeks, I received instructions to rent an office on the second floor of the Ford Block, First avenue. I opened up here on December 1, 1902.

I advertised western Canada in the usual way. Emigrants began moving in March, which was a fairly good month; April, better; May fell off a little, on account of a heavy blizzard, which lasted a full week; June was a banner month for this new territory. You have been kept in touch with my work through weekly and monthly reports, and can form a good opinion of the prospects of future emigration from these western states. My opinion is, the results will be heavy and far beyond anything anticipated when this agency was opened.

The results depend on judicious advertising, exhibiting samples of grains in the straw and threshed, grasses and other products, and following this up by advertising and by visiting localities where emigration is likely to be obtained. At present visiting outstanding localities cannot very well be done, although I have visited considerable, when I had some member of my family conversant with the work keep the office open during my absence; otherwise, I should have had to remain in Great Falls, as the office would have to be closed.

Letters from the states mentioned at the beginning of this report come to hand daily, asking all kinds of questions on the Canadian west, chief among them being as to freight and passenger rates. To answer these promptly and quote freight rates is one good smart man's work. One thousand seven hundred and thirty-six (1,736) letters were received at this agency from December, 1902, to June, 1903. The number of visitors calling during the same period was 943. Each and all of them received an 'Atlas of Western Canada' and other publications, also full information regarding the country.

562 certificates were issued to intending settlers from this  
agency from January to June 30, 1903.

972 certificates were issued by sub-agents working under  
this agency.

1,534 in all. The value in cash and effects taken in by these  
settlers was . . . . . \$1,265,550

The names received from parties by letter requiring information, and by lists of names secured with post office addresses, were mailed to the department, and atlases

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

and other publications on western Canada were sent to them from there, thus carrying out one of the many ways of giving the public reliable information.

It is my intention, with your sanction, to put up a good exhibit of western Canada's grains in the straw and threshed, also grasses and other products, such as vegetables, &c., &c., at the Great Falls, Mont., county fair, to be held here in October next. This is another excellent way to advertise.

Indications point to an increased emigration from these western states. I form my opinion from letters of inquiry, from visitors to this agency, from information and reports of sub-agents, and by visiting and talking with farmers and others.

Your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN DAVIES.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## No. 7.

## REPORT OF CHARLES PILLING.

GRAND FORKS, N. DAKOTA, July 16, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1903. The work in North Dakota has been carried on by me on similar lines to those observed while in Minnesota—that is, by correspondence and personal visits to inquirers in response to advertisements inserted in the newspapers and agricultural publications by the department, and also attending auction sales, fairs and other public functions where large numbers were gathered, distributing literature and discussing the prospects for settlers in western Canada.

In accordance with instructions, I attended the Minnesota State Fair the first week in September, assisting Mr. Holmes, the Minnesota agent, who had arranged an excellent exhibit of western Canada products in the agricultural hall, which, as usual, attracted marked attention, and provided an excellent opportunity to enlarge upon the fertility of the Canadian west, and to distribute large quantities of advertising matter to the thousands who were attracted by the display.

From September 23 to 26 I exhibited at the North Dakota State fair, held at Mandan, and our exhibit was quite the feature of the show.

When it is considered that many of the conditions in the greater part of North Dakota are very similar to those prevailing on the Canadian side, the largely increasing number of settlers from this state locating in our country apparently furnishes reliable evidence that the methods, as carried out under the direction of the department, are those best calculated to obtain the desired results.

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES PILLING.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## No. 8.

## REPORT OF J. M. MACLACHLAN.

WAUSAU, WISCONSIN, August 1, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1903.

In my work I have continued along the same lines as I did last year. I have held a large number of meetings and visited a great many families in nearly every county in my territory. The meetings, I am pleased to state, were in the majority of cases well attended, and much interest manifested.

Since my last report I have received about 1,300 letters, mailed 1,735, besides 560 atlases and other publications. In addition to the above I have forwarded to the department lists representing 1,100 requests for literature. From my office I have given out nearly 900 publications.

In connection with my correspondence, I might say that in many cases I follow up the pamphlets sent out by the department in my territory, with a letter about two weeks afterwards, and I find that it has been productive of good results. People have communicated with me that otherwise would not have done so, and in this way they have become interested. I have then held meetings in their neighbourhood and eventually succeeded in securing settlers.

I have issued certificates to 305 persons, and these settlers took with them 37 cars of stock and effects, together with sufficient capital to give them a good start in their new homes. Recognizing the fact, during a residence of 18 years in western Canada, that men without means and experience very frequently become discouraged and prove a detriment to the country, I have, therefore, in my work made it my one aim not to encourage too strongly this class of emigrants. In our efforts to secure settlers, it appeals to me that it is best to let them know exactly the condition of life and labour to which they are going, and then men with moderate means, as well as those inexperienced in the methods of agriculture necessary in that new country, go there knowing what they must adapt themselves to in order to succeed.

I believe much good is accomplished by sending intelligent and practical delegates to look over the country, and I still adopt this course whenever the opportunity presents itself.

I regret to report that I have met with very strenuous opposition in my work during the past six months, and principally in my own city. Infamous reports were published in the local press containing information gleaned from persons who had gone out with a party from Wausau in April last to the Edmonton district, and had returned apparently dissatisfied. I have been informed that two of this party were sent out by interested capitalists, with this object in view. Marked copies were sent throughout the state, and gladly published in many instances.

It is hardly necessary to say that when I investigated this matter, I found that the assertions made by these parties rested upon no foundation whatever, unless their own vivid imagination could be regarded as affording the necessary basis. I obtained from reliable men, who were members of the same party, letters contradicting the statements made, and had them published.

As I stated in my report of last year, there are still immense tracts of wild cut-over lands in this as well as in other counties to the north of us in this state, selling

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

at from \$3 to \$15 per acre, and as a large portion of these lands are held by local capitalists, they naturally resent our working in this field, and were the originators of the trouble I have experienced here. In many of the places I have visited during the past few months, I have been met with these slanderous reports, but was in a position to refute them in a large measure.

Last year I attended the fairs held at Steven's Point, Wausau, Green Bay, New London, Weyauwega and Shawano. When I applied for space at the fair to be held in my own city, I was informed by the secretary that it was not considered desirable to have our display. I at once rented a vacant store in a good location, and by a liberal distribution of handbills, large crowds were attracted to our exhibit during the days and evenings of the fair. I merely mention this incident in order to show some of the obstacles to which we are subjected in our work in this territory. The officers of Brown, Waupaca and Shawano county fair associations presented me with diplomas. At all these fairs I distributed a large quantity of our literature. This year I shall attend fairs in other counties in addition to those of last year, deeming it good policy to have our exhibit in as many different districts as possible, as it certainly awakens deep interest among all classes of people wherever shown. Although several counties to which I applied refused me space this season, others again granted it, but in some cases making a nominal charge, which I am paying, being particularly desirous of getting into those sections where opposition has been so evident. In several instances I have secured advertising space in their premium lists, calling attention to the fact that we would make an exhibit of western Canada products at their fair. By this means I think we will create a widespread interest in our display and people will look for it.

Notwithstanding the many discouragements met with, I am looking for a continued increase in the emigration from my territory during the current year, as people are only beginning to realize the wonderful magnitude of western Canada and its untold resources and advantages.

Your obedient servant,

J. M. MACLACHLAN,  
*Canadian Government Agent.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## No. 9.

## REPORT OF W. V. BENNETT.

OMAHA, NEB., June 30, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year just ended.

The number of emigrants as actual settlers that have gone and settled in the Province of Manitoba and the Territories of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta was 3,228. These settlers took with them 310 carloads of effects, and the valuation in money and settlers' effects taken with them amounted to \$4,228,380.

The majority of the settlers went to the Alberta territory on account of the climate and fuel.

I have found that the remainder of the settlers are pretty equally distributed between the other territories and Manitoba, and all seem to be well satisfied and contented and prosperous, and a great majority of them are urging their friends and relatives to come and cast in their lot with them, and procure homes of their own.

The outlook for the coming year is equally as encouraging as the last, and with fair crops, good prices, and with the same treatment that has been accorded the new settlers for the last few years, the percentage should increase from year to year.

Your obedient servant,

W. V. BENNETT.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## No. 10.

## REPORT OF J. S. CRAWFORD.

822 WALNUT STREET, KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 30, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to report on immigration work for our country in the states of Kansas, Missouri, and tributary territory to Kansas City by railway, for the year ending June 30, 1903.

During this time I have sent 1,680 settlers and 140 cars of settlers' effects to our North-west. In addition to the above, I have good reason to believe that many others have gone from my district of whom I have no report. In addition to above, quite a large number of cars of live stock have gone, also not reported.

In many cases during the year I have had satisfactory reports from those who have moved and are now occupying our lands. I understand the same class of reports have been forwarded to their old homes here, which, a little later on, will do our work much good.

A large quantity of literature has been distributed during the year in response to requests arising from general advertising; also at the state fairs held in the fall, this being the only kind of fair of use to us in our work, as the time of county fairs is now devoted to street fairs and horse racing, no opportunity being given for exhibits of products, where much good can be done.

I continue to send delegates to examine the country, and find good results from the work, which is valuable for the succeeding year, utilizing 'home-seekers' dates and rates, and think in order for best work parties should be accompanied personally more than in the past, as not so many are likely in that case to be discouraged by the action of those interfering for the sale of land.

During the winter and spring of this season, I was unable to visit districts for meetings as usual, on account of the generally bad condition of the roads. Heavy rainfalls have prevailed to such an extent as to prevent the people from getting out to do their ordinary business. I had the valuable help of Mr. C. W. Speers for some meetings.

Last season a large number of the ranching class of the south have been looking over our country, and as a result have moved their stock there; many others intend going later on. Delegates seem to be favourably impressed with the conditions found there.

The literature supplied my office during the year has been of a good class, and will more than compare favourably with issues of same class in the south and southwest by the railways, who are now in a combine to protect themselves against Canadian work.

Have only a few sub-agents in my territory, as their work has not generally been satisfactory; seem not to be able to get men who can afford, or are willing, to devote their time to the work needed; distance from our country against this class of work.

Correspondence during part of winter and spring was heavy, keeping up fairly good until now. Necessary to be in office most of the time for this.

Attended fairs at St. Louis, Sedalia, Hutchison and Wichita, and was supplied with a fine exhibit for each point by the Winnipeg office which was a draw at all points. Accommodation for grain exhibits was not good at most places.

Your obedient servant,

J. S. CRAWFORD.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## No. 11.

## REPORT OF W. H. ROGERS.

WATERTOWN, S. DAKOTA, June 30, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1903.

Though an unusual number of influences were in operation to offset, as far as possible, the movement to western Canada, yet we are glad to be able to report a gratifying increase of immigration over previous years. This is but a sparsely settled state, and yet some 3,400 persons left for the north-west, either as actual settlers or land-seekers. Of that number 2,110, with 560 cars of effects moved to our country, and have become permanent settlers, while a large percentage of the others secured land, either by purchase or homesteading, and intend to move there in the near future.

We are specially gratified over the fact that we are getting each year an increasingly large percentage of the most desirable settlers. Not only have they considerable means, but they also possess those qualities which go to make up first-class citizens. Several families brought with them, in cash and effects, amounts varying from \$20,000 to \$30,000—quite a number from \$10,000 to \$15,000. It is safe to say they will average \$5,000 per family.

The methods of operation were practically the same as those outlined in previous reports. One feature of the work which called for special attention was the activity of agents from other states, aided by local men, in inducing land-seekers to go to the states they represented. Among the many inducements held out was that of free transportation. This feature emphasized more than ever the importance of direct personal contact with the people. With a large class it is often the only way to reach them—to counteract the influences of representations as well as misrepresentations.

Excellent results were produced by our exhibits at the fairs held in different parts of the state. These results were specially evident in those places from which we were excluded in previous years. Though debarred from the exposition building, the people received us gladly, and gave us every assistance in securing a suitable room, which, throughout the fair, was thronged with interested people. As a direct result of these object lessons and the information given, scores of people have settled in the north-west—and the end is not yet.

The prospects for the coming year are decidedly bright. If the expectations for another bountiful harvest in the north-west are realized, it is safe to predict the stream of emigration from this country to our Canadian west will reach high-tide during the coming year.

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROGERS.

## No. 12.

## REPORT OF C. A. LAURIER.

MARQUETTE, MICH., July 2, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1903, during which time I have been operating in the upper peninsula of Michigan.

The number of immigrants from my territory who went to Canada during the last twelve months was 103 souls, distributed as follows;—

To Manitoba and the North-west Territories . . . . .	74
Districts of Algoma and Nipissing, Ont. . . . .	22
Province of Quebec . . . . .	7

taking with them three carloads of settlers' effects and some live stock, besides many hundreds of pounds in less than carload lots; the whole, from a conservative estimate, amounting to \$150,000 value. Considering the short time during which the immigration work has been carried on in this territory, and the strong opposition we meet from the local land companies through the efforts they make to dispose of their lands, my work shows a gratifying increase over that of last year.

I have attended three county fairs, and made exhibits of western Canada's grains and grasses at each one, which excited comment from the local press and admiration from the people, who pronounced them the best ever seen in this section. I also took advantage of these occasions to distribute our literature to the hundreds of visitors, who seemed all anxious to get it.

From my personal experience, I should say that attending county exhibitions and sending delegates for investigation in the North-west are the best system of advertising that can be pursued, and I shall by all means keep it up in the future.

From the increase in the number of letters of inquiry I am receiving daily, over that of last year, I am led to believe that during the next twelve months the emigration from this section will triple that of the year just ended, with the co-operation of Messrs. A. Lind and C. A. Berg, our sub-agents, who are working among the Swedes and Finlanders, residents of this territory.

Your obedient servant.

C. A. LAURIER.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## No. 13.

## REPORT OF H. M. WILLIAMS.

TOLEDO, OHIO, June 30, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1903.

During the month of July last I, with a party of ten or twelve persons, made a tour of western Canada, returning the latter part of August. While away we visited the Winnipeg fair, which was a most pleasant surprise to the delegates. From that we visited Brandon Experimental Farm, Prince Albert and north-eastern Saskatchewan; then Indian Head Farm, Calgary, Edmonton and northern Alberta in various places. The trip revealed to all a country that far exceeded their expectations for quality of soil and general productiveness, with a desirable healthy climate, and partially settled with a contented and prosperous people. The effects of the visit have been good. Immediately on arriving back to Ohio, I began to attend the fall fairs throughout the state, with a general line of products grown and produced in western Canada. I think this one of the best and most practical methods of gaining the attention of the farming class. Everywhere great interest was manifested in our exhibit.

During the winter months I was kept very busy answering correspondence and travelling about to see those whom I considered needed me most. The first four months of this year the inquiry was very great, caused by more extended advertising and an increasing interest. I was kept almost exclusively in my office (and very long hours at that) answering the inquiries about western Canada. Latterly again I have been able to get out among the people. While but a few hundred people have gone to our country from Ohio, the outlook for a good healthy movement, and of a most desirable and substantial class, is very encouraging for the next fiscal year. Letters received by those who have gone indicate very strongly their contentment and the superiority of the country. A good correspondence has also been received from the eastern and south-eastern states, and many have gone to Canada from those parts.

Your obedient servant,

H. M. WILLIAMS,

*Canadian Government Agent.*

## No. 14.

## REPORT OF REV. M. BLAIS.

MONTREAL, July 6, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to bring to your notice my report for the year ending June 30, 1903. The result of my work is almost the same as that of last year. Besides several trips which I have taken to Manitoba to take good and numerous colonists there, I have organized several excursions to the west, which have given a very practical and satisfactory result. I have also contributed in sending numerous labourers for the harvest last fall. I have made several journeys to the New England States. Besides the repatriation of a large number of our people, I have succeeded in moulding the opinion of the leading class to the advantages of the Canadian west, in interesting them in my work, which will make it easier for me with a large number of persons who think seriously of coming back to Canada.

I have visited families at their homes a great deal. My office work has increased considerably. Besides a large number of interviews, letters have come to me, in larger numbers than in the past, from France, from Belgium, from the United States, from Ontario and from Quebec. I have sent out a large quantity of French literature.

You will be pleased to learn that the settlers whom I have taken to Manitoba and the west are improving their condition from day to day, and declare themselves satisfied and full of hope for the future.

Your obedient servant,  
M. BLAIS, *Priest, O.M.I.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## No. 15.

## REPORT OF C. O. SWANSON.

ST. PAUL, MINN., June 30, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report on immigration work for the last year.

I have had nine excursions, six from St. Paul and three from Montreal, and on all of them I had bona fide settlers and delegates. Have had some difficulty in satisfying some of the delegates, as there were a good many who wanted land for friends and neighbours. Free homesteads along the railroad are all taken up. My last party went out 100 miles, and took homesteads and bought railroad land, and some bought improved farms. Settlers are all doing well, and seem to be prospering.

In the village of Wetaskiwin two Swedish churches have been built, and both are fine structures—the best of the seven churches in town; four other Swedish churches have been built east of Wetaskiwin, within 20 miles. I speak now of the settlement where I put in my first settlers. They have fine school-house buildings and good schools. Roads are also being improved, notwithstanding the settlers had to go 45 and 50 to 100 miles from the railroad to get homesteads. In the month of May last, 107 free homestead entries were made in Wetaskiwin land office, and in the month of June, up to the 18th, there were 115 entries, and most of them were taken by Scandinavians, and in almost all cases railroad lands were bought by those who took homesteads.

It is really remarkable how much money these people bring into the country. I went with several of the people when they went to the bank to deposit their money, and talked with the manager of the bank, who said 'The people are well off who come into the country lately.'

If things continue to prosper in the United States, so that the farmers can sell their properties in North and South Dakota and Minnesota, they will continue to come to Canada. Inquiries about land are increasing, and we have lots to do. I have personally answered 3,000 letters during the past year.

The immigration from Sweden and Norway has more than doubled, and I think will increase. Many of the people who come from the United States, more or less, have friends who want to come out, and they will be advised to come direct to Canada. In the near future, when the midsummer and Christmas excursions are advertised by all the leading steamship lines, we will see lots of Canadian Scandinavians amongst those of the American Scandinavians who visit their native land at those seasons. Those people are the best immigration agents.

In regard to the Scandinavian servant girls, we have brought out the last year 117, who were placed by my sister, Miss Christina Swanson, of Waterville, P.Q., and her assistant, Miss Irma Hoglin, 73 Mansfield street, Montreal, P.Q. The girls are placed all over Canada, from Halifax to Vancouver; and if we could get 500 of these girls every year, there are plenty of places open for them.

We have had a good year in the immigration business, and I, for one, look forward to a great prospect for the future, and I want to live long enough to have a trip over the Canadian Northern, from Port Arthur to Edmonton, and also on the Grand Trunk Pacific from Halifax to Peace River and the coast. These roads will have all the business they can do.

Your obedient servant,

C. O. SWANSON.

No. 16.

REPORT OF THE LAKE ST. JOHN REPATRIATION AND COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

QUEBEC, July 27, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—We have the honour to transmit to you the sixth report of our labours for the year ending June 30, 1903.

Our work during this period has created a greater influx of settlers than during any preceding twelve months, and a great increase in the number of visitors and of the society's members and friends. But if our success as colonizers has been great, there can be no doubt that the wise policy of the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway Company has very largely contributed to this result, for, as we already know, it affords free transportation to all settlers and their household effects. We are in a better position than ever before to receive and locate new settlers. In the eastern States we have extended and improved our means of operation by establishing agencies in all the important centres. This is also true of the principal cities of Europe, where the society, its objects, and the territory in which it is interested, are known and well in evidence. New settlers have taken up homesteads in the Lake St. John and Saguenay regions, as shown by the following comparative table :—

New Settlers.	1901-2.	1902-3.
From the United States . . . . . )	2,077	{ 1,378
Canada . . . . . )		{ 1,050
France . . . . .	163	142
Belgium . . . . .	179	72
Finland . . . . .	62	190
Norway . . . . .	33	42
England . . . . .	0	27
Sweden . . . . .	0	15
Switzerland . . . . .	0	9
Scotland . . . . .	0	29
Germany . . . . .	0	17
Denmark . . . . .	0	10
Austria . . . . .	0	20
Totals . . . . .	2,514	3,001

Increase for 1902-3, 487.

Allow me to particularly draw your attention to the large number of settlers from Europe. You will see that we have parties from eight new countries of Europe, which accounts for the increase for 1903 over 1902. This gives some idea of the work carried on by our society, in conjunction with the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway Company.

All through New England the Lake St. John region is the one best known and most sought after by our compatriots who wish to return to Canada. With a view to maintaining and stimulating the movement, we have opened agencies in all parts of the country, and we have named six agents, who are spreading through New England the idea of coming back to Canada, and especially the Lake St. John region. That is to say we are doing in the east the same work that is being done for the west by the agents of the Department of the Interior. Our efforts in this direction are certain of

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

success for the following reasons :—The emigrated Canadians already know the province, and its conditions of life and climate ; 2nd. There is undoubtedly on foot a reversion to agricultural life, especially amongst a number of our fellow-countrymen who have lived in American towns. Many of those who have emigrated from our midst assure us that if we had lands to offer them when they first crossed the American boundary they would have at once gone to them, but this failing they had to make a living. Now, however, is the propitious time, and we trust that the provincial government will prepare to meet the situation, and benefit by the movement created and encouraged by our society, with a view to bringing back to our land these fine fellows, who only need a sign, a tap on the shoulder, to be induced to come.

The Hon. Lomer Gouin, who has taken over the local Department of Colonization, at once looked into the movement, and seems desirous of encouraging it. Let us hope that his expectations will be realized. He can always, in any case, rely upon our society to help him in the noble work, in which we wish him every success.

In Europe our work is gradually taking root, and we must necessarily keep it before the eyes of those concerned. As in every other undertaking, the first stages are slow and irksome. All our European agencies, which are enumerated below as well as those in the United States, have instructions to spare no pains in propagating the gospel of the beautiful and fertile Lake St. John country.

Although delegations were a little less numerous than during the year previous, all the delegates who visited Lake St. John during 1902 returned delighted with all they saw. As in the past, they were carried by the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway free of charge.

From January 1 to December 31, 1902, we had

156 delegates, representing

80 parishes in Canada,

5 United States and European towns,

27 different counties of this province.

Apart from these ordinary deputations we also had visitors who travelled on single fare tickets, issued to all who present certificates from the clergymen of their respective parishes, certifying their intention of settling in the country. During the year just finished 191 of these tickets were issued on the recommendation of our department.

The year 1902-3 furnished an exceptionally large number of visitors who availed themselves of extremely low rates in order to visit this region in search of homesteads.

The dates of these excursions and the numbers participating were:—

July 1 . . . . .	533
August 19 . . . . .	239
September 9 . . . . .	127
September 23 . . . . .	206
October 14 . . . . .	152

Total number excursionists or visitors . . . . . 1,257

During the preceding year the total number of visitors was only 838, which gives an increase of 429, or near 50 per cent.

And now, to give some further idea of the popularity and usefulness of our office, we may recapitulate as follows:—

New colonists . . . . .	3,001
Delegates . . . . .	156
Single-fare visitors . . . . .	191
Excursionists . . . . .	1,257

Total of persons who have visited us with a view to  
either definitely settling in the country or paying  
a visit of inspection to it . . . . . 4,495

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Besides all this, we have answered over 1,500 letters asking for information about the district.

Our lectures have not been neglected. I myself have given 18 illustrated ones in the French-Canadian centres of the United States, as well as in Canada. Twice I have had company. On one occasion I had with me Mr. Girard, the patriotic and indefatigable member for the federal House, and on the other Major LaVasseur, who takes a deep interest in our work.

The enormous increase in our office work frequently interferes with these lectures, which we are obliged to reduce in number, though, in my humble opinion, they are productive of much good. We should have at least two lecturers continually at work through the United States and Canada; but in this, as in other things, we are continually hampered by the want of that sinew of war—funds.

The industries in our region continue to progress. Work has been resumed upon the buildings of the Metabetchouan Pulp Company, which were abandoned some time ago, and they are now almost completed. By the end of next September they should be grinding out wood pulp.

The Ouiatchouan mills have been in full operation since last September; and now we hear of a company formed to develop the water power at 'Chute à l'Ours.' We wish it every possible success.

The Messrs. Price have purchased the mills at Metabetchouan belonging to Messrs. Desbiens & Levesque, and also the Jonquière Pulp Company, and these purchases should give quite an impetus to this part of the world, especially as regards industrial development.

The Messrs. Nordin have taken over the saw-mill and spool factory of Mr. T. T. Delisle, Lac Bouchette.

A new saw-mill has been built at the Lac des Commissaires colony, which is controlled by the eminently patriotic St. Sauveur Colonization Society, to which we desire here to give all due credit for its activity and its excellent work in founding this important and flourishing settlement.

The Chicoutimi Pulp Company is even now erecting new works which will double its present output, and there is at present on foot a movement in favour of doubling the capacity of the mill on the Little Peribonca.

It is hardly necessary to add that these new industries, with those which at present exist, form a considerable additional inducement for the new settler, and especially for those who have not much capital at their disposal. He is always certain of remunerative work from them, for the wages for shanty work are from \$1 to \$1.50 a day, or \$20 to \$25 a month. Another source of revenue open to him is the sale of his wood to the pulp manufacturer, who gives \$3, \$4, and even \$5 a cord for the timber removed in clearing land. The settler thus makes double money in preparing his lot for the purposes of agriculture.

The *Lac St. Jean*, the new organ of the society, which replaces *Le Colon*, is distributed free to those who use it in the interests of colonization of the Lake St. John region.

As in past years, the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway carried all our settlers free. Three hundred (300) pounds of baggage per adult and 150 per child are also carried without charge.

In 1902, Hon. Mr. Gouin, Minister of Colonization, recognizing the importance of the work of our society, revived an old subsidy in favour of the steamboat '*Le Colon*,' in order to insure a means of transportation for settlers in the various parishes. This service had been discontinued for many years, but much to the detriment of the work of colonization, and this Hon. Mr. Gouin understood. The service during the past year has been as good as the height of water permitted. '*Le Colon*' is now undergoing a complete transformation in upper works and machinery, which will make her stronger and faster, and render her service more effective. It is to be hoped that the local government will continue to keep up this special steamboat service during the present year, as it would be detrimental to our colonization movement to drop it.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

During the past year the provincial Minister of Public Works has opened:

12 miles of winter roads, and

23 miles of carriage roads ; or

— "

35 miles in all.

The summer roads are as good as any one can desire, and would make the people in many older parishes of the province blush with shame.

Telephonic communication has also been greatly improved, and all the Lake St. John settlements now have connection with Chicoutimi county.

The fleet now navigating Lake St. John consists of 17 vessels, operated by steam, gasoline or electricity.

Thanks to the efforts of the federal and provincial members, Messrs. Girard and Tanguay, the postal service has been much improved, and is now equal to that of the large centres.

In Europe the prospects for settling the Lake St. John region are excellent. Although our society is, so to speak, only beginning operations, 573 Europeans have already settled in the Lake St. John and Saguenay regions, and we have opened at Stockholm a new agency for Norway and Sweden. In Scotland the outlook is most encouraging. The prospects are that in 1903 there will be laid in this country, where the people are by character and education so desirable, the foundations of a model farm, under the control of the 'Scottish Labour Association,' over which Mr. D. M. Stevenson, of Glasgow, the big coal mine proprietor, presides. It should do much towards settling our country.

In the United States the movement in this direction has grown to such a degree as to indicate that in New England Lake St. John is the favourite colonization centre. In order to keep up and increase the movement our directors have, as already mentioned, seen fit to establish agencies in the most important centres. The agents' duties are to arrange for lectures, which the secretary will deliver, and to give intending settlers all the information they may desire, either by means of printed booklets or by verbal instruction. It is superfluous to add that these agencies, like those at Lake St. John, have greatly increased the work of the head office in Quebec.

Our service for the reception and forwarding of settlers on their arrival at Lake St. John has much improved, as we have established one or two agencies in each parish of Lake St. John and Saguenay counties. Their total number is 56. In addition to receiving and placing settlers these agents are instructed to secure new members. This idea, we may say, *en passant*, has been suggested by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who takes a lively interest in our work. These are known as 'interior agencies,' while those in Europe and the United States are known as 'outside agencies.' At Roberval and Peribonca our two buildings devoted to the settlers render valuable service, and our uniformed agents at these places receive the settlers on their arrival at the trains and boats.

We cannot pass by in silence the progress made by our society. This year we have over 1,400 members, or an increase of about 600 over last year. We have, then, the largest and finest colonization society that Canada has ever seen.

Last year Hon. Mr. Gouin, Quebec's excellent Minister of Colonization, said of our society that 'of all these societies it is the one which has shown the greatest activity,' and we then had only 800 members.

Your obedient servant,

RENE DUPONT,

*Secretary, Lake St. John Colonization and Repatriation Society.*

## No. 17.

## REPORT OF A. RIBOUT.

MATTAWA, July 7, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit to you the following report of my work for the year ending June 30, 1903.

During the summer months I devoted my time to visiting our colonization districts, encouraging the new settlers and giving advice to those I had induced to come in, and also inspecting the townships newly opened by the Quebec and Ontario governments.

During the winter months, from October to the end of May, I delivered in the eastern States 30 lectures and 2 in the province of Quebec. In every case the audience was large and attentive. I must say that the French-Canadian people in the eastern states are very anxious to know about the constant progress, agricultural and industrial, in Canada, and after my lectures I have had to answer many special questions about the country. In my lectures I have called attention to the advantages offered in the New Ontario and Northern Témiscamingue settlements to settlers with a small capital.

Colonization in the New Ontario and Northern Témiscamingue, especially the districts of Nipissing, Algoma East and County of Pontiac, has been very successful. One hundred and ninety-six (196) families settled during the year.

I have also directed many settlers to the Thunder Bay and Rainy River districts, to the agents residing there.

During this spring many delegations from the eastern states, sent by prospective settlers, came to visit the different settlements and report to their friends. I attended and went with them myself every time I was able. They were all satisfied with the country, and in many cases located lots for themselves and for those who had sent them. I believe that next fall will be a great success, and that many families will return from the United States.

The capital in money and stock taken in by those I have reports from, amounts to from \$200 to \$800 each; some have \$1,000 and others \$1,200 to \$1,500.

I must also say that a certain number of families went to those settlements without calling at my office for information; they were directed by the General Colonization Society, of Montreal.

I attended to a very large correspondence this year. I have answered over 900 letters of inquiry, many of which came from the western States, principally from Michigan.

I have distributed by mail through the eastern and western States over 3,000 pamphlets and 300 special maps concerning New Ontario and Témiscamingue. I have also distributed over 2,000 pamphlets concerning Manitoba and North-west Territories. These have been asked for very often, and during my lectures I had very often to deal with these countries. I did so to the best of my knowledge; but, not having visited them personally, it was not very easy for me to give satisfactory answers to all the questions asked. I think that it should be of great importance for the department to give me permission to go there this summer, and spend three or four weeks inspecting and making myself acquainted with the country. I could then speak with more certitude, and make profitable work.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

For the New Ontario and Témiscamingue settlements I consider that this year is very successful, and I must say that the prospects are very good for 1903-4, if the work of propaganda is continued on the same lines, and if the local governments are willing to help us in giving satisfaction to the new-comers.

Four hundred and eighty-five (485) new settlers for my territory arrived during the year from the United States; 7 from Scotland, and 490 Canadians—making a total of 982.

Your obedient servant,

A. RIBOUT,

*Dominion Immigration and Colonization Agent.*

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## No. 18.

## REPORT OF R. A. BURRISS.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT., July 21, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of immigration work done in western or New Ontario for the year ending June 30, 1903. I will adopt the same order as formerly, and arrange report under the following heads, viz.: I. Plan of Work; II. Results; III. Prospects for 1904.

The plan of work which I find most successful is first to get the people interested enough to read our literature. An unusual number of articles setting forth the interesting romantic features of pioneer life have appeared in papers published in the United States and Europe. An article published in the *Family Herald and Weekly Star* brought to my address 148 letters. Here were 148 new centres. Having secured the attention of these people, I supply them with a quantity of literature showing all of the advantages attainable in New Ontario. While we refer to the mining of gold, silver, copper, iron, and our lumbering and fishing industries, we place special stress upon our agricultural possibilities, and demonstrate by every means possible the unlimited productiveness of our soil.

A settler from any part may obtain absolutely free 160 acres. The timber on the land affords an immediate and visible means of support. We do not advertise after the ordinary real estate method. When a person's interest is sufficiently awakened to cause him to ask for literature, we educate that person. We keep him supplied with souvenir post cards, books, and brooches (New Ontario maple leaf pins). These may be given away.

We publish yearly the 'New Ontario,' containing nothing but letters from our settlers. This is a popular method of utilizing our settlers. Thirty-five thousand private pictorial post cards of seven different cuts (New Ontario views), printed in seven different colours, were distributed to home-seekers—each person receiving seven cards. Twenty-five thousand 'New Ontario as an Agricultural Country' and 'Questions Asked and Answered,' and numerous other publications outside the ordinary line of government literature, helped to carry on the propaganda more along commercial lines. This literature has gone into the hands of desirable tenant farmers, and it is satisfactory to be able to say that the settlers arriving this year are valuable additions to our population.

Representative men are secured yearly to pay the district a visit. All of these men at once realize the advantages attainable here, return to their homes with a fund of reliable information, and become interested in promoting the material interest of their friends. These people are kept supplied with literature, and persons within 25 to 100 miles of them, writing for information, are directed to call upon them. This method is very satisfactory. Last year the Agricultural Department of the Ontario government supplied funds, and we gathered from the farmers of New Ontario grains and other exhibits, with over 50 enlarged pictures, to the extent of a carload, and put up an excellent exhibition at the Toronto Industrial. This was visited and commented upon by thousands of people. People from the United States were invited to come to Toronto and see the products of our land. The department was so well pleased that I was requested to take them to the Model Fair at Whitby.

Being secretary of the District Fair, our aim is to encourage the farmer. We purchased 200 bushels of seed pease in eastern Ontario, securing from the Canadian Pacific Railway free transportation. These pease were given to the settlers at cost. In every

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

way possible the settler is encouraged. Prospective settlers are asked to come at fair time (which is usually the last of September) and see for themselves the wonderful products. We also have supervision of the immigration building. When settlers arrive they are given a temporary home for a week or ten days; fuel, water, cooking-stoves and utensils are supplied. Families are furnished with rooms. We secure low transportation for all settlers to the different colonies. We believe in colonization. Concentration gives strength.

We provide all settlers with land guides free, and direct them where to go. The Crown Lands Department of the province pays for the services of the guide. We supply blank reports and assist new colonies to procure schools. The Educational Department of the province gives \$100 per year to each new school.

Being a native of the United States, and possessing a thorough practical knowledge of farming, and knowing the condition of the tenant farmer and others who are being oppressed, and being located in the very heart of New Ontario, my opportunity for promoting the work is, to a more or less degree, unique, and the primary motive which induced the taking up of this work was a desire to help poor people to get homes.

My plan of work on the field is thoroughly systematized. First: Attract the attention of the would-be settler. Second: Afford low transportation to the country. Third: Supply free temporary homes for families, and look after their immediate wants. Fourth: Assist the settler to procure a home by sending him to a colony, and placing him in the hands of a competent land guide. Fifth: Take a general interest in his material, moral and spiritual welfare, until he is established and practically independent.

II. Results—This year has witnessed an unprecedented influx of settlers into the Rainy River district. Premier Ross, in his Budget Speech, stated: 'Last year 500 heads of families went to the Rainy River district.' About the same number came to Thunder Bay district. These are not simply settlers of limited means, but men of capital, who came to invest their money in improved farms. One gentleman was advised to come and spend his vacation here fishing. He spent \$25,000 in real estate. Another gentleman on his way here, via Winnipeg, was so delighted with the outlook that he invested \$50,000. A large number of my people from Illinois, interested in Canada, but desiring prairie land, went to Manitoba and Alberta.

Arrivals in my district from—

United States . . . . .	315
England . . . . .	85
Scotland . . . . .	15
Ireland . . . . .	1
South Africa . . . . .	4
Europe . . . . .	20
Canada . . . . .	509

Total . . . . . 949

Several dairy farms have been started. One man came to Port Arthur with 20 head of Jersey cows. The greatest difficulty met with in the colonization of this wooded country is the lack of road accommodation. It has been utterly impossible to secure from the provincial government sufficient aid to establish roads fast enough to meet the requirements of the incoming settlers on Rainy River and other valleys. The settlers have been greatly inconvenienced. The government will make better grants for the ensuing year.

Regarding surveys, it will be interesting to know that all the land surveyed in Rainy River was taken by settlers, and many were forced to look elsewhere for land. For 1902 the provincial grant for surveys was \$20,000. For 1903 a grant of \$100,000 has been made.

The White Fish River valley, on the Duluth branch of the Canadian Northern Railway, south-west of Port Arthur 30 miles, has witnessed during the year a phe-

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

nominal growth. Several new townships have been taken up. In the township of Strange, we established what the people are pleased to term 'The All-British Contented Colony.' The township of Conmee has been opened up to an 'All-Illinois Colony.' The Finland colony in Lybster continues to grow. They are asking for two schools. Great prosperity prevails throughout this valley. Colonization roads are being constructed. School-houses and post offices are being secured.

The Slate River valley, south-west of Fort William, has witnessed a healthy growth. People are coming from South Dakota and other states. These men are all practical farmers, having been renters of large farms. They have found a climate adapted to mixed farming. The people are prospering. They have erected a brick township hall, and will put in telephone connection with the lake towns.

The colony established in Dorion township, on the Canadian Pacific Railway east of Port Arthur, is slowly assuming substantial proportions. Several families have arrived from England and the United States. A store and post office have been established, and a school applied for.

The Ontario Experimental Farm is located at Dryden, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The settlement in this portion of the district has not been as satisfactory as we could desire, owing to the fact that all of our other land is free-grant, and the land at this point has a charge of 50 cents per acre placed on it. However, the settlers who are coming in are satisfied and prosperous.

The townships of Gorham and McIntyre, north of Port Arthur, on the proposed line of the St. Joe Railway, are being settled mostly by French-Canadians from Wisconsin and Minnesota, and by Italians. New colonization roads are being constructed.

In the township of Oliver, all of the partially improved farms available are being purchased by well-to-do settlers from abroad. Everywhere new houses are being erected and clearings made. Another school has just been completed. The prosperity of our settlers everywhere is a theme commented upon by every one who goes into their midst.

Great prosperity prevails in Port Arthur, Fort William, and all towns of the districts. Property has advanced 50 per cent, and there is a big demand for real estate. Hundreds of new houses in Port Arthur and Fort William are in evidence, and houses to rent cannot be had—even rooms are held at a premium. Skilled and unskilled labourers are flocking in, and finding employment. Our industries are varied, and the prices paid so good that no man need be idle for a day.

More than 1,500 people have arrived from Europe and the United States. Two families came from South Africa, and one family came from South America. Some came with carloads, and others with from 500 to 10,000 pounds of effects. Some 50 carloads of effects from the eastern provinces and old Ontario have been handled. Few of our settlers go away; they are pleased from the first, and are lavish with statements of satisfaction.

III. The prospects for 1904 are very flattering. The knowledge of the advantages available here is becoming widespread. The railroads and steamboats afford low transportation. Extensive preparations are being made for the New Ontario exhibit at Toronto. The Ontario government has given liberally towards the formation of the New Ontario Exposition. Space has been secured for New Ontario exhibits at St. Louis. Nothing will be left undone to make New Ontario and her great resources known. The policy of people everywhere is becoming: 'Build up New Ontario.' We have yet more than 16,000,000 acres of good agricultural land to be settled. We can give homes to many thousands of families, right in the heart of this great Dominion.

I know of no more promising field for operation on the continent where men of limited means can acquire a competency sooner, and where wealth can be utilized to better advantage.

Your obedient servant,

R. A. BURRISS.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## No. 19.

## REPORT OF REV. H. L. VACHON.

WINNIPEG, MAN., July 1, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year ending June 30, 1903.

During that period I travelled through the French settlements of North Dakota and Minnesota. I also visited a few such settlements in Wisconsin and Michigan. From each place visited but one I induced the people to send delegates to the Saskatchewan district, and report to their friends on the advisability of settling in our country. I myself last fall accompanied a delegation of 15 settlers from Belle Prairie, Duluth District, Minn., and West Superior, Wis., and this spring I took another delegation to Saskatchewan, composed of people from Minneapolis, Brainerd, Kendall, Turtle Lake, and Hamel. The reports of the delegates from the above named places were very favourable. All of them took homesteads and advised their friends to do the same. From the reports received of the different localities where I have sent settlers, I find that 206 homesteads have been taken and that a great number of settlers besides have squatted on unsurveyed lands near Muskeg Lake. All those who have taken land are not yet established on their homesteads. So far as I have been able to ascertain, about 300 of them are now residing in the Saskatchewan. These people have brought with them 29 carloads of effects, and money to the amount of \$213,700. One family alone from Iowa, whom I induced to come and settle in our country by writing, had a capital of \$40,000.

I take great pleasure in acknowledging the valuable services of Rev. Father Myre, parish priest at St. Isidore de Bellevue, Sask., who by his untiring efforts has contributed in a great measure to the success of my work in that part of the country. In some instances he acted as land guide and lent his own house to land-seekers, and by so doing has kept many settlers from going back, who stayed only through meeting his timely help.

The people from the United States are easily convinced to come and see our country, but great difficulties are often encountered in locating them. In some parts of the country the survey is old and the posts are burnt or removed; another reason is that the flow of land-seekers is so great, land guides cannot be had when needed.

In the course of last year I have written 289 letters and delivered 29 lectures. I may also add that I have secured through the country the help of several disinterested persons, whose work has been very effective. All the new-comers are well satisfied with the country, and they will strive to have their friends to share their lot.

The prospects for next year are very good, and I feel confident that my work will show an increase over that of the year just ended.

Your obedient servant,

H. L. VACHON, O.M.I.

## No. 20.

## REPORT OF REV. L. LAGANIERE.

MONTREAL, June 22, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to inform you that since the date of my appointment, *i.e.*, April 1, about 30 families have settled in the district of Edmonton, North Alberta, having been induced by me to do so. Of that number 15 came from Quebec, 12 from the United States—all French-Canadians, except two that came from France.

The prospects for next year are fine, especially from the United States.

Your obedient servant,

L. LAGANIERE, *O.M.I.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## No. 21.

## REPORT OF DAMASE GAUTHIER.

MONTREAL, June 30, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1903.

With the intention more especially to favour the districts of Lake Témiscamingue and Lake St. John, I visited these two colonization centres during the spring of 1902.

In obedience to instructions received towards the end of the spring, 1902, I visited the eastern United States, where there is a strong population composed of French-Canadians, whom I have influenced to come and live in Canada.

During my mission I have laboured at Nashua, N.H., Newport, Vt., Manchester, N.H., Lowell, Mass., Lawrence, Mass., Salem, Mass., Haverhill, Mass., Holyoke, Mass., Chicopee, Mass., Ware, Mass., Indian Orchard, Mass., Northampton, Mass., Fitchburg, Mass., Gardner, Mass., Marlboro', Mass., Hudson, Mass., Providence, R.I., Woonsocket, R.I., Fall River, Mass., New Bedford, Mass., Waterville, Me., Augusta, Me., Westbrook, Me., Worcester, Mass., North Adams, Mass., Adams, Mass., Williamstown, Mass.

I have laboured in the interest of colonization also in the province of Quebec, particularly at St. Lin, and in the Laurentides, but without neglecting the eastern United States, for which parts I was assigned.

I have made many personal visits, and have also written a large number of letters, all in the interest of immigration and colonization, but my principal means have been to organize meetings, giving lectures on the colonization of Canada. I gave 30 such lectures.

I have forwarded nearly every month to the department lists of names with addresses, asking that pamphlets and maps on the different colonization centres should be forwarded to each of them. I have furnished similar lists to the Colonization Society of Montreal and the Lake St. John Colonization Society. In short, I have worked to the extent of my talents and of all my power to make Canada known, and particularly our colonization centres, speaking all over about Lake Témiscamingue, Lake St. John and the Canadian west.

I am happy to be able to say that the public opinion about Canada in the eastern United States has undergone a considerable change. It is three years since I commenced my work. I at first met with a great deal of hostility from the leading classes, but now they approve of and favour my labours.

Our French-Canadian families will come back to their native country in numbers. I have not the least doubt that this movement will not only continue, but still more increase. The prosperity reigning in our country, the progress in agriculture and dairying industry, and, on the other hand, the influence of socialism among the labouring classes and the frequent conflicts that occur between capital and labour, serve only the effect of turning the regards of our brethren in the United States towards the beautiful lands of Canada.

Your obedient servant,

DAMASE GAUTHIER,

*Immigration Agent.*

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## No. 22.

## REPORT OF T. O. CURRIE.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, August 28, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1903.

We secured space at the State Fair, where thousands of people visited us daily, and expressed themselves as being more than pleased with our exhibit. We began our exhibits in August and continued until October, being visited by thousands of people at each of those fairs, and, during the winter and spring, we reaped a glorious harvest from the seed sown last fall. We sent, directly through this office, 675 persons to whom we personally issued certificates, 32 others going without certificates by way of the Iron Range and into northern Ontario, while 16 others went without certificates by way of Sault Ste. Marie to work in the pulp mills and secure homes in northern Ontario. We have given all the assistance in our power to our local agents throughout the state. Our exhibit at Eau Claire has had a telling effect each year we have exhibited there, as our local agent testifies; he having sent, during the year, 198 persons and 33 carloads of freight. Agent Grasse sent 52 persons and 3 cars of freight. Agent Kis-sack sent 5 persons and Agent Hegge 3. I received a report from the St. Paul office that 215 persons went through that office from this state, and about 40 cars of freight. I have also received word from Mr. Parker, of Duluth, that he issued certificates to Wisconsin people to the number of 205, and 30 cars of freight. In corresponding with and visiting people of the Superior district, I have advised them to secure their certificates at the Duluth office, and thereby save time. I have also advised people all over this state not to waste time waiting for certificates, as they could call at our office in St. Paul and be fitted out any time in a few minutes. We learned, during the winter and spring, in travelling over the state, of over 200 people who, through our efforts, went to western Canada, but, by some means, were handled by the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, while all other land companies in St. Paul have their own special rates with the railroads whereby those going through them do not need certificates. We are fully satisfied that over 2,000 people have gone from this state during the year, of which we have an exact record of 1,743 persons and 211 carloads of freight. These people have brought with them about \$2,500,000 in cash, and while as much cash has not gone this year as last, it has been more equally distributed, and we do not know of one who did not go with sufficient capital to make a comfortable start in life. With regard to the class of people we have sent from this state, there need be no fears as to their loyalty to the Dominion of Canada, as fully 75 per cent of them are ex-Canadians or the sons and daughters of some of the people who came to this state in the early forties, and, when bidding them good-bye, it was good to hear them say, as I have heard hundreds of them express themselves, that they were returning home. By faithful work, hoping, trusting that we will be even more successful in the future than in the past, I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. O. CURRIE.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

No. 23.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL AGENT OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, August 25, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour, as agent of the Colonization Society of Montreal, to submit to you to-day the ninth annual report of the operations of this society for 1902-3.

The statistics gathered at our offices show that 1,553 persons registered during the year ending June 30 last. The following is a summary, showing destinations, of the number of settlers above mentioned :—

North of Montreal . . . . .	1,095
Lake Témiscamingue . . . . .	163
Matapedia and Gaspé . . . . .	67
Lake St. John . . . . .	55
Northern Ontario . . . . .	82
Western Canada . . . . .	91
Total . . . . .	1,553

As to places where they came from, the city of Montreal and the surrounding districts furnished as in the past, the greatest contingent, namely, 1,374 persons; 119 have come from the United States, and 60 from Europe.

The development of the Labelle district, the nearest and the most directly placed for the operations of the society, continues to be remarkable, both in regard to commerce and industry. The construction of the Colonization Railway of the North steadily advanced, and an abundant harvest, the equal of which has never been witnessed, add to the general prosperity of the country, and ought to help forward its progress. It is, however, strange, to have to report, in spite of circumstances so favourable, the number of settlers this year shows a decrease. The reason of this is mainly the want of lots immediately available, of which there is a complaint in all the colonization districts of the province of Quebec. The provincial Parliament, at its session before last, formed a special committee to deal with this matter, the report of which all friends of colonization await with anxiety. On the other hand, it is my agreeable duty to record that the Canadian Pacific Railway has recently made some special concessions of a nature to greatly facilitate the labours of our society, and to render its organization still more efficient.

The directors of the Colonization Society of Montreal desire me to express their gratitude for the increase of the subsidy to the society this year. They, and with them all sincere friends of the work, rejoice at this additional proof of interest in the colonization movement in the older provinces. Our ambition shall always be to accomplish the most advantageous work at the least expense to the country, and we hope to establish a record in this direction during the year just beginning.

Your obedient servant,

DR. T. A. BRISSON,

*General Agent of the Colonization Society of Montreal.*

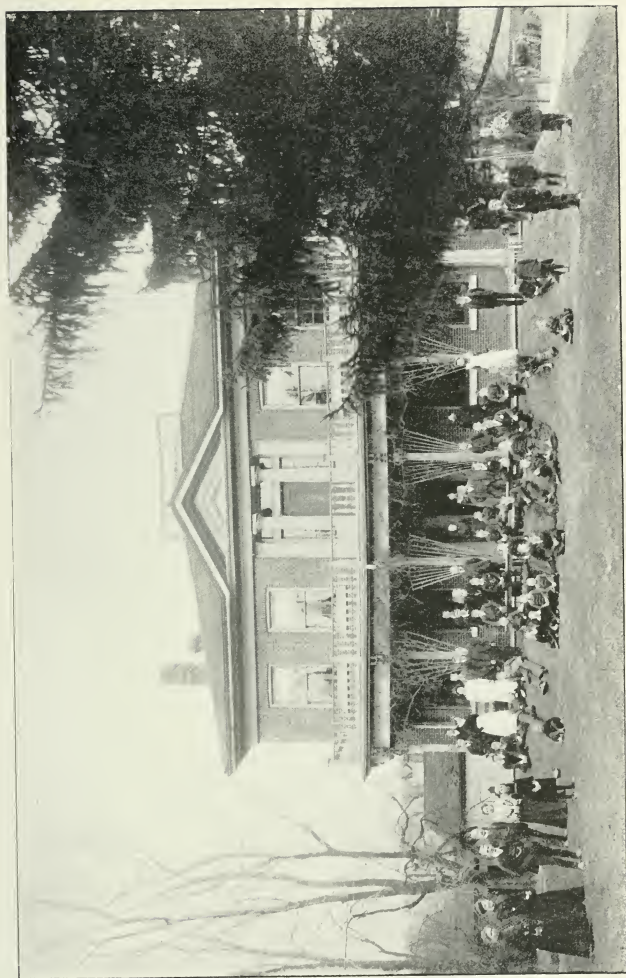


A BARNABO BOY.

A MIDDLEMORE GIRL.

A PORTSMOUTH BOY.





DR. T. BOWMAN STEPHENSON'S RECEIVING AND DISTRIBUTING HOME, HAMILTON, ONT.





A GROUP OF CHILDREN, PART OF THE SIXTY-FIFTH PARTY FROM MRS. BIRT'S SHELTERING HOMES, LIVERPOOL, JULY, 1903.



PART III

DOMINION LANDS SURVEYS



# SURVEYS

## REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, August 20, 1903.

JAMES A. SMART, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report upon the operations of the Topographical Surveys Branch during the twelve months ending June 30, 1903.

### SURVEYS OF 1902.

Thirty-nine survey parties were employed during the last half of 1902; of these twenty were paid by the day, and nineteen working under contract at various rates per mile of line surveyed, according to the nature of the country. There were six parties under daily pay and one contractor in Manitoba, ten parties under daily pay and eighteen contractors in the North-west Territories, and four parties under daily pay in British Columbia. All the contractors were engaged in subdividing townships. Of the parties under daily pay, two were in charge of the Manitoba Swamp Lands Commissioners, one was exploring between the western boundary of Manitoba and Edmonton, one was renewing obliterated survey monuments in eastern Assiniboia, one was laying out a town site at Pincher Creek, one was making a topographical survey in the Selkirk mountains, and one (in charge of a provincial land surveyor) was surveying the coal lands in the Crow's Nest district, which are to be conveyed to the Crown by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. All the other parties were employed on township outline and subdivision surveys.

As stated in my last report, the season of 1902 was most unfavourable for surveying—rains, floods and high water in rivers and marshes interfering seriously with the work of the surveyors. The amount of surveying executed during the season was accordingly much less than had been expected. One hundred and one townships were fully subdivided, and partial subdivision was made in 110 townships. Before a township is subdivided, its boundaries or exterior outlines must be marked on the ground; then the subdivider, usually a contractor, establishes the boundaries of the sections or section lines. The next step is to survey the lakes or rivers in the township for ascertaining the area of the fractional quarter-sections fronting on such lakes or rivers. This kind of survey is called 'a traverse.' The same designation is applied to the survey of roads, settlers' improvements, &c. Work in townships includes also the restoration of obliterated lines, or of lines which have nearly, although not entirely, disappeared, the resurvey of lost lines or of lines which have entirely disappeared, and the retracement of erroneous lines made for the purpose of plotting correct plans of such lines. The three kinds of surveys are grouped under the name of resurveys.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Divided as above, the work of the 35 parties engaged on township surveys in 1902 was :

	Miles.
Township outlines . . . . .	1,919
Section lines . . . . .	5,705
Traverses . . . . .	1,125
Resurveys . . . . .	3,269
Total for 1902 . . . . .	12,018
Average per survey party . . . . .	343

The work of the surveyors under daily pay and of the contractors compares as follows:—

*Work of P. R. A. Belanger (paid by the day).*

	Miles.
Resurveys . . . . .	2,878

*Work of fifteen parties (paid by the day).*

	Miles.
Township outlines . . . . .	1,214
Section lines . . . . .	1,026
Traverses . . . . .	332
Resurveys . . . . .	374
Total for the season . . . . .	2,946
Average per survey party . . . . .	196

*Work of nineteen survey parties (under contract.)*

	Miles.
Township outlines . . . . .	705
Section lines . . . . .	4,679
Traverses . . . . .	793
Resurveys . . . . .	17
Total for the season . . . . .	6,194
Average per survey party . . . . .	326

SURVEYS OF 1903.

The weather in 1903 has so far proved less unfavourable than in 1902, and fair progress has been made. There are now 66 survey parties at work, 16 being employed by the day and 50 under contract. This number has been exceeded only during the years 1881, 1882 and 1883. To give an idea of the magnitude of the operations, it may be stated that this represents a force of about 1,000 men.

In Manitoba, there is only one party under daily pay. The 50 survey contractors are all in the North-west Territories, spread over the district extending from Fort Pelly to Saskatoon, Battleford and Edmonton. They are all engaged on township subdivision surveys, under the direction of two inspectors, each having a sub-inspector and party to assist in the examination of the work on the ground. In addition thereto, nine parties paid by the day are surveying in the North-west Territories, and four in British Columbia. Three of these parties in the territories are restoring obliterated survey lines in Assiniboia and Alberta, one is making a topographical survey of the Rocky Mountains Park, and one (in charge of a provincial land surveyor) is completing the survey of the coal lands in the Crow's Nest district which was commenced last year.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Besides the parties enumerated above, a few surveyors are on the local staff of the Yukon Territory; they receive their instructions from the Commissioner of the territory, but are paid out of the appropriation for Dominion lands surveys. The same remark applies to the surveyors employed on irrigation surveys by the Department of Public Works of the North-west Territories.

The names of the surveyors employed in 1902-3, and a description of the work executed by them, are given in Appendix No. 1.

Reports of the surveyors under daily pay upon their operations in 1902 and 1903 are submitted as Appendices Nos. 11 to 31. They do not include Mr. A. O. Wheeler's report on the topographical survey of the Selkirk mountains, which is to be issued as a separate publication.

## DESCRIPTION OF TOWNSHIPS SUBDIVIDED.

Descriptions of the townships subdivided have been compiled from the surveyors' reports received during the twelve months ending June 30, 1903; they are given as Appendix No. 10. For convenience of reference the descriptions have been classified by townships and ranges.

## RATES FOR SUBDIVISION SURVEYS.

It is provided by the Dominion Lands Act that the township subdivision surveys of Dominion lands shall be performed under contract at a certain rate per township, per mile or per acre fixed, from time to time, by the Governor in Council or by competitive tender, as the Governor in Council from time to time directs. The rates fixed under the provisions of this clause, at the inception of the surveys of Dominion lands more than 30 years ago, were, per mile of line surveyed, \$7 for bare prairie, \$18 for solid woods, and \$11 for woods alternating with prairie. These rates remained in force until 1901, although the cost of labour and supplies had advanced considerably. In May, 1901, the rates were increased to \$7, \$13 and \$21 respectively, but the cost of labour and supplies having continued to advance, the increase proved inadequate. The situation was aggravated by a succession of wet seasons, which made survey operations slow and costly. Survey contractors made little or no profit, and they showed great reluctance in accepting new contracts. It was deemed reasonable that the rates should be increased sufficiently to leave a fair margin of profit to the contractors, and at the same time that the classification should be revised so that the remuneration should be more nearly proportional to the cost of the survey. After consultation with all the surveyors who were engaged recently on township surveys, and who are conversant with present conditions, a new classification and schedule of rates was prepared and approved by Order in Council of February 3, 1903, which is attached to this report as Appendix No. 9. The remuneration for prairie work is not increased, but surveys in the woods are, in some cases, paid as high as \$38 per mile. The classification is entirely new and somewhat complicated: it may be expected that experience will show the necessity of amendments.

## MANUAL OF SURVEY.

The last edition of the manual of instructions to surveyors for the survey of Dominion lands was issued in 1892; it was a revision of the previous edition (1883) prepared, under instructions of the Deputy Minister, by the Chief Astronomer, Mr. W. F. King, and the Chief Inspector of Surveys, Mr. J. S. Dennis. A new revision had become necessary to bring our methods in accord with the best modern practice, and to provide for the changes made in the system of survey during the last eleven years. This revision was prepared by the undersigned, and was issued to surveyors before the beginning of the present season's operations. An important departure from

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

previous practice is that township plans, instead of being made by the surveyors as formerly, will now be plotted from their field notes by the office staff. The plans will thus be more uniform and accurate—they will be made in better style and will contain all the information necessary for the record of a land survey; there will also be less delay between the completion of the surveys and the issue of the plans. Throughout the manual, the governing idea is that the plan of a land survey must be a true representation of the survey as it exists on the ground, and not a conventional illustration of the survey which it had been the intention to make. For this and other purposes, new clauses and numerous amendments to old ones have been inserted. The old tables have been re-arranged and a new one compiled for the determination of the azimuth by the observation of Polaris. This last table will, it is believed, prove a most useful one to township surveyors; by its means they may, at any time, in a few minutes, and almost without calculation, ascertain the astronomical bearings of the lines of survey. A very complete index is provided to facilitate references, and a large number of specimen plans and illustrations add to the value of the book. It is confidently expected that this manual will be found a very great improvement upon previous editions.

## OFFICE WORK.

The office staff of the Topographical Surveys Branch at Ottawa consists of 103 employees. Their names and duties are given in Appendix No. 2.

## CORRESPONDENCE AND ACCOUNTS OFFICE.

The correspondence consisted of:

Letters received . . . . .	7,641
Letters sent . . . . .	8,591

The accountant's records show:

Number of accounts dealt with . . . . .	392
Amount . . . . .	\$328,590.67
Cheques forwarded . . . . .	1,593

The staff consists of one correspondence clerk, one accountant, two stenographers and typewriters and one messenger.

## OFFICE OF THE CHIEF DRAUGHTSMAN.

A schedule of the work of the chief draughtsman's office is given as Appendix No. 5. About 900 requests for information were received and dealt with. They referred to a great variety of subjects, such as areas and descriptions of parcels of land, questions as to boundaries and the marks thereon, applications for restoring obliterated lines, for resurveys, for new surveys, &c.

The returns of survey of 92 lots in the Yukon Territory were received and confirmed. A list of the lots is given in Appendix No. 4.

The maps of group lots in the Yukon Territory, commenced about three years ago, were continued and 15 new sheets added, the total number being now 25. The maps are on a scale of 40 chains to 1 inch, and cover almost the whole of the country where mining locations have been surveyed.

The sectional maps on a scale of two miles to an inch have been kept up to date as new surveys were completed. Seven new sheets were compiled, and have been published on the three-miles scale. They are: Armit, Brazeau, Cross Lake, Lake of the Woods, Thunder Hills, Tramping Lake, Wood Mountain.

New editions of the following sheets were issued:—Macleod, Blackfoot, Lethbridge, Milk River, Pasquia, Port Moody, Cutarm, Humboldt, Nut Mountain, Yorkton, Antler, Moosomin, Dufferin, Willow Bunch, Yale, Qu'Appelle, Saskatoon, Touchwood, Prince

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Albert North, Prince Albert South, Peace Hills, The Elbow, Souris, Moosejaw, Pincher Creek, Porcupine, Rainy Hills, Red Deer Forks, Rush Lake, Edmonton.

It has already been explained that the plans of townships are now plotted and drawn by the office staff instead of being filed complete by the surveyors as formerly. This, with the increase in the number of survey parties in the field from 39 to 66, has caused a very large increase in the office work, requiring a corresponding increase in the staff. The draughting office at present consists of the chief draughtsman and 51 draughtsmen, of whom 20 are engaged in examining surveys, field notes and compiling township plans, nine are drawing township plans for photo-lithography, four are compiling sectional maps, and 18 are employed in general work, such as instructions and information for surveyors, examination and compilation of plans other than those of townships, descriptions for metes and bounds, departmental references as to areas, boundaries, &c., and miscellaneous work. Draughtsmen are occasionally transferred from one division to another to assist in relieving a temporary pressure of work.

The offices hitherto occupied by the chief draughtsman and his staff in the building at the corner of Metcalfe and Slater streets not providing sufficient accommodation for the draughtsmen recently appointed, a large well-lighted room was secured in Orme's Block, on Sparks street. The draughtsmen engaged on British Columbia survey work and on the compilation of sectional maps have been transferred there. The staff of the Topographical Surveys Branch is now scattered in four buildings in town, viz.: the Langevin Block, the Thistle Block, the Orme's Block and the Metcalfe street building. The disadvantages of the location of different offices in different buildings, such as the Survey Records Office in the Langevin block, the Geographic Board in the Thistle Block, &c., are perhaps not very great so long as the whole of an office is in one building, but the inconvenience and the enormous loss of time when the staff of an office, like the chief draughtsman's, is located in two buildings, cannot be realized without actual experience. It is particularly unfortunate in this case, because the main business of the branch is carried on through the chief draughtsman's office, and communication with the employees in Orme's Block being through the mails, they might as well be in another town as on Sparks street.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC OFFICE.

The enlarging camera was completed in time for use last winter. It is fitted with a sixteen-inch condenser and arc lamp. It is suspended by springs from a large frame so that no vibrations affect the sharpness of the enlargement. Various attachments are provided for making transparencies, lantern slides, &c.

A reversing camera for process negatives has been installed. It fits upon the large hanging frame of the copying camera, the copying board and focussing scales being available for both cameras.

The work of the photographic office has largely increased; besides the business of this branch and of the Geological Survey Department, numerous requests come from the Immigration, Forestry, Timber and Mines and other branches of the department. A considerable amount of work has been done for the Alaska Boundary Commission. A statement of the work executed is given in Appendix No. 7.

The staff consists of one photographer in charge, one photo-lithographer and photo-engraver and two photographers.

## LITHOGRAPHIC OFFICE.

Notwithstanding the installation of a power press, the purchase of a large stock of stones and additions to the staff of the office, the facilities are not yet sufficient for disposing of the great number of plans to be printed in 1903 and 1904. It is estimated that during the first six months of 1904, about seven hundred townships plans will have

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

to be printed, besides sectional and other maps and miscellaneous work. The township plans were formerly printed in four, five and six colours, so that these plans alone during the first six months of 1904 would have necessitated the preparation of three thousand five hundred stones. This was more than the office could undertake. Moreover, the plans were defective in many particulars, and the processes of their reproduction adopted at the inception of the office over twenty years ago, have become obsolete. During the last ten or twelve years, photozincography has been much improved, and is now used almost exclusively for work like ours in the Ordnance Survey office at Southampton, in the Survey of India Department and in all the great survey offices everywhere. The plans are photographed on thin zinc sheets and printed from the zinc instead of being transferred to and printed from stones. The process is far more rapid and the work much better than with other methods depending upon photography and lithography. Preparations are being made for the introduction of the process here. The necessary apparatus and materials have been ordered and everything will be ready in time to handle the plans of the present season's surveys when they are complete for printing.

A schedule of the work executed is given as Appendix No. 8.

The staff consists of one foreman, one transferrer, one power press printer, one stone polisher, one apprentice and eight autographers.

#### BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR DOMINION LAND SURVEYORS.

The regular meeting of the Board of Examiners was held as usual, beginning on Monday, February 9, 1903. Special meetings were held also in Ottawa on October 20, 1902, and February 26 and 27, 1903, and in Toronto on May 8, 1903.

In addition to the examinations at the time of the annual meeting, special examinations were held for the accommodation of candidates as follows: At Ottawa in October, 1902, by Mr. O. J. Klotz; at Regina and Calgary in February, 1903, by Messrs. B. J. Saunders and A. O. Wheeler, respectively; at Vancouver in March, 1903, by Mr. Klotz; and at Toronto in May, 1903, by Mr. L. B. Stewart.

The following candidates passed examinations before the board:—

#### *Preliminary Examination for Admission as Articled Pupil.*

E. B. Bolger, Ottawa, Ont.	N. D. Wilson, Toronto, Ont.
T. E. Brown, Ottawa, Ont.	F. F. Clarke, Deer Park, Ont.
A. G. Stacey, Ottawa, Ont.	F. D. Henderson, Toronto, Ont.
C. C. Smith, Ottawa, Ont.	H. G. Jackson, Lindsay, Ont.
K. R. McLennan, Ottawa, Ont.	A. J. Latonnell, Meaford, Ont.
T. A. Davies, Ottawa, Ont.	R. H. Montgomery, Brantford, Ont.
W. T. Green, Ottawa, Ont.	A. H. Moore, Toronto, Ont.
M. L. Gordon, Ottawa, Ont.	W. G. McFarlane, Toronto, Ont.
J. C. Baker, Osnabruk Centre, Ont.	A. L. McNaughton, Cornwall, Ont.
E. L. Burgess, Burgessville, Ont.	H. L. Seymour, Toronto, Ont.
N. A. Burwash, Toronto, Ont.	C. M. Teasdale, Tp. of Vaughan, Ont.

#### *Final Examination for Commission as Dominion Land Surveyor.*

L. T. Bray, O.L.S., Amherstburgh, Ont.	H. S. Holcroft, O.L.S., Toronto, Ont.
M. B. Weekes, O.L.S., Brantford, Ont.	H. K. Moberly, Innisfail, Alta.
E. J. Boswell, O.L.S., Peterborough, Ont.	L. C. Charlesworth, O.L.S., Rat Portage, Ont.
A. Michaud, P.L.S., Montreal, Que.	F. C. Green, P.L.S., Nelson, B. C.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Clause 115 of the Dominion Lands Act provides that every person who receives a commission as a Dominion Land Surveyor must, jointly with two sufficient sureties, enter into a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars for the due and faithful performance of the duties of his office. Ten of these bonds were received and ten commissions issued to candidates who had complied with the requirements of the law for acting as surveyors of Dominion Lands.

It is provided by clause 125 of the Dominion Lands Act that every Dominion Land surveyor must be in possession of a subsidiary standard of length furnished by the secretary of the Board of Examiners: every surveyor performing his duties without being in possession of this standard is liable to be suspended for twelve months. Twenty-one standards were issued last year. A list of the surveyors who have been supplied up to June 30, 1903, is given as Appendix No. 3.

A meeting of the board had to be held during the absence of two of the examiners, Messrs. King and Klotz, the former having gone to England in connection with the Alaska Boundary Commission, and the latter to Australia for the determination of longitudes. In order to provide a quorum, Mr. John Galbraith, Dominion Topographical Surveyor, of Toronto, was appointed by Order in Council of April 6, 1903, to fill temporarily the place of any member of the board unable to attend a meeting.

By Order in Council of May 13, 1903, Messrs. Wm. Pearce, Dominion Land Surveyor, of Calgary, and Thos. Shanks, Dominion Land Surveyor, of Ottawa, were appointed to hold special examinations, if required, under subclause 5 of clause 101 of the Dominion Lands Act.

Examination papers are submitted as Appendix No. 32.

The correspondence of the board amounted to :—

Letters received. . . . .	472
Letters sent. . . . .	555

## APPENDICES.

The following documents are appended :—

No. 1.—Schedule of Dominion Land Surveyors employed and work executed by them from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.

No. 2.—Names and duties of employees of the Topographical Surveys branch at Ottawa.

No. 3.—List of Dominion Land Surveyors who have been supplied with standard measures.

No. 4.—List of lots in the Yukon Territory of which surveys have been confirmed during the year ended June 30, 1903.

No. 5.—Statement of work executed in the office of the chief draughtsman.

No. 6.—Statement of work performed in the survey records office.

No. 7.—Statement of work executed in the photographic office.

No. 8.—Schedule of work executed in the lithographic office.

No. 9.—Order in Council fixing the rates for township sub-division surveys executed under contract.

No. 10.—Description of townships sub-divided under contracts of which reports were received during the year ending June 30, 1903.

No. 11.—Report of C. F. Aylsworth, jr., D.L.S.

No. 12.—Report of P. R. A. Belanger, D.L.S.

No. 13.—Report of Edgar Bray, D.L.S.

No. 14.—Report of F. S. Clements.

No. 15.—Report of J. A. Côté, D.L.S.

No. 16.—Report of J. J. Dalton, D.T.S.

No. 17.—Report of C. C. Fairchild, D.L.S.

No. 18.—Report of L. E. Fontaine, D.L.S.

No. 19.—Report of S. J. Jackson.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

- No. 20.—Report of A. W. Johnson, D.L.S.  
No. 21.—Report of G. J. Lonergan, D.L.S.  
No. 22.—Report of A. F. Martin, D.L.S.  
No. 23.—Report of John McAree, D.T.S.  
No. 24.—Report of J. K. McLean, D.L.S.  
No. 25.—Report of J. E. Ross, D.L.S.  
No. 26.—Report of Arthur Saint Cyr, D.L.S.  
No. 27.—Supplementary report of Arthur Saint Cyr, D.L.S.  
No. 28.—Report of Thos. Turnbull, D.L.S.  
No. 29.—Report of J. N. Wallace, D.L.S.  
No. 30.—Report of J. E. Woods, D.L.S. (Outline surveys.)  
No. 31.—Report of J. E. Woods, D.L.S. (Town site survey.)  
No. 32.—Examination papers of the Board of Examiners for Dominion Land

Surveyors.

- No. 33.—Report of W. Pearce, Chief Inspector of Surveys.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. DEVILLE,

*Surveyor-General.*

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## APPENDIX No. 1 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

SCHEDULE of Dominion Land Surveyors employed, and work executed by them, from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
Abrey, G. B. ....	Toronto Junction, Ont.	Contract No. 19 of 1902 and contract No. 4 of 1903. Subdivision of township 43 in ranges 13, 14, 15 and 18; township 44 in ranges 13 and 14; part of township 27, range 12, and townships 37 and 38 in ranges 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29. Also resurvey of east boundaries of townships 37 and 38, range 1, all west of the second meridian.
Aylsworth, C. F. ....	Madoc, Ont. ....	Subdivision of townships 2 and 3 in range 8, east of the principal meridian. Resurvey of part of south boundary and part of subdivision of township 16, range 1. Resurvey of north and east boundaries of township 15, range 3. Reposting part of north boundary and part of subdivision of township 16, range 2. Reposting of west boundary and part of subdivision in township 17, range 2, all west of the principal meridian.
Beatty, David ....	Parry Sound, Ont. ....	Contract No. 7 of 1902 and contract No. 11 of 1903. Subdivision of townships 39 and 40, range 20; townships 37, 38, 39 and 40, range 21, and townships 38 and 39, range 22, all west of the second meridian.
Beatty, Walter. ....	Delta, Ont. ....	Contract No. 4 of 1903. South of Prince Albert. No returns.
Bélanger, P. R. A. ....	Ottawa, Ont. ....	The renewal of corners of townships 19, 20, 21 and 22 in ranges 4 and 5; of townships 19, 21 and 22 in range 6; of townships 20, 21 and 22 in range 7; of townships 21, 22, 23 and 24 in range 8; of townships 19, 20, 21 and 22 in range 3; of townships 20, 21 and 22 in range 2; of township 12, ranges 8; of township 23, range 9; and of township 19A, ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10, all west of the second meridian. The renewal of corners of township 26, range 28; of townships 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28, range 29; of townships 24, 25, 27 and 28, range 30; of townships 24 and 25, range 31; of township 24, range 32; and of township 19, range 33, all west of the principal meridian. Some correction work in township 19A, ranges 11 and 12. A traverse of part of the Assiniboine river in township 25, range 29, west of the principal meridian. The renewal of corners of townships 6, 7, 8 and 9 in ranges 30, 31 and 32; and of townships 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 in ranges 33 and 34, all west of the principal meridian.
Bolton, Lewis. ....	Listowel, Ont. ....	Contract No. 43 of 1903. West of Battleford. No returns.
Bourgeault, A. ....	St. Jean Port Joli, Q.	Contract No. 3 in 1902 and contract No. 19 in 1903. The subdivision of townships 34, 35 and 36, range 15; the part subdivision of townships 34 and 36, range 14; the part subdivision of township 34, range 16; the subdivision of townships 35 and 36, range 16; the subdivision of townships 34 and 36, range 17; and the part subdivision of township 35, range 17, and township 36, range 10, all west of the second meridian.
Bourgault, C. E. ....	"	Assistant to Wm. Pearce, chief inspector of surveys.
Bowman, H. J. ....	Berlin, Ont. ....	Contract No. 50 of 1903. The subdivision of the east half and the north outline of township 41, range 24, west of the third meridian.
Bray, Edgar. ....	Oakville, Ont. ....	Day work in 1902; contract No. 1 in 1903. Survey of the meridian outline east of range 17, through townships 39 and 40; the meridian outline through townships 41 and 42, east of ranges 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, and one through township 43, east of ranges 21 and 22. The survey of the east outline of townships 35 and 36, range 2, all west of the second meridian.
Bray, L. T. ....	Andherstburg, Ont. ....	Contract No. 33 in 1903. The subdivision of township 41, and the part subdivision of township 40, range 23, west of the third meridian.
Carbert, Jos. A. ....	St. Joseph, Mich. ....	Contract No. 18 in 1902, and contract No. 37 in 1903. The subdivision of townships 29, 30 and 31, range 22; township 31, ranges 23 and 24, all west of the fourth meridian.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## APPENDIX No. 1 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

SCHEDULE of Dominion Land Surveyors employed, and work executed by them, from July 1 1902, to June 30, 1903.—*Continued.*

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of work.
Cote, J. A. ....	Quebec, Que. ....	Day work in 1902 and contract No. 46 in 1903. The survey of base line between townships 44 and 45, across ranges 9, 10 and 11, west of the second meridian, and the one north of township 24, across ranges 1 and 2, west of the third meridian. The completion of meridian outlines through township 45, east of ranges 10, 11 and 13; through township 46, east of range 13, west of the second meridian, and through townships 25 and 26, east of range 3, west of the third meridian. The subdivision of townships 25 and 26, ranges 1 and 2, west of the third meridian.
Dalton, J. J. ....	Milton, Ont. ....	The subdivision of township 31 range 14 and part of township 45 range 12, west of the second meridian. The survey of meridian outlines through townships 41 and 42 east of ranges 14 and 15 and through township 43 east of range 15. The survey of parts of the base lines through ranges 14 and 15 north of township 42. The resurvey of the south boundary and the east boundaries of the south-east $\frac{1}{4}$ of sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of township 43, range 13, all these being west of the second meridian.
Deans, W. J. ....	Brandon, Man. ....	Contract No. 20 in 1902 and contract No. 16 in 1903. The subdivision of townships 45 and 46, range 16 and of township 45, ranges 13, 14 and 15 all west of the second meridian.
Dickson, Jas. ....	Fenelon Falls, Ont. ....	Contract No. 10 in 1902 and contract No. 3 in 1903. The part subdivision of township 43, ranges 25 and 26 and of township 42, range 24, the subdivision of township 41, ranges 24 and 25 and of township 44, range 24, all west of the second meridian. The subdivision of township 29, ranges 1 and 2 and township 30, range 1 west of the third meridian.
Driscoll, A. ....	Edmonton, Alta. ....	Contract No. 36 in 1903. The subdivision of townships 31, 32 and 33, range 4 west of the fifth meridian.
Drummond, T. ....	Montreal, Que. ....	Contract No. 23, in 1903. The subdivision of township 40, range 16, west of the fourth meridian.
Du Berger, C. C. ....	Waterloo, Que. ....	Contract No. 11 in 1902. The subdivision of township 59, range 15, township 58, range 16, township 59, range 17, the part subdivision of township 58, range 17, and the south outline of township 59, range 16, all west of the fourth meridian.
Ducker, W. A. ....	Winnipeg, Man. ....	The subdivision of part of township 4, range 12, and of parts of townships 2, 3 and 4, range 13. The survey of the north outline of township 3, ranges 13 and 14 and the east outline of township 4, range 14, all east of the principal meridian. The resurvey of part of the subdivision and part of the north, east and south boundaries of township 18, ranges 10 and 11. The resurvey of part of the subdivision and part of the south boundary of township 19, ranges 9 and 10, this work being west of the principal meridian.
Dumais, P. T. C. ....	Hull, Que. ....	Contract No. 1 of 1902, and contract No. 2 of 1903. The subdivision of township 27, ranges 8, 9 and 11, of township 28, ranges 9, 11 and 12, of township 29, range 12, and of township 33, ranges 6 and 7; all west of the second meridian.
Fairchild, C. C. ....	Simcoe, Ont. ....	Day work in 1902. Contract No. 29 of 1903. The survey of the outlines of townships 77, 78 and 79, ranges 25 and 26, and the subdivision of those in range 26, and of a portion of township 78, range 25; all west of the fifth meridian. A resurvey of the Hudson Bay Company's lands at Dunvegan. The subdivision of township 48, ranges 9 and 10, and of townships 49, range 10; west of the fourth meridian.
Flawcett, Thos. ....	Niagara Falls, Ont. ....	Contract No. 5 of 1903. South of Prince Albert. No returns.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## APPENDIX No. 1 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

SCHEDULE of Dominion Land Surveyors employed, and work executed by them, from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.—*Continued.*

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
Fontaine, L. E.....	Levis, Que .....	The opening of the 16th base line across ranges 1 to 8 inclusive, and of the 17th base line across ranges 5 to 16 inclusive. The survey of meridian outlines east of range 9, across townships 61, 62, 63 and 64; east of range 5 across townships 61 and 62; east of range 13, across townships 61, 62, 63 and 64, and east of range 17, across townships 61, 62, 63 and 64. The part subdivision of township 8, ranges 29 and 30; all west of the fourth meridian.
Francis, J.....	Poplar Point, Man. ....	Contract No. 18 of 1903. The subdivision of township 35, range 4; west of the second meridian.
Gordon, R. J. ....	Stirling, Alta. ....	Contract No. 39 of 1903. The subdivision of township 46, range 12; west of the fourth meridian.
Gore, T. S.....	Victoria, B. C.....	Contract No. 17 of 1903. The subdivision of township 50, range 21; west of the third meridian.
Hopkins, M. W.....	Hamilton, Ont. ....	Contract No. 31 of 1903. The subdivision of townships 49 and 50, range 5, west of the fourth meridian.
Hubbell, E. W. ....	Ottawa, Ont.....	The renewal of the corners on all the outlines and on all the subdivision lines in township 45 in ranges 19 and 20, and in township 46 in ranges 20 and 24, all west of the fourth meridian.
James, Silas.....	Toronto, Ont. ....	Contract No. 34 of 1903. The subdivision of townships 38, 39 and 40, range 17, west of the third meridian.
Johnson, A. W. ....	Kamloops, B.C. ....	Traverse of the Yale road in sections 1, 2 and 3, township 5, range 27; traverse of the Fraser river in section 34, township 3, range 28 west of the sixth meridian. A traverse of part of Pitt river near township 40 N.W.D. The posting of a couple of miles of the International boundary starting at section 1, township 1, range 28 west of the sixth meridian. The retracing of several of the governing lines of the townsites of Hope. The survey of several lines on both sides of the Fraser river in township 15, range 27 and the tying of them to lots 11 and 12, group 1 and to several Indian reserves. The tying of lots 44, 45 and 47, group 1 to the Dominion system and the running of a line as far north as the north-east corner of section 7, township 16, range 26. The subdivision of part of townships 21 and 22 range 17, all west of the sixth meridian. The part subdivision of township 3, range 30, west of the sixth meridian and townships 19, 20, 22 and 23 east of the coast meridian.
Kirk, J. A. ....	Revelstoke, B.C. ....	Work in the neighbourhood of Revelstoke, B.C. No returns.
Lemoine, C. E. ....	Quebec, Que.....	Contract No. 6 of 1902 and contract No. 20 of 1903. The subdivision of townships 39 and 40 range 18, of townships 37, 38, 39 and 40, range 19 and of townships 37 and 38, range 20, all west of the second meridian.
Leardrum, R. W. ....	Edmonton, Alta. ....	Contract No. 13 of 1902, and contract No. 28 of 1903. The remarking of the east boundary of township 49 range 23. The subdivision of townships 49 and 51 range 22, of township 48, range 23 and of township 51, range 10, and the part subdivision of township 49, range 23, all west of the fourth meridian.
Louergan, G. J. ....	Buckingham, Que.....	The renewal of corner marks in township 2, range 1, in townships 6 and 7, range 2. A resurvey of the south boundary of township 10, range 1, all west of the fifth meridian. The subdivision of township 1, range 16, and the part subdivision of township 3, range 29, and township 4, range 30, all west of the fourth meridian. The subdivision of township 6, range 21, west of the third meridian. The part subdivision of township 6, in ranges 2 and 3 and township 7, range 3, all west of the fifth meridian.
Lucas, S. B. ....	Ponoka, Alta. ....	Contract No. 24 in 1903. South-east of Edmonton. No returns.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## APPENDIX No. 1 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

SCHEDULE of Dominion Land Surveyors employed, and work executed by them, from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903—*Continued.*

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
Martin, A. F. ....	Winnipeg, Man. ....	Day work in 1902 and contract No. 8 of 1903. The resurvey of part of the subdivision of township 18, range 1, east of the principal meridian. The resurvey of the north, south and west boundaries of township 19, range 3 and the north and south boundaries of township 19, range 4, the north boundary of township 18 ranges 3 and 4 and the north and part of the east boundary and part of the subdivision of township 20, range 4, the north and east boundaries and part of the subdivision of township 20, range 5, the north and east and part of the south boundary and part of the subdivision of township 19 range 5, the north and east boundary of section 36 township 19, range 6, the north and east boundaries and part of the subdivision of township 20, range 6, and of the north boundary and part of the subdivision of township 20, range 3. All this work was west of the principal meridian.
Michaud, A. ....	Ottawa, Ont. ....	Contract No. 27 of 1903. East of Edmonton. No returns.
Miles, C. F. ....	Toronto, Ont. ....	Contract No. 38 of 1903. West of Battleford. No returns.
Molloy, John. ....	Rosser, Man. ....	Contract No. 8 of 1902, and contract No. 12 of 1903. The subdivision of township 39 ranges 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 and township 40 ranges 22, 23 and 24, all west of the second meridian.
McAree, John. ....	Toronto, Ont. ....	Day work in 1902 and contract No. 47 in 1903. The part subdivision of township 24 range 24, of township 26 ranges 24 and 25, township 29 range 30, township 30, ranges 32 and 33, and township 32, range 22. The survey of the base line north of township 28 across ranges 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 A., also the one north of township 32 across ranges 24, 25 and 26. A traverse of the Assiniboine river through township 30, range 32 and of Governor's lake in township 18 range 22. All this work was west of the principal meridian.
McFee, A. ....	Edmonton, Alta. ....	Contract No. 16 of 1902 and contract No. 21 of 1903. The subdivision of townships 34 and 35, range 3; and townships 36, 37 and 38 range 4 and the part subdivision of township 33 range 3 all west of the fifth meridian.
McGrandle, H. ....	Huntsville, Ont. ....	The subdivision of townships 47 and 48, range 1; township 49, range 2; townships 53 and 54 range 4, and the part subdivision of township 49, range 1, all west of the fifth meridian. The subdivision of township 45, range 14 and the part subdivision of township 49, range 28, west of the fourth meridian.
McKenna, J. J. ....	Dublin, Ont. ....	Contract No. 9 of 1902 and contract No. 15 of 1903. The subdivision of township 40, ranges 25, 26, 27 and 28 and township 41 range 26, all west of the second meridian.
McLean, J. K. ....	Elora, Ont. ....	The resurvey of the north outline of township 48, range 2 west of the fifth meridian. The resurvey of the east outline and the part subdivision of township 53, range 21, west of the fourth meridian. The survey of meridian outlines east of range 4 across township 45, east of range 3 across townships 46, 47 and 48 and east of range 5, across townships 51, 53 and 54, also one across township 51, east of ranges 5, 6 and 7 and across township 52, east of ranges 6 and 7. The survey of the north outline of township 57 across range 3 north of township 53 across range 4, also one north of township 52 across ranges 6 and 7, all west of the fifth meridian. The resurvey of the North-west Mounted Police Reserve at Fort Saskatchewan in township 54, range 22, west of the fourth meridian.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## APPENDIX No. 1 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

SCHEDULE of Dominion Land Surveyors employed, and work executed by them, from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903—*Continued.*

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
Proudfoot, H. B....	Toronto, Ont....	Contract No. 2 of 1902 and contract No. 35 of 1903. The subdivision of townships 21, 22 and 23, ranges 1 and 2, and township 23 range 3, all west of the principal meridian, and township 23 range 1 east of the principal meridian. The survey of the meridian outline east of range 2 across township 24 west of the principal meridian. The subdivision of township 35, ranges 10, 11 and 12, township 36, ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13 and township 37 ranges 13 and 14 and the survey of the north outline of township 35 range 13, all west of the third meridian. A survey of the Chios-Icelandic river road through townships 21 and 22, range 1 west of the principal meridian; the Oak island or Buffalo lake road; the Fisher river road and the Fisher river Icelandic road.
Rainboth, E. J.....	Ottawa, Ont. ....	Contract No. 21 of 1902. The subdivision of township 2, ranges 6 to 14 inclusive, and of township 1 ranges 6, 12 and 13. The survey of meridian outlines east of range 6 across townships 1, 2, 3 and 4 and east of ranges 7 and 8 across townships 2, 3 and 4 all west of the fourth meridian. Contract No. 7 of 1903 southeast of Winnipeg. No returns.
Rainboth, G. C.....	Alymer, Que.....	Contract No. 45 of 1903. The subdivision of townships 38 and 39 ranges 1 and 2 west of the fourth meridian.
Reilly, W. R. ....	London, Ont.....	Contract No. 13 of 1903. The subdivision of townships 47 and 48 range 15 west of the third meridian.
Richard, J. F.....	Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que.	Contract No. 49 of 1903. North-west of Yorkton. No returns.
Roberts, S. A. ....	Victoria, B.C. ....	Contract No. 14 of 1903. North of Battleford. No returns.
Ross, Geo.....	Welland, Ont. ....	Contract No. 51 of 1903. South of Prince Albert. No returns.
Ross, J. E.....	New Westminster, B.C.	A traverse of the north shore of Shuswap lake from a point opposite Copper island to the head of Seymour arm and a survey into sections of all the land suitable for settlement. A survey from Columbia river near Arrowhead to the Fish river valley. A survey of the Columbia river from township 23, range 18 to township 27 range 22 west of the fifth meridian. A survey of lot 513 in township 20, range 13 and of lots 250, 251 and 252 in township 20, range 18 and a part subdivision of township 21, range 11, all west of the sixth meridian.
Roy, G. P.....	Quebec, Que.....	Contract No. 15 of 1902 and contract No. 22 of 1903. The subdivision of townships 41, 42 and 43, range 4, west of the fifth meridian. The subdivision of townships 37 and 38, range 18 and of township 38 range 19 west of the fourth meridian.
Saint-Cyr, A. ....	Ottawa, Ont....	The survey of the seventh base line across ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4 west of the principal meridian and across ranges 2 and 3 east of the principal meridian. The survey of meridian outlines east of range 2 across townships 21, 22, 25 and 26 east of ranges 3 and 4 across townships 23, 24, 25 and 26, and east of range 1 across township 25 all west of the principal meridian. The survey of the meridian outline east of range 2 across township 24 east of the principal meridian. The subdivision of part of township 25 range 4, west of the principal meridian and the completion of the subdivision into lots of the townsite of Gimli.
Saint-Cyr, J. B. ....	Ste. Anne de la Perade Que.	Contract No. 12 of 1902. The subdivision of townships 54 and 57 range 1, and of townships 53 and 57 range 2, and the resurvey of the east boundary of township 57 range 1, all west of the fifth meridian. The subdivision of township 48 range 12 and the subdivision and also resurvey of the east boundary of township 48 range 13, west of the fourth meridian. Contract No. 26 of 1903 south-east of Edmonton. No returns.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## APPENDIX No. 1 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

SCHEDULE of Dominion Land Surveyors employed, and work executed by them, from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903—*Concluded*.

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
Selby, H. W. ....	Wabigoon, Ont. ....	Contract No. 44 of 1903. The subdivision of townships 40 and 41 range 4, west of the fourth meridian.
Sewell, H. deQ. ....	Toronto, Ont. ....	Contract No. 32 of 1903. West of Battleford. No returns.
Turnbull, T. ....	Winnipeg, Man. ....	An exploration of the country along the proposed route of the Canadian Northern railway from the end of the Gilbert plains to Edmonton.
Tyrrell, J. W. ....	Hamilton, Ont. ....	Contract No. 41 of 1903. The subdivision of townships 35 and 36 ranges 15 and 16, west of the third meridian.
Wallace, J. N. ....	Hamilton, Ont. ....	A traverse of 64 miles of Little Bow river. A survey of 56 miles of Mosquito creek from its junction with Little Bow river to the west of section 30, township 16, range 28, west of the fourth meridian, also a survey of its two branches in the east half of township 17 range 1, west of the fifth meridian. The survey of 9 miles of Highwood river from the south boundary of section 6 township 18 range 1 west of the fifth meridian to the east of section 25 township 18 range 30 west of the fourth meridian. A survey of 11 miles of Sheep river from the west of section 34, township 20, range 2 to the fifth meridian. The survey of meridian outlines east of range 5 across townships 33 and 34, east of range 6 across townships 31, 32, 33 and 34 and east of range 7 across townships 31 and 32, also the base line north of township 32 across range 6, all west of the fifth meridian. A correction survey of the eleventh correction line between townships 42 and 43 range 24 west of the fourth meridian. The survey of meridian outlines east of ranges 7 and 8 across townships 35 and 36 and east of range 6 across township 36 all west of the fifth meridian.
Warren, Jas. ....	Walkerton, Ont. ....	Contract No. 5 of 1902 and contract No. 9 of 1903. The subdivision of townships 35, 36, 37 and 38 range 18, of township 36 range 19 and the part subdivision of township 38 range 17 all west of the second meridian. The subdivision of township 28 ranges 4, 5 and 6 west of the third meridian.
Weekes, A. S. ....	Glencoe, Ont. ....	Assistant to Thos. Turnbull, Inspector of Surveys.
Weekes, M. B. ....	Brantford, Ont. ....	Contract No. 30 of 1903. The subdivision of township 48 range 8, west of the fourth meridian.
Wilkins, F. W. ....	Norwood, Ont. ....	Contract No. 40 of 1903. West of Battleford. No returns.
Woods, J. E. ....	Frank, Alta. ....	Day work in 1902. The location of the trail to be closed in S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23, township 6, range 30, west of the fourth meridian. Contract No. 6 of 1903. The subdivision of township 33 ranges 26, 27, 28 and 29 and township 34 ranges 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 all west of the second meridian.
Wheeler, A. O. ....	Calgary, Alta. ....	Topographical survey of the Selkirk mountains.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

APPENDIX No. 2 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

NAMES and Duties of Employees of the Topographical Surveys Branch at Ottawa.

(Metcalf Street, corner of Slater.)

Name.	Duties.
Déville, E. ....	Surveyor-General.

CORRESPONDENCE AND ACCOUNTS.

(Metcalf Street, corner of Slater.)

Brady, M. ....	Correspondence clerk.
Hunter, R. H. ....	Accountant.
Barrie, Miss. ....	Stenographer and typewriter.
Kennedy, L. ....	" "
Pegg, A. ....	Messenger.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF DRAUGHTSMAN.

(Metcalf Street, corner of Slater.)

Symes, P. B. ....	Chief draughtsman.
Watt, G. H., Grad. S.P.S., D.L.S. ....	In charge of examination of returns of survey of townships, Manitoba and the North-west Territories.
Phillips, E. H., Grad. S.P.S., D.L.S. ....	In charge of compilation of plans of survey of townships, Manitoba and the North-west Territories.
Baker, J. C., B.Sc. ....	Examining and compiling returns of survey of townships, Manitoba and the North-west Territories.
Burgess, E. L., Grad. S.P.S. ....	" " "
Challies, J. B., Grad. S.P.S. ....	" " "
Durnford, F. G. D. ....	" " "
Empey, J., B.A. Sc. ....	" " "
Green, W. T., B.A. ....	" " "
Grover, G. A., B.Sc. ....	" " "
Henderson, F. D., Grad. S.P.S. ....	" " "
MacLaren, F. H., B.Sc. ....	" " "
Macmillan, G., Grad. S.P.S. ....	" " "
McLennan, J. D., B.A., B.Sc. ....	" " "
Nash, T. S., Grad. S.P.S. ....	" " "
Stacey, A. G., B.A. ....	" " "
Umbach, J. E., Grad. S.P.S. ....	" " "
Archambault, E. ....	Drawing the above plans for photolithography.
Blanchet, A. E. ....	" " "
Graham, W. J. ....	" " "
Helmer, J. D. ....	" " "
Montgomery, R. H., Grad. S.P.S. ....	" " "
O'Connell, J. R. ....	" " "
Seymour, H. L., Grad. S.P.S. ....	" " "
Macara, J. ....	Instructions for surveyors, &c.
Shanks, T., B.A. Sc., D.L.S. ....	" " "
Barber, H. G., Grad. S.P.S. ....	" " "
Brown, T. E., B.A. ....	" " "
Currie, P. W., B.A., B.Sc., D.L.S. ....	" " "
Sylvain, J. ....	Keeping register books.
Craig, J. D., B.A., B.Sc., D.L.S. ....	Miscellaneous work.
Chunn, T. H. G. ....	" " "
Engler, C., B.A. ....	" " "
Hetherington, F. J., B.A. Sc., P.L.S. (Quebec)....	" " "
Lecourt, E. ....	" " "
McLennan, K. R. ....	" " "
McNaughton, A. L., Grad. S.P.S. ....	" " "

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## APPENDIX No. 2 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

NAMES and Duties of Employees of the Topographical Surveys Branch at Ottawa.—  
*Continued.*

## OFFICE OF THE CHIEF DRAUGHTSMAN.

(185 Sparks Street.)

Name.	Duties.
Smith, J. ....	In charge of preparation of sectional maps.
Bégin, P. A. ....	Compiling and drawing " "
Lepage, J. B. ....	" " " "
Ogilvie, N. J. ....	" " " "
Rowan-Legg, E. L. ....	Miscellaneous work in connection with British Columbia surveys.
Mainguy, W. McL. ....	Miscellaneous work in connection with British Columbia surveys.
Gillmore, E. T. B. ....	In charge of examination and compilation of township plans in British Columbia.
Belleau, J. A., D.L.S. ....	Examining and compiling township plans in British Columbia.
Bolger, E. B. ....	" " " "
Carson, P. A., B.A. ....	" " " "
Ratz, W. F., Grad., S.P.S. ....	" " " "
May, J. E. ....	Drawing township plans in British Columbia for photolithography.
Smith, C. C., B.A. ....	" " " "
Jones, R. ....	Miscellaneous work.
Lawe, H., D.L.S. ....	" " " "

## OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ASTRONOMER.

(26 Wellington Street.)

King, W. F., M.A., D.T.S. ....	Chief Astronomer.
Klotz, O. J., D.T.S. ....	Astronomer.
Bigger, C. A., D.L.S. ....	" " " "
Gauthier, L. ....	Computer.
McDiarmid, F. A., B.A. ....	" " " "
Plaskett, J. S., B.A. ....	Mechanician.
Simpson, W. ....	Secretary and observatory assistant.
Stewart, R. M., M.A. ....	Computer.
Tobey, W. M., B.A. ....	" " " "
Wallis, J. D. ....	Photographer.
Werry, F. W. O., D.L.S. ....	Observer.

## OFFICE OF THE GEOGRAPHER.

(Metcalfe Street, corner of Slater.)

White, J. ....	Geographer.
Baine, H. E. ....	Draughtsman.
Chalifour, J. E. ....	" " " "
Dumouchel, G. E. ....	" " " "
Darrach, M. ....	" " " "
Sharon, M. W. ....	" " " "
Tache, H. ....	" " " "
Wilson, H. W. ....	" " " "
Waine, Mrs. D. E. ....	Stenographer and typewriter.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## APPENDIX No. 2 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

NAMES and Duties of Employees of the Topographical Surveys Branch at Ottawa.—  
*Continued.*

## SURVEY RECORDS BRANCH.

(Langevin Block.)

Name.	Duties.
Clayton, F. ....	Clerk in charge.
Routh, C. ....	Draughtsman.
Sowter, E. T. W. ....	"
Smith, F. ....	"
Steers, C. J. ....	"
Surtees, W. S. ....	"
Yeilding, Miss A. ....	Typewriter.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC OFFICE.

(Metcalf Street, corner of Slater.)

Topley, H. N. ....	Photographer in charge.
Carruthers, H. S. ....	Photo-lithographer and photo-engraver.
Whitcomb, H. E. ....	Photographer.
Woodruff, J. ....	"

## LITHOGRAPHIC OFFICE.

(Metcalf Street, corner of Slater.)

Moody, S. ....	Foreman.
Thicke, H. ....	Power press printer.
Bergin, J. ....	Transferrer.
Higgerty, H. J. ....	Stone polisher.
Villeneuve, E. ....	Apprentice.
Thicke, C. ....	Autographer and engraver.
Beeson, G. ....	Autographer.
Bergin, W. ....	"
Blais, J. D. ....	"
Groulx, A. ....	"
Kilmartin, A. ....	"
Lemaitre, G. J. K. ....	"
Moore, R. ....	"

## GEOGRAPHIC BOARD.

(26 Wellington Street.)

Whitcher, A. H., D.L.S. ....	Secretary.
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3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## APPENDIX No. 3 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

LIST of Dominion Land Surveyors who have been supplied with Standard Measures.

Name.	Address.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Abrey, G. B.	Toronto Jct., Ont	April 14, '72.	
Austin, G. F.	Dewdney, Alta.	" 14, '72.	
Aylsworth, C. F.	Madoc, Ont.	May 17, '86.	
Farwell, C. S. W.	Dawson, Yukon Territory	Aug. 21, '94.	
Bayne, G. A.	Winnipeg, Man.	April 14, '72.	
Beatty, D.	Parry Sound, Ont.	" 14, '72.	
Beatty, W.	Delta, Ont.	" 14, '72.	
Belanger, P. R. A.	Ottawa, Ont.	May 17, '80.	Surveys Staff, Dept. of the Interior.
Belleau, J. A.	Ottawa, Ont.	" 15, '83.	" " "
Bigger, C. A.	Ottawa, Ont.	Mar. 30, '82.	Astronomer " "
Bolton, L.	Listowel, Ont.	April 14, '72.	
Boswell, E. J.	Winnipeg, Man.	Feb. 18, '03.	
Bourgeault, A.	St. Jean Port Joli, Que.	Mar. 29, '83.	
Bourgeault, C. E.	St. Jean Port Joli, Que.	Feb. 21, '88.	
Bourget, C. A.	Ste. Adelaide de Fabos, Que.	May 14, '84.	
Bourne, R.	Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, Man.	June 17, '75.	
Bowman, H. J.	Berlin, Ont.	Feb. 16, '88.	
Brabazon, A. J.	Medicine Hat, Assa.	May 12, '82.	District Engineer, N.W.T.
Bray, S.	Ottawa, Ont.	Nov. 14, '83.	Department of Indian Affairs.
Bray, E.	Oakville, Ont.	April 14, '72.	
Bray, L. T.	Amherstburg, Ont.	Feb. 18, '03.	
Brodie, S.	Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.	April 14, '72.	
Brownlee, J. H.	Victoria, B. C.	" 15, '87.	
Burke, W.	Minnedosa, Man.	" 14, '72.	
Burnet, H.	Victoria, B.C.	June 22, '85.	
Burwell, H. M.	Vancouver, B.C.	Feb. 17, '87.	
Carbert, J. A.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	May 12, '80.	
Carroll, C.	Prince Albert, Sask.	April 14, '72.	District Engineer, N.W.T.
Cautley, R. W.	Dawson, Yukon Territory	Sept. 2, '96.	
Charlesworth, L. C.	Regina, Assa.	Feb. 27, '03.	
Cleveland, E. A.	Vancouver, B.C.	June 27, '99.	
Côté, J. A.	Quebec, Que.	May 14, '84.	
Côté, J. L.	Dawson, Yukon Territory	Mar. 21, '90.	
Cotton, A. F.	New Westminster, B.C.	May 11, '80.	
Dalton, J. J.	Milton, Ont.	April 17, '79.	Dominion Topographical Surveyor.
Deans, W. J.	Brandon, Man.	May 13, '86.	
Dennis, J. S.	Calgary, Alta.	Nov. 19, '77.	Dominion Topographical Surveyor, Inspector of Irrigation and British Columbia Land Commissioner, C. P. R.
Denny, H. C.	Calgary, Alta.	April 1, '82.	
Desmeules, J. C.	Murray Bay, Que.	" 14, '72.	
Dickson, H. G.	Whitehorse, Yukon Territ'y.	Mar. 19, '89.	
Dickson, J.	Fenelon Falls, Ont.	April 14, '72.	
Doupe, J.	Winnipeg, Man.	" 14, '72.	
Doupe, J. L.	Winnipeg, Man.	Oct. 6, '88.	Asst. Land Commissioner, C. P. Ry.
Drewry, W. S.	Victoria, B.C.	Nov. 14, '83.	
Driscoll, A.	Edmonton, Alta.	Feb. 23, '87.	District Engineer, N.W.T.
Drummond, T.	Montreal, Que.	June 24, '78.	Dominion Topographical Surveyor.
DuBerger, C. C.	Waterloo, Que.	Nov. 17, '81.	
Ducker, W. A.	Winnipeg, Man.	Mar. 30, '83.	Swamp Lands Commissioner.
Dumais, P. T. C.	Hull, Que.	" 29, '82.	
Edwards, G.	Thurso, Que.	April 14, '72.	
Ellacott, C. H.	Regina, Assa.	Feb. 22, '99.	
Fairchild, C. C.	Simcoe, Ont.	Feb. 20, '01.	
Farncomb, A. E.	Regina, Assa.	Mar. 12, '02.	
Fawcett, T.	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Nov. 18, '76.	Dominion Topographical Surveyor.
Fawcett, A.	Dawson, Yukon Territory	Feb. 22, '93.	
Fitzpatrick, J. D. A.	Kildare, Que.	" 23, '87.	
Fontaine, L. E.	Lévis, Que.	Aug. 13, '92.	
Foster, F. L.	Toronto, Ont.	" 14, '72.	
Francis, J.	Poplar Point, Man.	June 17, '75.	
Garden, J. F.	Vancouver, B.C.	May 13, '80.	

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

APPENDIX No. 3 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL—*Con.*LIST of Dominion Land Surveyors who have been supplied with Standard Measures—*Continued.*

Name.	Address.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Garden, G. H.	Lethbridge, Alta.	April 14, '72.	
Garden, C.	Winnipeg, Man.	" 14, '72.	
Gauvreau, L. P.	Quebec, Que.	" 14, '72.	
Gibbon, J.	Dawson, Yukon Territory.	Feb. 12, '91.	
Gordon, R. J.	Stirling, Alta.	Mar. 12, '02.	
Gore, T. S.	Victoria, B.C.	April 19, '79.	
Green, T. D.	Dawson, Yukon Territory.	May 19, '84.	
Harris, J. W.	Winnipeg, Man.	April 14, '72.	City Surveyor, Winnipeg.
Henderson, W.	Chilliwack, B.C.	Nov. 17, '83.	
Hopkins, M. W.	Hamilton, Ont.	Feb. 20, '01.	
Hubbell, E. W.	Ottawa, Ont.	May 19, '84.	Surveys Staff, Dept. of the Interior.
James, S.	Toronto, Ont.	April 14, '72.	
Jephson, R. J.	Dawson, Yukon Territory.	May 12, '80.	
Johnson, A. W.	Kamloops, B.C.	Mar. 12, '02.	
Kirk, J. A.	Revelstoke, B.C.	May 11, '80.	
Klotz, O. J.	Ottawa, Ont.	Nov. 19, '77.	Dom. Topograph. Surveyor, Astronomer, Department of the Interior.
Latimer, F. H.	Detroit, Mich.	" 13, '85.	
Laurie, R. C.	Battleford, Sask.	April 27, '83.	District Engineer, N. W. T.
Lawe, H.	Winnipeg, Man.	" 14, '72.	
Lemoine, C. E.	Quebec, Que.	Mar. 31, '82.	
Lendrum, R. W.	Edmonton, Alta.	May 15, '80.	
Loneragan, G. J.	Buckingham, Que.	Feb. 28, '01.	
Lucas, S. B.	Ponoka, Alta.	April 14, '72.	
Lumsden, H. D.	"	" 14, '72.	
MacPherson, C. W.	Dawson, Yukon Territory.	Mch. 7, '00.	
Magrath, C. A.	Lethbridge, Alta.	Nov. 16, '81.	Dominion Topographical Surveyor,
Malcolm, L.	Blenheim, Ont.	April 14, '72.	Land Commissioner, Alberta Railway and Coal Co.
Martin, A. F.	Winnipeg, Man.	" 14, '72.	
Michaud, A.	Montreal, Que.	Feb. 18, '03.	
Miles, C. F.	Rat Portage, Ont.	April 14, '72.	
Moberly, H. K.	Innisfail, Alta.	Feb. 27, '03.	
Molloy, J.	Rosser, Man.	April 14, '72.	
McArthur, J. J.	Ottawa, Ont.	" 17, '79.	
McAree, J.	Toronto, Ont.	" 14, '72.	Dominion Topographical Surveyor.
McFadden, M.	Neepawa, Man.	" 14, '72.	
McFee, A.	Innisfail, Alta.	" 19, '79.	
McGrandle, H.	Huntsville, Ont.	May 30, '83.	
McKenna, J. J.	Dublin, Ont.	April 14, '72.	
McKenzie, J.	New Westminster, B.C.	Nov. 18, '88.	Dominion Lands Agent, New Westminster.
McLatchie, J.	Nelson, B.C.	April 14, '72.	
McLean, J. K.	Elora, Ont.	" 1, '82.	
McPherson, A. J.	Dawson, Yukon Territory.	Feb. 21, '01.	
McPhillips, G.	Windsor, Ont.	June 17, '75.	
McVittie, A. W.	Blairmore, Alta.	Mch. 12, '02.	
Ogilvie, W.	Ottawa, Ont.	April 14, '72.	
O'Hara, W. F.	Chatham, Ont.	Feb. 19, '95.	
Patrick, A. P.	Calgary, Alta.	Nov. 19, '77.	Dominion Topographical Surveyor.
Pearce, W.	Calgary, Alta.	May 10, '80.	Chief Inspector of Surveys, Department of the Interior.
Proudfoot, H. B.	Toronto, Ont.	Mch. 28, '82.	
Rainboth, E. J.	Aylmer, Que.	May 19, '81.	
Rainboth, G. C.	Aylmer, Que.	April 14, '72.	
Ralph, Wm.	"	" 14, '72.	
Reid, J. L.	Prince Albert, Sask.	" 14, '72.	
Reilly, W. R.	London, Ont.	Nov. 17, '81.	
Richard, J. F.	Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Q	May 13, '82.	
Rinfret, R.	Dawson, Y. T.	Feb. 20, '00.	
Ritchie, J. F.	Nelson, B.C.	Jan. 7, '89.	
Robertson, H. H.	Montmagny, Que.	April 14, '72.	
Roberts, V. M.	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.	May 17, '86.	
Robinson, F. J.	Macleod, Alta.	Feb. 20, '00.	District Engineer, N.W.T.
Rorke, L. V.	Sudbury, Ont.	Aug. 13, '91.	
Ross, G.	Welland, Ont.	Nov. 21, '82.	
Ross, J. E.	New Westminster, B.C.	Feb. 12, '91.	
Roy, G. P.	Quebec, Que.	Nov. 17, '81.	

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

APPENDIX No. 3 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL—*Con.*

LIST of Dominion Land Surveyors who have been supplied with Standard Measures—*Concluded.*

Name.	Address.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Saint-Cyr, J. B. ....	Ste. Anne de la Pérade, Que	Feb. 17, '81..	Dep. Comm'r of Public Works, N.W.T.
Saint-Cyr, A. ....	Ottawa, Ont. ....	" 17, '87..	
Saunders, B. J. ....	Regina, Assa. ....	Nov. 16, '84..	
Seager, E. ....	Rat Portage, Ont. ....	April 14, '72..	
Selby, H. W. ....	Wabigoon, Ont. ....	Nov. 15, '82..	
Sewell, H. de Q. ....	Toronto, Ont. ....	May 16, '85..	
Shaw, C. A. E. ....	Victoria, B.C. ....	" 10, '80..	
Speight, Thos. ....	Toronto, Ont. ....	Nov. 16, '82..	
Starkey, S. M. ....	Starkey's P.O., N.S. ....	April 14, '72..	
Stewart, G. A. ....	Calgary, Alta. ....	" 14, '72..	
Stewart, L. B. ....	Toronto, Ont. ....	Nov. 22, '82..	Dominion Topographical Surveyor, Secretary School of Practical Science, Toronto.
Stewart, E. ....	Ottawa, Ont. ....	April 14, '72..	Chief Inspector of Timber & Forestry.
Talbot, A. C. ....	Calgary, Alta. ....	May 13, '80..	District Engineer, N.W.T.
Thompson, W. T. ....	Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. ....	Nov. 19, '77..	Dominion Topographical Surveyor and District Engineer, N.W.T.
Tremblay, A. J. ....	Les Eboulements, Que. ....	Feb. 18, '90..	Inspector of Surveys, Dept. of the Interior.
Towle, C. E. ....	Waterloo, Que. ....	April 14, '72..	
Turnbull, T. ....	Winnipeg, Man. ....	Mch. 29, '82..	
Tyrrell, J. W. ....	Hamilton, Ont. ....	Feb. 16, '87..	
Vaughan, J. W. ....	Vancouver, B.C. ....	June 11, '78..	
Vicars, J. ....	New Westminster, B.C. ....	May 17, '86..	
Wallace, J. N. ....	Hamilton, Ont. ....	Feb. 20, '00..	
Warren, J. ....	Walkerton, Ont. ....	April 14, '72..	
Weekes, M. B. ....	Brantford, Ont. ....	Feb. 18, '03..	
Wheeler, A. O. ....	Calgary, Alta. ....	Nov. 21, '82..	Surveys Staff, Dept. of the Interior.
White-Fraser, G. W. R. ....	Dawson, Yukon Territory ..	Feb. 21, '88..	Dominion Topographical Surveyor.
Wilkins, F. W. ....	Norwood, Ont. ....	May 18, '81..	" " "
Wilkinson, W. D. ....	Toronto, Ont. ....	Feb. 22, '93..	" " "
Woods, J. E. ....	Frank, Alta. ....	Nov. 14, '85..	" " "

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## APPENDIX NO. 4 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL

LIST of Lots in the Yukon Territory of which Surveys have been confirmed during the year ending June 30, 1903.

*Group No. 2.*

Lot No.	Area in Acres.	Surveyor.	Year of Survey.	Date of Approval.	Claimant.	Remarks.
57	11.32	C. S. W. Barwell..	1900	July 29, '02..	Alaska Exploration Co..	
111	51.65	Raoul Rinfret ....	1902	Aug. 18, '02..	John De Fries, Cornelius V. Garrison.	
112	46.46	" .....	1902	" 18, '02..	John De Fries.....	
116	49.25	" .....	1902	" 18, '02..	Raoul Rinfret and Wm. O. Smith.	
139	160.00	" .....	1902	July 29, '02..	C. E. Wilson.....	
149	49.17	Geo. Edwards.....	1902	Dec. 9, '02..	Geo. Edwards .....	
159	20.00	Raoul Rinfret ....	1902	Sept. 29, '02..	W. B. Morgan.....	
160	20.00	" .....	1902	" 29, '02..	" .....	
161	51.65	" .....	1902	Aug. 18, '02..	Charles Goldstein ....	
162	51.13	" .....	1902	" 18, '02..	Henry Isaacs.....	
163	11.85	" .....	1902	Oct. 10, '02..	Henry Daum.....	
164	13.08	" .....	1902	Nov. 11, '02..	Nicholas Fax .....	
165	83.83	" .....	1902	" 11, '02..	Messrs. Grotchier & Fax	
166	30.00	" .....	1902	" 11, '02..	Wm. B. Morgan.....	
167	30.00	" .....	1902	" 11, '02..	" .....	
176	26.73	C. S. W. Barwell..	1902	June 11, '03..	Edward Spencer.....	
185	19.05	Raoul Rinfret.....	1902	July 29, '02..	Henry C. Macauley ....	
188	4.02	A. C. McPherson ..	1902	" 25, '02..	C. Halfstaad.....	
189	4.38	C. S. W. Barwell..	1902	" 25, '02..	Wm. Aubley.....	
191	20.00	Raoul Rinfret.....	1902	" 25, '02..	Andrew Clark.....	
193	10.15	" .....	1902	" 29, '02..	Harris S. Congdon ....	
194	10.00	J. L. Côté.....	1902	" 25, '02..	S. S. Marshall.....	
199	34.29	Raoul Rinfret.....	1902	" 29, '02..	Vincent and J. Keenan.	
200	40.05	" .....	1902	" 29, '02..	Bernard R. Dusenbury ..	
201	11.54	" .....	1902	" 29, '02..	Henry C. Macauley.....	
202	9.67	" .....	1902	" 29, '02..	" .....	
203	25.06	" .....	1902	" 29, '02..	Harris S. Congdon ....	
204	10.00	" .....	1902	" 25, '02..	Max Grotzsch.....	
205	1.25	" .....	1902	" 29, '02..	Vincent and J. Keenan.	
206	1.25	" .....	1902	" 29, '02..	Wm. R. Walker.....	
207	10.00	" .....	1902	" 25, '02..	Wm. R. Walker.....	
208	7.18	G. White-Fraser..	1902	" 29, '02..	N.A.T. & T. Co.....	
209	7.18	" .....	1902	" 29, '02..	" .....	
211	51.32	Raoul Rinfret.....	1902	Aug. 18, '02..	A. M. Moskinn.....	
212	48.906	R. J. Jephson .....	1902	" 5, '02..	Laura B. Smith.....	
216	7.06	T. D. Green.....	1902	" 26, '02..	W. D. Boone.....	
217	49.02	Adam Fawcett.....	1902	Dec. 29, '02..	Mrs. E. Levy.....	
218	44.00	" .....	1902	" 29, '02..	H. Heffering.....	
219	48.02	" .....	1902	" 29, '02..	J. Richardson.....	
220	44.02	" .....	1902	" 29, '02..	A. V. Dart & V. Levy..	
221	42.06	" .....	1902	" 29, '02..	" .....	
222	47.75	" .....	1902	Nov. 11, '02..	H. O. Fleming.....	
223	43.35	" .....	1902	" 11, '02..	C. J. Larsen.....	
224	47.73	G. White-Fraser..	1902	Dec. 9, '02..	Yukon Queen Mining Syndicate.	
225	43.85	" .....	1902	" 9, '02..	" .....	
226	5.03	" .....	1902	" 9, '02..	" .....	
227	0.46	" .....	1902	" 9, '02..	E. D. Rodgers.....	
230	0.89	Adam Fawcett.....	1902	Nov. 11, '02..	Gilbert Sinclair.....	
232	39.16	Geo. Edwards .....	1902	Dec. 9, '02..	Geo. Edwards.....	
233	36.87	" .....	1902	" 9, '02..	Janet G. Fleming & A. P. Campbell.	
234	51.65	" .....	1902	" 9, '02..	" .....	
235	10.00	" .....	1902	" 22, '02..	Messrs. Moffat & Vanbuskirk.	
236	11.09	Adam Fawcett.....	1902	" 31, '02..	B. Van Volkenburgh....	
241	35.77	Geo. Edwards .....	1903	June 3, '03..	C. Putnam & G. Starrit.	
245	49.07	Adam Fawcett.....	1903	April 4, '03..	Philip J. Wilkin.....	
242	34.16	Geo. Edwards .....	1903	May 22, '03..	W. J. Reynolds.....	
243	19.11	" .....	1903	" 22, '03..	" .....	

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

APPENDIX No. 4 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL—*Con.*List of lots in the Yukon Territory, &c.—*Con.**Group No. 4, Yukon Territory.*

Lot No.	Area in Acres.	Surveyor.	Year of Survey.	Date of Approval.	Claimant.	Remarks.
9	40.00	A. J. McPherson.	1902	May 19, '03...	N. W. M. P. Reserve...	
17	1.31	C. W. McPherson.	1902	Oct. 24, '02...	N. W. M. P. Reserve...	
18	10.00	"	1902	Oct. 24, '02...	A. P. Palmer.	
19	2.00	"	1902	Oct. 24, '02...	Abe. Anderson	

*Group No. 4, Yukon Territory.*

3	16.08	C. W. McPherson.	1900	July 14, '02...	C. D. Emmons.....	Subdivision of Block A.
7	83.2	"	1902	Aug. 24, '02...	W. H. Swinehart.	
8	43.00	Raoul Rinfret...	1902	Aug. 29, '02...	William White.....	

*Group No. 5, Yukon Territory.*

5	.....	H. G. Dickson...	1903	April 22, '03.....	.....	Extension of 2nd A.
8	.....	"	1903	April 22, '03.....	.....	" "
21	.....	"	1903	April 22, '03.....	.....	" "
39	97.6	"	1901	July 25, '02...	S. D. Price, Jas. Mc- Namee and A. Noel.	
40	39.94	"	1901	July 25, '02...	S. D. Price, Jas. Mc- Namee and A. Noel.	
41	32.89	"	1901	July 25, '02...	S. D. Price, Jas. Mc- Namee and A. Noel.	
42	48.62	"	1901	July 25, '02...	S. D. Price, Jas. Mc- Namee and A. Noel.	
43	40.95	"	1901	July 25, '02...	S. D. Price, Jas. Mc- Namee and A. Noel.	
48	42.67	"	1902	Dec. 9, '02...	Angus D. McKinnon...	
49	153.4	"	1902	Jan. 19, '03...	White House Copper Co.	
50	143.35	"	1902	Jan. 19, '03...	"	
51	28.44	C. W. McPherson.	1900	June 3, '03...	John Irving et al.	
52	35.81	"	1900	June 3, '03...	" " "	
53	42.24	"	1900	June 3, '03...	" " "	
54	160.04	H. G. Dickson...	1902	Jan. 19, '03...	White House Copper Co.	
55	20.57	"	1902	Mar 11, '03...	G. M. Sokelle, H. F. Stom	
56	51.65	"	1902	June 3, '03...	Joseph Collins.....	
57	48.20	"	1902	June 3, '03...	"	

*Group No. 6, Yukon Territory.*

11	60.01	H. S. Dickson...	1903	June 3, '03...	William A. Anderson...	
12	60.02	"	1903	June 3, '03...	"	
13	16.49	"	1903	June 3, '03...	"	
14	33.82	"	1903	June 3, '03...	John Scott.....	

*Group No. 11, Yukon Territory.*

3	41.36	Raoul Rinfret....	1902	Nov. 11, '02.	W. H. Roessel.....	
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*Group No. 12, Yukon Territory.*

1	48.71	J. L. Côté....	1902	Nov. 11, '02.	Geo. Gordon.....	
2	43.17	"	1902	Nov. 11, '02.	N. W. M. P.	
3	40.1	Raoul Rinfret....	1903	June 17, '03.	"	
4	20.00	"	1903	June 17, '03.	R. Rinfret.....	
5	45.51	"	1903	June 17, '03.	J. E. Belliveau.....	

APPENDIX No. 5 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

STATEMENT of work executed in the office of the chief draughtsman.

Returns of surveys examined—

Township sub-division.....	166
Township outlines .....	181
Mineral claims .....	50
Corrections and other miscellaneous surveys.....	107
Township plans completed for printing.....	219
Preliminary township plans prepared .....	159
Proofs of plans examined .....	242
Outline sketches prepared.....	1,537
Plans of Yukon lots received .....	92
Tracings of Yukon lots made .....	92
New plans of groups of Yukon lots compiled.....	15
Sectional maps revised and reprinted.....	30
Sectional maps, first editions completed .....	7
Declarations of settlers received .....	142
Progress sketches received and filed .....	499
Miscellaneous plans and tracings made.....	903
Applications for various information dealt with, about 900	
Field books received from Record Office and used in connection with office work.....	1,236
Plans received from Record Office and used in connection with office work.....	383

P. B. SYMES,  
*Chief Draughtsman.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## APPENDIX No. 6 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

STATEMENT of work performed in the Survey Records Office for the twelve months ending June 30, 1903.

Files received and dealt with. . . . .	1,500
Letters drafted. . . . .	4,286
Memorandums, reports, draft memos to council, &c. . . . .	250
Plans, tracings, &c., copied or compiled. . . . .	351
Statutory declarations copied and mailed. . . . .	246
Plans sent to agents, registrars, &c. . . . .	6,525
Pages of field notes copied. . . . .	1,751
Prints of plans received and stored. . . . .	26,100
Original plans received and recorded. . . . .	542
Original field books received and recorded. . . . .	220
Letters written to agents, registrars, &c. . . . .	500
Registered parcels, &c., mailed. . . . .	684

FRANK CLAYTON,

*Surveyor and Draughtsman in charge of office.*

## APPENDIX No. 7 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

STATEMENT of work executed in the Photographic Office during the twelve months ending June 30, 1903.

*For the Department of the Interior.*

Dry plates developed. . . . .	172
Wet plates developed. . . . .	323
Lithographic transfers. . . . .	213
Bromide prints. . . . .	1,116
Black and white prints. . . . .	214
Silver prints. . . . .	862

*For the Geological Survey.*

Dry plates developed. . . . .	121
Wet plates developed. . . . .	8
Bromide prints. . . . .	16
Silver prints. . . . .	563

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## APPENDIX No. 8 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

STATEMENT of Work executed in the Lithographic Office for the twelve months ending June 30, 1903.

Month.	MAPS.		TOWNSHIP PLANS.		FORMS, &c.	
	Number.	Copies.	Number.	Copies.	Number.	Copies.
1902.						
July.....	14	8,190	17	937	1	100
August.....	8	2,440	16	882	1	3,000
September.....	6	1,875	21	1,155	1	400
October.....	6	1,530	26	1,441	1	200
November.....			20	1,104	1	104
December.....	1	100	24	1,330		
1903.						
January....	8	1,580	12	663	6	2,250
February.....			18	996	18	4,060
March.....	6	2,650	16	888	13	8,898
April.....	8	4,000	10	555	7	2,525
May.....	4	2,000	18	1,800	7	5,960
June.....	13	1,902	21	2,100	3	4,275
Total.....	74	26,267	219	13,851	59	31,772

## SUMMARY of Work for the Year.

	Number of Jobs.	Number of Copies.	Number of Impressions.	Cost.
Maps.....	74	26,267	45,155	\$1,731 51
Township plans.....	219	13,851	51,775	3,027 05
Forms.....	59	31,772	31,772	252 48
Totals.....	352	71,890	128,702	5,011 04

NOTE.—The cost in the above statement is for salaries only; it does not include supplies and materials.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## APPENDIX No. 9 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL

## ORDER IN COUNCIL FIXING THE RATES FOR TOWNSHIP SUBDIVISION SURVEYS EXECUTED UNDER CONTRACT.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

The 3rd day of February, 1903.

*Present:*—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The Governor General in Council is pleased, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-clause 1 of clause 19 of 'The Dominion Lands Act,' chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, to order that the rates for township subdivision surveys fixed by previous Orders in Council shall be and the same are hereby rescinded, and that township subdivision surveys executed under contract shall be hereafter paid as follows:—

1st. Section lines shall be paid for at the rate of five dollars per mile of line surveyed.

2nd. A further payment at the rate of fifty cents per chain up to ten chains in a section side, shall be made for opening, cutting and blazing the line through woods, windfalls, under-brush or heavy scrub.

3rd. Any opening, cutting and blazing of the line in excess of ten chains in a section side shall be paid at the rate of twenty-five cents per chain.

4th. No payment shall be made under the provisions of clauses 2 and 3 where the line could have been measured without opening or cutting.

5th. The part of a line measured across water by means of a triangulation shall, up to half a mile, be paid, as opening through woods when the body of water is surrounded by continuous woods.

6th. For the interpretation of clauses 2 and 3, a section line shall mean the distance between two monuments at section corners or the places assigned to such corners, and this distance may include a road allowance.

7th. When the side of a section, exclusive of the road allowance, is greater than ninety chains or smaller than seventy chains, the number of chains of opening or cutting which may be paid at the rate of fifty cents per chain shall be increased or reduced in proportion to the length of the section side.

8th. Only the lines actually run and marked in the field shall be paid for. Nothing shall be allowed for random and trail lines, bases of triangles and offsets.

9th. A further payment at the rate of three dollars per mile shall be made for section lines surveyed over rough or hilly country. A section side shall be classified as rough or hilly when the field notes show that it crosses a ravine not less than 100 feet deep or two ravines each not less than 50 feet deep, or that the difference of level between two points of the line not more than half a mile apart exceeds 200 feet, the depths or heights being measured by aneroid barometer.

10th. A further payment at the rate of four dollars per mile shall be made for surveying the meridian outlines of a township when such outlines are included in a subdivision survey contract.

11th. Section lines resurveyed or retraced shall be paid at the same rate as original section lines when such lines are resurveyed or retraced in compliance with the direc-

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

tions of the Manual of Survey or the instructions of the Surveyor General, but nothing shall be paid for the measurement of a portion of the outlines which the Manual of Survey directs to be made for testing the chaining before commencing the subdivision of a township.

12th. A further payment at the rate of twenty-five cents per pit in prairie and of forty cents per pit in the woods shall be made for every boundary monument, such payment to cover the cost of planting and marking the posts, building the mound and otherwise completing the monument. A witness trench shall be paid as four pits.

13th. Traverses of lakes and rivers and connecting traverses shall be paid at the rate of eleven dollars per mile. For traverses of lakes and rivers, the distance to be paid for shall be measured along the bank of the lake or river from every point fixed by the survey in a straight line to the next point. Nothing shall be paid for offsets.

14th. One dollar shall be paid for every statutory declaration of a settler.

15th. Five dollars shall be paid for every astronomical observation (not more than two observations in a township) for ascertaining the direction of the meridian.

16th. The above allowance shall cover the cost of preparing the returns of the survey.

17th. Iron posts used on the survey will be supplied free of cost at Winnipeg. Posts not used shall, if not returned to stores, be charged to the surveyor at forty cents each.

18th. A deduction at such rate as the Inspector of Surveys recommends shall be made from the payments to survey contractors for every survey monument not erected in conformity with the provisions of the Manual of Survey, whether the deficiency be in the size of the pits or the marking or driving of the posts, but such deductions shall not be more than three times the amount allowed for erecting the monument. In paying for traverses, one dollar shall be deducted for every offset less than required by the Manual of Survey.

(Signed) JOHN J. MCGEE,

*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

To the Honourable

The Minister of the Interior.

*N.B.*—Published in *Canada Gazette* of May 2, 1903, Vol. 36, No. 44, for the fourth consecutive week.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## APPENDIX No. 10 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Description of townships subdivided under contract of which reports were received during the year ending June 30, 1903.

## TOWNSHIPS EAST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

*Range 1.*

Township 23.—This township is generally level land and being situated near the headwaters of Icelandic river, there is a considerable area of swamp. This river, which enters the township in section 13, flows generally with well defined banks to within a short distance of the east boundary where it becomes lost in a muskeg. The easterly portion is nearly all excellent hay land with good soil. A large tamarack and spruce swamp is met with in the centre southerly portion, but the westerly and northerly parts are generally high land. The timber is spruce, tamarack, poplar and balm of gilead, with a thick undergrowth of willows and hazel. Some birch is met with, but in no large quantities. The timber near the river attains a considerable size, but as a rule it is small in diameter. In the extreme north-westerly part of the township considerable rock (limestone) in places is met with ; in some places outcropping on the surface. A trail some three miles in length has been cut out by the Swamp Lands commissioners near the quarter section line in the westerly tier of sections, running north from the correction line, but as it was so narrow, I deemed it more of an exploratory line than an actual road, so did not survey it.—*H. B. Proudfoot, D.L.S., 1902.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

*Range 1.*

Township 21.—The surface of the township is undulating, with large grass and willow swamps lying between the low flat gravelly ridges, the whole being very stony. These grass swamps or muskegs have a hard firm bottom in most places, and where the water is not too deep, are easily crossed by horses drawing wagons. The soil throughout is very poor, there being from two to six inches of clay and sandy loam, with black loam in a few places, and a subsoil of either a hard pan or a mixture of gravel and sand. The whole of the township has been more or less burned. There is green timber,—the original timber, poplar, balm of gilead and spruce, still standing green in some places, but as a rule there is a scattered growth of poplar five to eight inches in diameter, with a thick growth of small poplar, willow and hazel. These latter have also been burned and are again grown up with a smaller growth. A considerable stream of from 15 to 20 links in width and about three feet deep, the outlet of Oak Island lake in township 21, range 2, west of the principal meridian, flows out of Deep lake in a general south-eastern direction, leaving the township in section 1. A road 25 links wide has been cut out by Mr. J. A. Macdonnell for the Immigration Department, across part of this township, having a terminus at Fisher river, and having branches to Oak Island lake and Icelandic river, both of which pass through parts of this township. These roads have been traversed.—*H. B. Proudfoot, D.L.S., 1902.*

*Range 2.*

Township 21.—Oak Island lake occupies a large portion of the central area of this township. It has very low shores and a wide strip of muskeg or marsh margin, growing

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

very tall rushes and grass in fairly deep water. The surface of the township is mostly undulating, changing to rolling in the north-easterly part. Oak Island lake is connected by marshes and grass swamps with the marsh, called in the old surveys Bissonette's lake or marsh, which is shown in the north-west corner of the township. The soil throughout is poor and very stony. There is sandy loam and clay loam to the depth of two or three inches, with a gravel and hard-pan subsoil. The north-east quarter of the township has some very fair timber, there being poplar, spruce and balsam of gilead up to 12 and 14 inches in diameter. The remainder of the area has been more or less burned at different times, and the timber destroyed, leaving only scattered poplar in some places, and some areas of fair-sized timber. All the burned areas have been overgrown with a thick growth of small poplar and willows, which again have been burnt in some places. The stream, 15 to 20 links wide and 3 feet deep, which forms the outlet of Oak Island lake, crosses the east boundary of the township in section 24. Roads have been cleared to the width of 25 links to Oak Island lake and Fisher river, the latter, branching in section 36 to Icelandic river, has been laid out through this township by the Immigration Department, under the superintendence of Mr. J. A. Macdonnell. These roads have been traversed, but no posts have been planted or mounds built on the boundaries thereof.—*H. B. Proudfoot, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 22.—This township contains much excellent land, the north-westerly sections in fact being the only land that would not come under the head of first-class. It is fairly well timbered throughout with poplar, balsam of gilead, spruce and tamarack, all of fair size. No streams are met with, but there are several large sloughs of fresh water. The Fisher river road, laid out by the Swamp Lands Commissioners, passes through the township.—*H. B. Proudfoot, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 23.—The township is intersected from north-west to south-east by the Fisher river road, cut out by the Swamp Lands Commissioners. This road has been cut out only, no grading done, but some of the sloughs have been cross-wayed. The ridge, forming the watershed between the north and south branches of Fisher river passes diagonally through the township, and the surface of some of the sections is very near the rock; but as a rule the land is first-class. Where it has not been burned it is timbered with spruce, poplar and balsam of gilead; where burned it has been overgrown with small poplar and willows, with good hay land interspersed. The soil is generally a black loam with clay subsoil.—*H. B. Proudfoot, D.L.S., 1902.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

*Range 8.*

Township 27.—The greater part of this township has been overrun by fires for the last ten years. About one-third of it is yet covered with large bluffs of poplar from 6 to 10 inches in diameter. The remainder is covered with second-growth poplar and willows, with heavy scrub and windfall. The surface of the country is very rough and broken by the coulees of Cussed creek and its many tributaries. The hills along Cussed creek are from 50 to 75 feet high. Good water is found in Cussed creek, as well as in numerous sloughs and hay marshes. Buildings were found on sections 2 and 12, but they were not occupied at the time of the survey. The soil consists of a black loam from 2 to 3 inches deep, with a heavy clay subsoil, and is more suitable for ranching than for farming.—*P. T. C. Dumais, D.L.S., 1902.*

*Range 9.*

Township 27.—This township is covered with a second growth of poplar and willows, except in the eastern part, where large bluffs of poplar have escaped the fires that swept the country some ten years ago. This portion is also much broken by deep gullies. There is a heavy clay subsoil covered with from 5 to 10 inches of black loam.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

The bottoms of the gullies and summits of ridges are very stony. There is no prairie to be found in the township.—*P. T. C. Dumais, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 28.—This township is entirely covered with a second growth of poplar, willow and cherry, and on the eastern part scattered birch, from 4 to 6 inches in diameter is found in places. The north branch of Cussed creek runs in a south-easterly direction through the south portion of the township and forms deep gullies on the east of section 1. There is another creek that runs in an easterly direction through the north part of the township. The soil consists of a few inches of black loam with a heavy clay subsoil, and is stony all through the township. The surface is rolling and broken by gullies, small ridges and numerous sloughs and hay marshes. The water is of good quality. This township is well adapted for ranching purposes on account of the luxuriant growth of pea-vines and vetches through the bush and the numerous hay meadows near the sloughs. Ranches are established on sections 12 and 23 for wintering cattle.—*P. T. C. Dumais, D.L.S., 1902.*

#### Range 11.

Township 28.—This township has been overrun by fires for the last ten years, but large bluffs of poplar suitable for building purposes are found. In the south-eastern part, quite a number of scattered poplar, green and dry, are found varying from 12 to 18 inches in diameter. The whole of this township is covered with a second growth of poplar, heavy underbrush, willow, scrub and windfall, except in the north-west portion where large patches of scrubby prairie are found. Horse lake, which lies in sections 6 and 7, is 30 to 45 feet deep in places, with alkaline water, a stony bottom and is surrounded with large hay meadows. The soil of the eastern portion is nearly all clay, with a few inches of black loam, and is stony in places. The loam is deeper in the west part. The township is broken and rolling with a good many small ridges and valleys and numerous sloughs and hay marshes, and is more suitable for ranching than for farming purposes.—*P. T. C. Dumais, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 29.—The surface is much broken by hills and small valleys, which are 25 to 50 feet below the general level. Some places are stony, especially the tops of hills. The soil is black loam 6 to 8 inches in depth, with a hard clay subsoil. The township is mostly covered with large bluffs of poplar and willows, also with scattered poplar, varying from 8 to 15 inches in diameter and with willow scrub. There is good water in the numerous sloughs, hay marshes and ponds. One-third of the township is in scrubby prairie. The country is well drained by the creeks that run through it. A cart trail from Foam lake passes on sections 1 and 12 in a north-easterly direction. A ranch is located on section 31; Mr. F. Bray, the owner of it, has made a quantity of hay sufficient to winter 300 head of cattle.—*P. T. C. Dumais, D.L.S., 1902.*

#### Range 12.

Township 28.—Two-thirds of this township from the south-east to the north-west corner is chiefly wooded with poplar from 6 to 10 inches in diameter. The surface is rolling and much broken by small hills, coulees and hay sloughs. The soil is second and third class, consisting generally of 4 to 9 inches of black loam with clay subsoil. Horse lake, which enters at the south-east corner of this township, crosses section 1 in a north-westerly direction and turns to the east on section 12. A ranch is established on the south-east quarter of section 12, owned by Mr. C. Carion. He has about 130 head of cattle and has made many improvements in buildings and fences, but does not raise much crop. The water in Horse lake is alkaline, but in numerous sloughs and marshes it is good and fresh.—*P. T. C. Dumais, D.L.S., 1902.*

#### Range 13.

Township 43.—This township is very much broken by swamps and muskegs. One continuous muskeg crosses the whole width of the township, from east to west, in its

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

northern portion and along its western side, extending through into the next township to the south, where it occupies a considerable area of the whole. Other patches of swamp and muskeg occur throughout, being separated from each other by sandy hills of considerable elevation. Some portions of these muskegs have no timber growing, being too wet for tree vegetation; over other parts are small spruce and tamarack, and a species of willow, while along the margins large trees, spruce, tamarack and poplar, are found. The higher lands, or sandy hills or ridges, separating the wet parts are often bare of timber on their tops, but generally poplar of all sizes, with willows and fallen timber, cover most of the dry land. One or two small patches of prairie were seen along the south boundary. Very little of the land will be found good for settlement. Some of the dryer and higher patches may be located, if a railway is built through or nearby the land. But little of the timber is commercially valuable. The larger spruce and tamarack are good timber, but occur in small patches, scattered all over the township. The poplar is ample for fuel purposes. Cranberries were abundant all over the muskegs. As is usual, game in the way of prairie chickens and partridges is plentiful here. No squatters or improvements were seen.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1902*

Township 44.—This whole township is covered with timber, composed of poplar, spruce and tamarack, with a dense growth of hazel, alder and willow underbrush amongst the timber. No complete windfalls of timber were met with, the fallen timber being only in small patches and tress here and there. The trees are generally large, and of all kinds, up to 24 inches in diameter, but not standing very close together usually. Many of the poplars have their tops broken off, and often are dead. No openings or prairie spots at all are found. As a timber reserve the value is not great. The spruce and tamarack are good trees, but, except in the muskegs or swampy parts, are thinly scattered throughout. A timber limit, No. 967, has been surveyed, covering part of the south-easterly portion of the township, the southern limit of which lies a little south of the south boundary of this township. No timber has been removed. The whole township is flat and often wet. No hills or ravines worth mentioning occur. The streams are all small, and are running creeks. A couple of small lakes were crossed and surveyed. There does not seem to be any stagnant or alkaline water, and all is pure enough for drinking purposes. Many small muskegs and marshes occupy the lower portions. The large muskeg that crosses the northern part of the adjoining township south of this one, extends close along the south boundary of this, and crosses over into it several times. The land is not suited for settlement, on account of its flatness and the trouble necessary to clear it for working. No stone or boulders were seen. An Indian winter trail crosses the township diagonally in a south-easterly and north-westerly direction. Our road going in followed this trail across the muskeg and into the township. A road following more or less along the base line of this and the adjoining townships has been chopped and cleared out, and may be used in winter, and in a limited way in the dry months of the summer. No squatters or settlers or improvements were found. Partridges are abundant, and were the only game of any extent seen.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 45.—This township is covered with a growth of white and black poplar, birch, alder and willow, with a few scattered spruce. The black poplar is very rotten in the centre, and of not much commercial value. The white poplar is straight and of good size and quality. The birch is small and generally rotten at the top. The surface of this township is undulating, and the soil is a rich black loam, with a clay subsoil. The township is well watered with a number of streams. The chief one is Crooked river, which runs through the township in a north-westerly direction, entering the township on the eastern boundary, about a mile and a half north of the south-east corner, and leaving the township on the north boundary, about a mile and a half east of the north-west corner. This stream is well named, as it is very crooked. The river is not very deep, and in numerous places the willows seem to grow in the water and fill up the whole stream. The water in all the streams of this township is of the best

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

quality. There is a small lake on the north boundary of section 10. This lake does not appear to have any inlet. It is in all probability fed from springs in the bottom. A small creek drains the lake into Miner's creek. The land in this township in some places would be easily cleared, and, as the advantage to a settler in getting wood and water would be very great, I think the township will soon be settled. In the valleys of the streams grass grows in many places to a great height, and wild pea-vine grows nearly in every place throughout the woods. Game, both large and small, abounds in this part. It is a paradise for the hunters. Small wild fruit grows in great profusion, and attains great perfection.—*W. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1902.*

#### Range 14.

Township 36.—The west half is the only part of this township that I surveyed. The surface is gently rolling and is nearly covered with poplar, dense willow and wind-falls. There are a good many bluffs of poplar which is good for building, especially in sections 8 and 9. Owing to the lake in sections 17, 20 and 21, this part is more adapted for cattle raising than for farming, though the soil is a black loam with a rich clay subsoil.—*A. Bourgeault, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 43.—A considerable portion of this township is prairie, or a better term would be scrubby prairie, as in reality none of this section of country is free from scrub at the present time, and scarcely any portion of a line can be sighted without clearing the way, the scrub being always higher than the telescope of a transit. Generally a road has to be cut and cleared for moving carts or wagons about. This township was much the freest from timber of any surveyed by me during the past season, though sufficient will be found for fuel for the settler. The soil is quite good enough for farming, and I might say it is very good. The country is, however, considerably broken and I have rated it at second class. It will be better adapted for a mixed agriculture, and grubbing and clearing will be required very generally. There are no squatters, nor improvements of any kind. One lake in the north-eastern part of the township required to be surveyed. This lake is simply the deeper portion of a large marsh which extends easterly and southerly and more or less in all directions. The Doghide river crosses the township. As usual, prairie chickens and partridge are common.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 44.—A large portion of this township is covered with timber and wind-fall. The whole distances along the base, and east and west boundaries are wooded with heavy timber, and only a strip part way up the middle and along the south side is a more or less open country. A good deal of the area throughout is broken by sloughs and marshes. The Doghide river crosses the township, running in a ravine of considerable depth. No lakes or ponds large enough to require traversing were seen. The black soil is generally of good depth and quality, and should yield good crops, but the whole surface is very broken by timber, scrub and water. I have classed it all as second class. This is perhaps not good enough for the soil, but may be too good considering the nature of the country. No rock or stone was seen. The timber will be available for fuel and cordwood when railways pass near. No squatters or improvements are in the township. Partridges and prairie chickens are common game.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 45.—This township is nearly all covered with white and black poplar, small birch, alder and willows. The poplar varies in diameter from 8 to 10 inches. The white variety is sound and good, but the black is rotten in the centre and of very little use. The western tier of sections, although covered with willows and small poplar, could be very easily cleared off, and as the land is of excellent quality these sections will, no doubt, be soon taken by settlers. The soil throughout the township is a rich black loam with a clay subsoil. There is very little waste land in the township, and few sloughs or muskegs. The timber in the township is suitable for building purposes and fuel, but I do not think it is large enough to saw into lumber. Presby-

# SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

terian creek runs through the township in a northerly direction, and its water is good. Splendid water can be obtained any place in the township by digging to a depth of from 6 to 8 feet. Wild pea-vine and red-top grass grow in many places, making excellent food for horses and cattle. There are five squatters in the township. Small game is very plentiful, also moose, elk and bear. Small wild fruit grows in profusion every place. The surface of the township is undulating.—*W. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1902.*

## Range 15.

Township 35.—The north and east portion of this township is level or undulating country, and has scattered bluffs of poplar and thick willow scrub. The surface is interspersed with hay marshes and sloughs, but the soil is first-class. The south-west part is more open. The soil seems to be slightly alkaline, though large quantities of hay can be grown. There is a small lake in section 10, the water of which is slightly alkaline. The township is crossed in a westerly direction by the Canadian Northern location survey.—*A. Bourgeault, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 36.—The surface of this township is level or slightly rolling, and is more or less covered with poplar, some of which, especially in sections 10 and 11, is very suitable for building. Because of the quantity of dry bush, a great number of rails can be secured, and a good supply of firewood can be obtained. It is well watered by creeks running south-west and south. A large quantity of hay can be cut, particularly in sections 9 and 10, and on the north half of sections 3 and 4. The soil is first-class, and a good early spring fire would make it a valuable location for farming purposes.—*A. Bourgeault, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 43.—The survey of this township was proceeded with following the completion of that of the adjacent township to the east of this one. The land in this is generally suitable for settlement, though much broken up with patches of scrub, even in the cleared portions. Some prairie patches, of small areas, are found in sections 18, 19 and 30, and in some other places, but willow and poplar scrub is here and there scattered over them. Any of the land in this township will require much clearing and grubbing to make it available for ploughing, and from its broken nature it is better adapted for mixed agriculture than exclusively for wheat. To the north, along the north boundary of this township the country approaches apparently what is a less favourable class of land. Some muskegs and marshes were crossed, but they are not of great extent. No lakes were seen, and no large streams traverse the township. A few tamarack swamps occur, the most noticeable of which is at the intersecting corners of sections 19, 20, 29 and 30. Some building timber has been cut and removed from it. A timber area, chiefly of poplar, green and windfall, covers the south-eastern portion of the township. Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23 and parts of 1, 6, 7 and 8, and 2, 3, 4 and 5 are nearly continuous woods and fallen timber of sufficient size for fuel and commercial cordwood. Most of the township has sufficient fuel for domestic purposes. No squatters have located in the township, unless it may be in section 30. Some buildings have been built in this, consisting of two houses (dwelling) and several horse and cattle stables for ranching purposes. These were erected some time ago, and are now abandoned. Some hay had been cut on sections 7 and 18 by settlers in the adjoining township in range 16. A wagon trail crosses the west side of the township leading from the buildings on section 30 and thence southerly. But little game, excepting chickens and ducks in season, was seen. Various species of deer no doubt are to be found. Evidences of the beaver are common, but all of the past. Roads had to be cleared out to move the survey outfit into the township after commencing the survey.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 45.—Thirty-five years ago this township was covered with a thick growth of poplar. About that time a fire devastated the country destroying all the timber. Since that date periodical fires have swept over this township, so that at the present time it is covered with a growth of small poplar and willows, with here and there a

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

poplar stub. The surface is gently rolling. The soil is a rich, black loam with a clay subsoil. This township is well adapted for mixed farming. Grass grows to a great height in many places and the wild pea-vine is seen in great perfection. Good water is easily obtained by digging to a depth of six or eight feet. The Doghide river runs northerly through the eastern tier of sections. The water in this stream is good. There is a small spruce bluff on section 21 about 50 acres in extent. The settlers have taken most of the timber away for building purposes. Small fruit such as strawberries, raspberries and cranberries are very plentiful, and game such as partridges, chickens and ducks are seen nearly every place.

There are a large number of squatters in this township; most of them came in after I subdivided it. Nearly every section of this township is good land, and will all be taken up before very long. All the squatters are well satisfied with their choice and look forward to a bright future.—*W. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1902.*

*Range 16.*

Township 34.—The most of this township is occupied by the Big, Middle and Little Quill lakes. The water in these lakes is very bad, and the margins of them are boggy and swampy. The northerly row of sections and section 3 are the only ones properly adapted for farming. The soil in these is first class, being a good black loam, averaging 10 inches in depth, with a clay subsoil. Section 34 is better fitted for hay land than for agriculture. In sections 32 and 33 there are a good many bluffs of poplar which is good for building and fencing. There are two creeks containing an abundance of good water. One runs south-east and the other south across section 34 and both empty into Middle Quill lake.—*A. Bourgeault, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 35.—The surface of this township is level or gently undulating, and is more or less covered with poplar and willow. The timber in some parts, especially in sections 9, 10, 15 and 16, is good for building and fencing, and large quantities can be secured. The soil ranks first class, being black clay loam with a clay subsoil. It is very well watered by two creeks of good fresh water running south south-east. The banks are 10 to 15 feet high, so the creeks could easily be dammed to give a large supply of water. The preliminary location of the Canadian Northern railway crosses this township in a westerly direction. A good many people during the progress of the survey made a careful examination of the soil and were very well satisfied.—*A. Bourgeault, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 36.—The surface of this township is gently rolling, and is more or less covered with willow, scrub and poplar of little value. The only bushes worth mentioning where the wood is of proper size for building are in sections 19 and 30. Recent fires have destroyed great quantities of bush. The south half of this township is a very desirable location for farming, because of its excellent soil which is a deep black loam with a clay loam subsoil. This part of the township is crossed by the Canadian Northern Railway. There is a fine creek running south with comparatively high banks. At some places it could be dammed and would give a great supply of good fresh water.—*A. Bourgeault, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 45.—This township, generally speaking, is level except the western tier of sections, which is rolling. The township is covered with a thick growth of small poplar and willows, and in some places there is a great deal of fallen timber and dead stubs of poplar. The soil is a rich black loam with a clay subsoil. There are numerous small hay sloughs, where an abundance of hay can be obtained. Usually these sloughs are clean, and have good bottoms, so it is an easy matter to cut the grass. Leather river runs through this township from the south to the north boundary. The valley of the river is about 10 chains wide, and there is an abundance of grass in it. The water in it is of good quality. The Canadian Northern Railway is located through the southerly tier of sections, and about a mile of the road is graded. This township is well adapted for mixed farming. Cattle do well, and all kinds of vegetables attain

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

great perfection. Some of the settlers in this township grew wheat which seemed to be as good as any that could be grown in any part of Manitoba or the North-west Territories. There were eleven squatters in this township when I was subdividing it. All were well satisfied with the country, and expect to do well. There is not any timber in this township, except the fallen stuff, which makes excellent fuel. Star City post office is situated just west of this township, which makes it very convenient for the settlers. There is also a store and a number of other businesses carried on at Star City.—*W. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 46.—This township is covered with a thick growth of willows and small poplar, except a few sections on the south and west sides. The soil is a rich black loam with a clay subsoil. The township is well adapted for mixed farming, there being an abundance of grass in the sloughs and a luxuriant growth of wild pea-vine on the higher parts. There are numerous ponds in which water can be obtained for cattle, and good water for domestic purposes can be had by digging to a depth of 10 feet. There is an abundance of fuel in the township, but very little timber of any size. On section 15 there is a small spruce bluff, but most of the timber has been cut off by settlers and used for building purposes. There are three squatters in this township, and they are all doing well, and are quite satisfied with their choice. They are a very energetic lot, and although only on the land a short time, the progress they have made is astonishing. The climate of this part of Saskatchewan seems to be warmer than that of Manitoba. Tomatoes ripen in the open air, and all kinds of vegetables do well. We had no frost in this part until September 21, and then it was not sufficient to do any damage to vegetables. Small game, such as duck and prairie chicken, are very plentiful, and larger game, such as bear, are numerous. It is indeed a regular paradise for a man fond of shooting. Small fruit, strawberries, raspberries, black currants and cranberries grow wild in great profusion.—*W. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1902.*

*Range 17.*

Township 35.—This township lies on the north side of Big Quill lake, and is very well suited for farming purposes. Moreover, a large quantity of hay can be cut along the shore of the lake, especially in sections 20 and 21, where red-top hay is abundant. The soil is first-class. There is no timber worth mentioning. The surface is generally level or gently rolling, with patches of willow and underbrush. The country is well watered by a creek running south, and there is very good water in the wells.—*A. Bourgeault, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 36.—The surface of this township is undulating. The soil, which is for the most part clay loam, is excellent. There is plenty of fresh water in scattered ponds and hay marshes. It is a good agricultural township generally. The north is first-class throughout. In the south many spots of gravel are seen from the top of the ridge, though the soil is first-class and well adapted for any farming purpose and stock raising. Plenty of fine wood is to be found scattered through the township.—*A. Bourgeault, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 38.—This township is generally level and covered with scrub and poplar, which is, however, small, not being large enough for buildings of any size. There is some good-sized timber on section 6 that would be useful for building. The timber now on the township is useful only for firewood, but if it could escape the fires for a few years there would be some good timber, as the poplar grows very fast. There seem to have been fires in the township within a few years, but the trees are growing up quite thickly now. There is a marshy lake on sections 8, 16 and 17, covering a large area, and surrounded by low grassy lands on all sides. There is also a nice clear lake on sections 24 and 25 which has well defined shores. The soil in the township is generally second-class, yet if cultivated would yield good crops. There are a great many sloughs in the township, so there is no trouble in getting water, which is generally good, showing no traces of alkali.—*James Warren, D.L.S., 1902.*

*Range 18.*

Township 35.—This township is very level, there being no elevations of any kind on it. There is a quantity of good land in the western and northern portions which may be designated as first-class. In the south and east there are some excellent hay lands, indeed superior to any I have seen in any part of the North-west Territories. These lands will make the township very valuable to stock raisers and ranchers, as there is an abundance of hay here for them. Iron Spring creek runs through this township as it flows on to Quill lake. The banks are high, so that in high water the creek will not overflow any of the land. From the appearance of the soil, I think water can be easily got by digging. There is no timber of any kind in the township, except willow and poplar brush or scrub. The portions that are good will be very desirable locations for settlers, and the creek will give an abundance of water for stock.—*James Warren, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 36.—This on the whole is a good township, and is well adapted for grain growing. The south and west portions are first class, as nearly every quarter section is good. The north and north-east portions are not quite so good, but the whole can be settled on; as the soil is good it would be suitable for grain raising. There is no timber on any part of the township, but in the north and east there is a good deal of poplar and willow scrub which can easily be cleared off. There are not many marshes or sloughs that would hinder the cultivation of the land. From the general appearance of the land, I think water can be got by digging to no great depth. There is a creek called Iron Spring creek running south through the township, which, when we saw it, was a fair sized stream, but in spring it rises very high. The stream in many places is from 15 to 20 feet wide and the bottom in most places is good and hard. The banks in places are from 5 to 10 feet high, forming a good channel for the creek. On sections 16, 17 and 20 a good mill privilege could be developed at a small cost. This would be very valuable in this section where such streams and sites are scarce. From the general quality of the soil, this township is one that would be very desirable to locate in. The survey of the Yorkton branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway runs through the northern part of the township, and if the railway is built on the present surveyed line it would enhance the value of the land.—*James Warren, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 37.—This township is generally level, with some ridges or high lands running through it. The soil on the whole is good loam though not very deep, but with the clay bottom it will be good lasting soil. A great part of the township is covered with scrub willow and small poplar bluffs, there not being much open prairie. In the eastern part of the township there is some small poplar timber that would answer for small buildings, but there is no timber of commercial value, such as logs, &c. There are a good many sloughs or marshes, but most of them could be drained by having a system of drainage laid out. The soil I consider would be good for grain growing when cultivated. There is a creek running south through the township, called locally 'The Iron Spring creek.' It has a slow current and has low marshy lands on each side which are mucky and soft. The water in the creek is of such a nature as to indicate that it is a drainage from some large sloughs or marshes farther to the north. There is a large portion of this township that is very desirable for locating in. In the western parts especially there is some very choice land.—*James Warren, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 38.—This township is generally level. The soil is comparatively good, and part of it may be rated as first class. In the south, east and north there is a good deal of poplar and willow scrub. In parts of the east there are some fair sized trees that could be used for building purposes, but there are none large enough for commercial purposes. There is not much open country, the surface being interspersed with scrub and small bluffs of wood. There are a good many large sloughs in parts of the township, but many of them could be drained as there is a fair fall to the south. There is a large marshy lake on parts of sections 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31 and 32. This marsh was caused largely by the flow of water from the north, due to the heavy rains in

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

the early part of the season. I made a traverse of the parts on sections 7, 8, 17, 18, 19 and 20. The parts on sections 29, 30, 31 and 32 I did not traverse, as they were so shallow that they would soon dry up. In fact a great part of what I traversed was shallow, though along the section lines of 7 and 8 there was some very deep water which we had to cross by triangulation. Through this marsh there is a creek flowing south which forms what is called Iron Spring creek. After it leaves the marsh there is a fair current, but there is no current or channel in the marsh. The soil in the township is generally good, and I have no doubt when cultivated would yield good crops. I think that water can easily be got by digging.—*James Warren, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 43.—This township was the last one subdivided by me during the season. It is conveniently situated for settlement, lying immediately south of an already well-developed township, with roads made, and prosperous farmers up to its boundary, and the thriving village of Melfort at four miles from its northern limits. Settlers and explorers have recently cut a way into this township, and some have made improvements and put up buildings. Though I met no settlers and got no declarations from squatters, I have shown all improvements in the notes herein. The township is pretty generally covered with scrub and timber, and will require a good deal of labour to fit it for cultivation. Apparently a succession of wet seasons, aided with care in preventing the spread of fires by the settlers, has changed a good deal of the country from what was formerly prairie into one covered with scrub and timber. The surface is quite rolling, and might be called hilly. Some of it is covered with boulders. A good many marshes and muskegs are found, and break up the land a good deal. Plenty of timber for fuel and building necessary for the settler is to be found. Melfort creek winds through the township, as does also Thatch creek: these were in ravines of considerable depth. Several good-sized lakes occur in the township west of this, and some of these extend into the west side of this one. Small game in the way of chickens and partridges as usual are found here. No alkaline waters or land are found.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1902.*

*Range 19.*

Township 36.—The soil in this township is generally very good, there being a great many sections that are first-class. The south and south-east parts are generally level, but the south-west and west are somewhat rolling or hilly, yet the soil will be good for grain growing. There are also some patches of hay land, but not of a very great extent. In the south and south-west there are some good bluffs of poplar which, though small, would answer for small buildings and fuel. The northern and central parts have a good deal of scrub, willow and small poplar, but if cleared off it would be very good land for cultivating. There is a dry channel or creek-bed running through the township, that in spring time must carry off a great deal of water, and is a good drainage-way for the township. When we were in the township the channel was quite dry. The railway survey runs through the southern and middle parts of the township, and the road, if constructed on the surveyed line, will be a great boon to the settlers who may be in the township. From the general appearance of the soil there will not be much trouble in getting water by digging, and by placing dams on the dry channel there would not be any difficulty in having abundance of water. On the whole, this would be a very desirable township for settling in.—*James Warren, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 37.—The only wood in this township is poplar, and there is very little of it, not sufficient for settlers. Nearly half of the township is prairie, and the other half is wood of small dimensions. The willows are 4 to 12 feet high, and are found principally in the north-west part of the township. A few large hay marshes are found in the centre of the township. The only good places for settlement are along the lines east and west. The other parts are swampy and covered with willows. At the present time of the year there is an abundance of water, but in dry seasons there is only one lake, which is in section 7.—*C. E. Lemoine, D.L.S., 1902.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Township 38.—In this township the only wood of value is poplar. It is of small dimensions, being about 10 inches in diameter, and should be reserved for the settlers. A great part of this township is hilly, and in the centre we found small patches of prairie and two large hay marshes about a mile in diameter. This township is more adapted for ranching than for farming. At the present time of the year there is an abundance of water, but in dry seasons there are only three small lakes.—*C. E. Lemoine, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 39.—This township is rolling and undulating. The soil is mostly composed of black loam on a subsoil of clay. The surface is covered with poplar, willow and scrub, with numerous marshes 4 to 5 feet deep. There are no lakes or streams in this township.—*C. E. Lemoine, D.L.S., 1902.*

### Range 20.

Township 37.—The land in this township is rolling, and the soil is mostly composed of black loam resting on a subsoil of clay. This township is covered with scrub 10 to 15 feet high, and some poplar and willows 6 inches in diameter. There are no lakes or streams worth mentioning. The township is good enough to be cultivated, and farmers who settle here will no doubt be able to raise fair crops.—*C. E. Lemoine, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 38.—This township is rolling, and the soil is mostly composed of black and clay loam resting on a subsoil of clay. The east part of the township is covered with poplar to 8 inches in diameter, nevertheless it is good enough to be cultivated, and farmers who may settle here will no doubt be able to raise fair crops. Good water is plentiful in this township.—*C. E. Lemoine, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 39.—This township is not so heavily timbered as the one immediately north, there being more thick poplar brush or scrub willows than poplar timber, but there are poplar bluffs scattered throughout the township. There are not many sections without a good supply of firewood, but there is no building timber. There are no large openings of prairie. The country is rolling with many small muskegs and no high hills. The soil is generally a black loam with clay subsoil and not many stones. The country is well adapted for grazing or agriculture. The water in most of the muskegs is slightly alkaline.—*David Beatty, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 40.—There is very little open prairie in this township, and only in small patches of a few acres in area, the greater part being timbered with poplar, some of which will make very good building timber, especially that in sections 23, 24, 25 and 26, a considerable portion of it being from 8 to 12 inches in diameter. The two rows of sections on the south side are not so heavily timbered as those to the north, there being more heavy brush and willows. There are a great many small muskegs scattered throughout with one very large one near the east side extending all the way across the township from the north to the south. I found the township so wet in June that I was obliged to abandon the work till later in the season when the water dried up to a considerable extent. The large muskeg on the east side drains into Lake Lenore through a creek which I found on the crossings of the section lines to be about ten feet deep in June. The soil is good and will make good agricultural or grazing land. The water is slightly alkaline in most of the muskegs.—*David Beatty, D.L.S., 1902.*

### Range 21.

Township 37.—This township is mostly covered with scrub poplar and willows, and in places with poplar timber large enough for firewood, but there is little or no building timber in the township. There are many openings of prairie, but of small areas. There are also a great many small ponds or muskegs scattered throughout the township in which, in the driest part of the season, the water was from 1 to 3 feet deep. The water is slightly alkaline. The soil is a black loam in most places with clay

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

subsoil and makes good agricultural land. The country is rolling without any high hills.—*David Beatty, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 38.—The greater part of this township is covered with poplar, poplar scrub and willows. There are small openings of prairie and many small muskegs or ponds. The soil is black loam with clay subsoil and is generally good for agriculture. The township is also well adapted for grazing, there being plenty of vetch or pea-vine among the small scrub and around the borders of the prairie openings. The country is rolling, without any high hills. The water is slightly alkaline.—*David Beatty, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 39.—The greater part of this township is covered with timber and scrub. The east has considerably more solid poplar timber than the west, with small openings of prairie and patches of scrub and willows. The prairie openings in the western part of the township are larger than those on the east side, and there are more willows and scrub than solid bush. The soil is good throughout the township, and is good agricultural land. The country is rolling without any high hills and the water slightly alkaline.—*David Beatty, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 40.—About one-third of this township is taken up by Lake Lenore, which is fairly good water, but slightly alkaline. That part of the township lying north and west of the lake, comprising the greater part of sections 30, one-half of 20, 31, half of 29, and a small portion of 21, is timbered with a heavy growth of poplar, a considerable quantity of which is about 9 inches in diameter. Sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36, along the eastern boundary, together with sections 3, 2 and 11, and about one-half of 14, 23, 26 and 34 are timbered with poplar brush, with patches of willows and small openings of prairie. That portion lying south of Lake Lenore and a narrow belt on the east side of the lake is more open. The whole township may be classed as good agricultural land. There is an old house or shanty on the north-east quarter of section 8, which formerly was occupied by a cattle rancher, but at present is occupied by three men, who have a breaking of 20 acres under oats on the north-east quarter of the same section, but none of the party would make a declaration of occupation, saying that they did not want to hold it. The whole township drains into Lake Lenore. There is an island of about 40 acres in area in the lake on section 17, but I had no means of getting to it, and could not survey it.—*David Beatty, D.L.S., 1902.*

*Range 22.*

Township 38.—A considerable portion of this township is prairie, but it is broken occasionally with patches of poplar scrub, willows and small muskegs, which in a dry season will furnish plenty of hay for the township. There is one large muskeg occupying the greater part of section 16 and parts of 9 and 15, with water from 1 to 3 feet deep, but I was told by some Indians that it is often dry enough to allow the hay to be cut. The soil throughout is good, with but few stones, and is well adapted for agricultural or grazing purposes. The land is lightly rolling, without any high hills. The water is slightly alkaline, but with the exception of that in Dead Moose lake, which occupies part of sections 19 and 30, it can be used without any inconvenience for camping purposes. There is no building timber in the township.—*David Beatty, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 39.—There is very little open prairie in this township, and only in small areas. The eastern half is mostly covered with poplar scrub and willows, but in places the poplar is large enough for firewood. Some of the timber in the bluffs on the east side of Dirtywater lake might be used for buildings. Dirtywater lake extends from three-quarters of a mile of the south boundary, across the township northward, crossing the north boundary in section 33. Dead Moose lake cuts off a part of section 6. The water in both these lakes is alkaline. There are numerous small hay marshes in the township. The soil is black loam with clay subsoil. The land is slightly rolling,

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

without any high hills, and is well adapted for agricultural or grazing purposes.—*David Beatty, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 40.—This is a first-class township, and the land throughout is rolling and undulating. The soil is principally a deep black loam, and there is enough timber for building purposes and also firewood for the present. In addition to the heavy poplar, about four-fifths of it is covered with second-growth poplar varying in height from 6 to 15 feet, and standing on the ground as thick as it can grow. The rest of the township has a good deal of the same kind of timber also. If fires do not enter this township, it will be heavily timbered in the course of a few years. Within the limits are several fresh water lakes. It is well suited for farming purposes.—*John Molloy, D.L.S., 1902.*

#### Range 23.

Township 39.—This is an excellent township, the soil being principally black loam, and well watered by a number of lakes. It is free from hills, being rolling and undulating throughout. Good timber is found—poplar suitable for building purposes and firewood—but not in great quantity. There is also a great deal of second-growth poplar, not touched by fire, which would, in the course of a few years, give plenty of timber. Nearly all the sections of this township are fit for settlement at the present time.—*John Molloy, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 40.—This township is not as good as those lying to the south, west and east of it, being lower, with more sloughs and surface water. It has plenty of timber for firewood and building purposes, also a number of small lakes of fresh water, and the water in the sloughs is also good. Notwithstanding some of its drawbacks, it contains a great deal of good land, and is well adapted for mixed farming.—*John Molloy, D.L.S., 1902.*

#### Range 24.

Township 39.—This township is suitable for either ranching or farming purposes. The soil is either a black or sandy loam throughout. The land is rolling and generally there is sufficient timber for building purposes and firewood for some time to come. It is well watered by a number of fresh water lakes. The Qu'Appelle and Prince Albert trail runs through the township.—*John Molloy, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 40.—This township is adapted for farming purposes. The soil is good, being principally black or sandy loam. It is watered by fresh water lakes and contains plenty of timber for building purposes and firewood. There is considerable hazel and willow scrub in this township. The Qu'Appelle and Prince Albert trail runs through the south-west part of it.—*John Molloy, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 41.—All the land in this township along the two west meridians and also along the centre meridian north of section 10, is open, interspersed with bluffs. East of that it is nearly all timbered, but has all been burned over, and a dense second growth is springing up which is yet small. But there is a block of timber of good size along the west side of McIntyre lake, and another west of Lake Arthur on section 31. There is also a small grove east of Sayer lake. The land is all good with the exception of the tops of the knolls, which are light and stony. There is an old abandoned ranch on the east side of Sayer lake which I found temporarily occupied by one Norman McKenzie, while making hay in the locality. I found the water in all the lakes very bitter except in the small pond near the north-east corner of section 5. But the water in the sluices, which apparently all dry up during the hot part of the summer, was nearly all good. A good deal of hay can be cut in this township. There are no streams flowing either into or out of any of the lakes except a very small one which runs into McIntyre lake in section 12. There is also a small creek flowing east across

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

the east boundary of section 26, a few chains north from McIntyre lake, but as the water in it is good, whereas that of the lake is bitter, there cannot be any connection between them. The Lake Lenore trail passes through the north-east part of the township.—*James Dickson, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 42.—All this township may be said to be more or less timbered except a few miles in the western part. But it has been all burned over, and there is now a great deal of second growth poplar, willows and such like; in some parts there is a good deal of fallen timber. It is rather hilly with numerous sloughs between. The water was very high when I was there, and I found fences which had inclosed stacks of hay standing in water which was waist deep. A great deal of hay may be cut in the township. The land is nearly all first-class, and one good fire during a dry season would leave ninety per cent of it ready for the plough. I found nearly all the water good. There is a fine creek flowing out of Bruno lake and a small one emptying into Shannon lake. But this large body of water has no outlet. The land rises all around it. A little over four miles of the east boundary is in Basin lake. Its outlet seems to be now, and has been for a number of years, dammed up, and there is a strip of drowned land all around the west side, and also for a long distance along the north side, which I estimated to be from five to ten or even more chains wide, with the dry timber standing thickly in the water. The water would now take a man over the head. The dead timber is poplar, so the shore could never have been marshy. The land there is of the best quality, and to take the present water line as the shore of the lake, would cut off a good many acres of first-class land, so I did not traverse it. I found four settlers and took their declarations. The Lake Lenore trail crosses the township near its west side.—*James Dickson, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 44.—The central part of this township is pretty open, commencing on section 9 and ending on section 23. With the exception of about eight sections in the north-west, it has all been burnt over. But in the burnt part there is a great deal of fallen timber and a thick second growth. One remarkable feature is, that where the second growth is, more than half of it, after attaining a diameter of from one to four inches, has died. In those parts the trees can easily be shoved down by hand, and still another crop of young timber is taking their places. One good fire during a dry spell would clear nearly the whole township. The land may be said to be on the whole good. Hundreds of tons of the very finest quality of hay may be cut in it. It is not confined to the marshes alone, but is equally good on the uplands, where in some places it has to be mown down out of the line with brush hooks, as it stood higher than my instrument. There are quite a number of small marshes. There is a large marsh on Carrot river in sections 3 and 4, and another on the same stream in sections 23 and 26. Carrot river is here from twenty to thirty links wide and from one to two feet deep, and contains clear good water. It enters the township in section 5, through a lake and leaves it through Dickson lake in section 36. The trail to Kinistino enters it on section 5, west of the lake and keeps to the north of the river to about the centre of section 14, where it crosses the stream and leaves the township in section 25.—*James Dickson, D.L.S., 1902.*

*Range 25.*

Township 39.—This township is adapted either for ranching or farming purposes, the north and east parts being hilly, the south-west a very fine rolling country. The soil all through is excellent, and there are quite a number of fine hay meadows and a number of sloughs which contain good water. A lake with fairly good water is found in the western part. There is very little timber for building purposes, but there are a great many bluffs which have good firewood. This township is well adapted for the raising of sheep.—*John Molloy, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 40.—The north half of this township is rolling prairie with patches of poplar timber and poplar and willow brush. The south half is broken and hilly with a

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

good deal of poplar timber and thick brush, especially in the south-east portion. There are three lakes of considerable size in the township, but their water is brackish. The soil is a black loam about 10 inches deep with a clay subsoil. The surveyed trail from Humboldt crosses the north-east corner of this township. I consider this township well adapted for grazing or general farming.—*J. J. McKenna, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 41.—This township although open, has only a few miles of unbroken prairie. It is all dotted over with poplar and willow bluffs. The timber is small, but the underbrush in it is so dense that it is almost impossible to get through without cutting one's way. With the exception of Hoodoo lake, the small one immediately north of it, and the pond on the east boundary of section 6, the water is all bad. The lakes are nearly all clear as crystal, but the water tastes like a weak solution of Epsom salts. There is no running water in the township and none of the lakes have either an inlet or an outlet. I found five squatters and took a declaration from each one. There are only a few sloughs, and these are small with not much hay land. A large percentage of the land is first class, and I learned before disbanding my party that all the available sections had been taken up. The old Humboldt and Batoche trail angles across the township near the centre from the north-west to the south-east.—*James Dickson, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 43.—I had only six miles to run in this township, viz., the north two miles of the three west meridians. That part is all a dense green bush of poplar and balm of gilead. The timber is small, but everywhere there is a dense undergrowth. The sloughs are mostly small, but very numerous. There is little or no hay. The land is nearly all first-class and rolling. In some parts it is stony on the knolls.—*James Dickson, D.L.S., 1902.*

#### Range 26.

Township 39.—This is a good township, the land suitable for farming or ranching purposes, with soil which is principally a rich black loam. Only a few hills are to be seen, and there is enough timber for firewood for some years, but none fit for building purposes. The only water fit for use is in the sloughs, but as a rule this is good. There is a large lake in the south-west part, but the water is not fit for man or beast. Gabriel's trail from Prince Albert to Humboldt runs through the township.—*John Molloy, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 40.—This township is mostly prairie, with some timber and marsh in the north and south portions. Boucher lake, a sheet of water about three miles long and a quarter-mile wide, lies about the centre of the township. The land slopes gently from all sides to the lake. Fine grass grows everywhere. The soil is a black loam, about 1 foot deep, with clay subsoil. The water in the lake is brackish. There are no settlers in the township. This is a very fine township, and is well suited for any kind of farming.—*J. J. McKenna, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 41.—The land in this township is generally rolling and grown up with thick brush and poplar timber, there being only small patches of prairie mostly on the east side. There are a good many ponds and marshes in the west half of this township. The soil is a black loam, about 10 or 12 inches deep, with a clay subsoil. This township is well suited for grazing or general farming.—*J. J. McKenna, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 43.—I found all this township south of, and including the south interior chord run, so that there was only 26 miles of it to do. The part subdivided by me is all thick green woods, with a remarkably dense undergrowth of willow, alder and hazel. The timber consists entirely of poplar and balm of gilead, with occasional small groves of small white birch. The timber is all small. I did not see a dozen trees above 1 foot in diameter. The soil is all first-class, but sloughs, although mostly small, are very numerous. There is little or no hay. Dubois lakes form a great resort for ducks and wild geese in the fall of the year. I have adopted the local name by which those lakes are known. I did not find any water flowing either into or out of either of them. All

# SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

the water in the township is good. The trail between Humboldt and Prince Albert passes through it, but there have been so many new roads cut out and run since the traverse of it was made, that I was only able to locate the original line at one or two points.—*James Dickson, D.L.S., 1902.*

## Range 27.

Township 39.—This township is better adapted for ranching than for agricultural purposes. The loam is not as deep as in the neighbouring townships, and has considerable stone. It has sufficient timber for firewood for present use, but none for building purposes. The only good water found was in the sloughs. Gabriel trail, from Prince Albert to Humboldt, passes through the north-east part of the township.—*John Molloy, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 40.—This township is rolling prairie with a good deal of poplar timber and brush scattered over it. The soil is generally a black loam about 10 inches deep with a clay subsoil. There are two Galician settlers on the north-east quarter of section 34. They had a few scattered patches cropped, which I did not measure, as they were too small and scattered. I did not take their declarations, as they could neither speak nor write English. I consider this township well suited for ranching, owing to the presence of timber for shelter.—*J. J. McKenna, D.L.S., 1902.*

## Range 28.

Township 39.—This is not a first-class township. Buffer lake covers a great portion of the north-west part, and its water being alkaline, is unfit for use. The land extending about a mile and a half on each side of the lake is useless, being covered with a deposit of alkali. The loam on the remainder of the township is not deep, and the subsoil is principally sand, gravel and white clay. There is no timber of any kind within the township.—*John Molloy, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 40.—The south half of this township is rolling prairie, with a gentle inclination southerly to Buffer lake, a small portion of which is in this township. The north half is rolling and is a mixture of prairie, poplar timber and brush. The poplar is about 8 inches in diameter. The soil is a black loam 10 to 12 inches deep with clay subsoil. There is good grass and water nearly everywhere throughout the township, and plenty of timber for building, fencing and fuel. I consider this township well adapted for general farming or ranching. There were no settlers in the township.—*J. J. McKenna, D.L.S., 1902.*

# TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 12.

Township 48.—This township is rolling and hilly. The soil is mostly composed of black and clay loam resting on a subsoil of clay in the flats and sandy on the ridges. Nevertheless it is good enough to be cultivated, and no doubt the farmers who will settle here will raise fair crops. All the ridges are covered with a good kind of grass mixed up with pea-vines. A few bluffs of large willow and poplar containing timber large enough to be utilized for construction are found here and there in this township. The remainder of the timber is only good for fuel. Good water is plentiful in the township. The north arm of Lake Thomas, situated in the south part of the township, covers sections or part of sections 4, 5, 8, 9, 16 and 17. The water of this lake is very clear, and has the taste of soda. The cattle and horses seem to like it. It can be used for washing, as it is very soft. This township is easy of access by way of Vegreville or by the Battleford trail, which crosses this township from east to west at a distance varying from one to a half mile south of the north boundary of the township. The hay is not so plentiful in the township as in township 48, range 13, but it is in suffi-

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

cient quantity to meet the requirements of the settlers for a few years.—*J. B. Saint Cyr, D.L.S., 1902.*

### *Range 13.*

Township 48.—The land in this township is undulating, except in the centre, where it is rolling. Bluffs of willow and poplar are scattered here and there, but the timber which they contain is of very poor quality, being only fit for fuel. The land here is well adapted for farming, as it is chiefly composed of black and clay loam resting on a subsoil of clay. The grass in the hills is plentiful and of good quality. The numerous sloughs and hay marshes produce a large quantity of good hay. This country can be reached from all directions, and principally by the Battleford trail, which runs nearly east and west a little south of the north boundary of this township. Though there is no timber suitable to build log cabins or stables in this township, the settlers can get poplar for that purpose in township 49, range 12, and in the southern part of township 48, range 12. There is no lake or stream worth mentioning in this township, but good water is found everywhere. I have no doubt that the settlers expected here in the spring will succeed very well in mixed farming for the present, and when railroads are built in the neighbourhood the culture of grain will prove profitable to them.—*J. B. Saint-Cyr, D.L.S., 1902.*

### *Range 15.*

Township 59.—This township is partly rough prairie with bush, and the surface is generally rolling. In the greater part of the western portion and in a part of the south-east corner the soil is second class. The remainder of the township is poor third and fourth-class soil, watered by several small creeks which contain good water. There are no large creeks, with the exception of the White-earth river, which cuts off a small part of the south-west corner. Timber for building, fencing and fuel may be found everywhere.—*C. C. DuBerger, D.L.S., 1902*

### *Range 16.*

Township 58.—The north-western part and a small part of the north-eastern are the only parts of the township subdivided by me. Sections 29, 30, 31, are about the only ones where tracts of open land may be found fit for culture; the remainder being covered with poplar, willow and alders. Water is found almost everywhere, and is of good quality. In the north-eastern part the soil is first and second class, but being on a low bottom, it is hardly fit for culture. The north boundary runs through a rolling, wooded country with scattered marshes and muskegs.—*C. C. DuBerger, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 59 (*South Outline*).—The soil is third and fourth class, except at the eastern end, where it may be considered first and second class. However, as part of it is broken by a hill of about 200 feet in height covered with thick poplar, and the rest is low lying land it may be considered on the whole as unfit for culture. Good water is to be found everywhere.—*C. C. DuBerger, D.L.S., 1902.*

### *Range 17.*

Township 58.—Good agricultural land is found almost everywhere except in the western and extreme northern parts. These parts are covered with timber, and the thick bush entangled with much fallen timber, the willows and the numerous marshes, form a serious obstacle to people who like to settle on lands partly opened. The soil in the remainder of the township is second class. The surface is rolling and is covered with patches of poplar. It is almost all settled by Russian families. Good water is abundant.—*C. C. DuBerger, D.L.S., 1902.*

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Township 59.—The surface of this township is gently undulating, and the soil is second class. With the exception of the northern and the extreme western parts, open land interspersed with spruce and patches of poplar is found everywhere. Good water is found in abundance in creeks, ponds and lakes. Several Russian families have been settled here for a short time and seem happy in their new homes.—*C. C. DuBerger, D.L.S., 1902.*

*Range 22.*

Township 29.—This township is mostly rolling prairie except that portion broken up by the valley of Kneehills creek, which traverses the township from west to east. It enters the township through section 18, and passes out through section 12. It runs in a valley from 125 to 250 feet deep, with cut banks, and many ravines. In most places the stream has a good current and the water is generally good. According to old settlers, during dry seasons, the creek becomes nearly dry, and water is to be had only in the deep pools along its bed. Besides Kneehills creek, the only water found was in two marshy lakes, one known as the Beveridge slough in sections 13 and 14; the other, in sections 19 and 30. These afford an abundant supply of water for cattle and sheep. The remaining portion of the township is very dry. The land south of Kneehills creek is a rich loamy soil with clay subsoil. Vegetation is rich, and the land is marked first class. It is rolling prairie broken by small wooded ravines with small creeks. That portion of the township north of the creek has a black loamy soil of a gummy and sticky nature, with a deep clay subsoil. Vegetation is scanty, and the land is marked second-class. The land in this township is unsuitable for agriculture, but is good ranching and grazing land. There is no timber of any account in this township. Evidences of coal deposits were noticed along the banks of the creek in sections 17 and 18.—*Joseph A. Carbert, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 30.—This township is mostly rolling prairie, and is traversed by two streams, Threehills and Ghostpine creeks. Threehills creek traverses the township from west to east. Ghostpine creek traverses it from the north-west, running into the Threehills in the south-east quarter of section 14. Threehills creek runs in a valley from 150 to 300 feet deep, with cut banks and numerous ravines. Ghostpine creek runs in a broad and shallow valley and has grassy slopes with good approaches to the river. The soil is a black loam of a gummy and sticky nature, with clay subsoil. Vegetation is scanty. The prairie is very rough and has evidently been badly burned by prairie fires. The soil is marked as second-class. The only water is in the two creeks. The remaining portion of the township is very dry. Except along Threehills creek, in portions of sections 11, 12, 13 and 14, the township is devoid of timber. The land is unfit for agricultural purposes, but is good ranching and grazing land.—*Joseph A. Carbert, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 31.—This township is mostly rolling prairie, with the exception of that portion through which Ghostpine creek runs. This creek flows through a shallow valley with good approaches to the creek. The soil is a black loam of a gummy and sticky nature, with a dry clay subsoil, and is all second-class land. Vegetation is scanty. The prairie is rough on account of extensive prairie fires. The only water is in Ghostpine creek. The remainder of the township is dry. This township is entirely devoid of timber. A long seam of coal from 5 to 6 feet deep was found on both banks of Ghostpine creek, in the north half of section 9. Large quantities of coal have been taken away from this seam by settlers located as far west as Didsbury and Olds. The township is good for grazing and ranching purposes.—*Joseph A. Carbert, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 49.—The surface of this township is rolling, with sloughs, muskegs, ponds and lakes. The water in the lakes and ponds, which is surface water, is fresh, but tastes of decayed vegetation. There are several fresh water springs, one being situated on the road allowance on the east boundary of section 27. The whole township is covered with woods, brush and scrub. The greater part has been burnt some years

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

ago, and there has sprung up a heavy second growth of poplar and willows. Through the middle of the township east and west there are poplar woods suitable for rails, building purposes and firewood. The north part of the township has a few open spots along the Little Hay lakes trail, the remainder of the township being covered with woods and willows. The soil is adapted to raising grain and roots, being a black loam from 4 to 14 inches in depth. There being so many sloughs and marshes to cut hay in, it is evidently better for cattle raising or mixed farming.—*Robert W. Lendrum, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 51.—The surface of this township is rolling and hilly in the western part, and hilly and broken around Cooking and McFadden lakes, with many sloughs, muskegs, ponds and lakes. There is very little good timber in this township, fires having overrun it years ago. It is covered chiefly with poplar and willow scrub, and fallen timber. In the south-eastern part, lying south and west around Cooking lake, there is some green wood suitable for buildings, fences, &c. The alluvial soil is not deep in this township, varying from 2 to 6 inches, with a clay subsoil. During the time of my survey I found only three actual settlers. Cooking lake, prized by the citizens of Edmonton as a watering place, extends into the eastern part of this township from the township adjoining. On Koney island, and on the south-west quarter of section 24, there are several buildings, used only in the summer. A trail from Cooking lake to Edmonton crosses this township.—*Robert W. Lendrum, D.L.S., 1902.*

*Range 23.*

Township 31.—This township is rolling and sloping prairie, and is mostly all first-class land. The soil is of a rich black sandy loam, varying from 8 to 18 inches in depth, with a good clay subsoil. Vegetation is rich. The only running water is in Threehills creek, which passes through only two sections of the township, sections 5 and 6. Good water can be obtained in mostly every section by digging to a depth of 18 inches. Clumps of small poplar bushes are numerous, denoting the location of springs. The township is entirely devoid of wood and timber. The rich soil would render this township suitable for agriculture.—*Joseph A. Carbert, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 48.—The surface of this township is generally rough and hilly. The soil varies in depth from 2 to 10 inches, with a sandy subsoil, supporting a good growth of grass for pasturing and wintering stock. The land is covered for the greater part with poplar. Here and there it is partly burned, and on the burned part is a second growth of poplar and willow scrub. Big Hay lake is partly situated on sections 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36. The land immediately around the lake is level or low rolling, and there are occasional prairie or open spots around the lake. As far as I could ascertain, the lake could be drained with little expense, so that the sections now shown as covered with water would make the very best meadow or hay lands, much more valuable than any of the surrounding sections. A number of ranchers are here now, wintering their cattle, but not cultivating the soil to any great extent. On the whole, this township is better suited for cattle raising than for grain growing. There is a deep and wide ravine, running north from the head of Coal lake across the township, having banks about 80 feet high. The great trouble with this township is the difficulty in getting into it in wet seasons, the roads being almost impassable in the summer time.—*Robert W. Lendrum, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 49.—The surface of this township is generally rough and hilly, with many ponds, sloughs and lakes. Some time ago it has been all green poplar and spruce woods, but fires have overrun it since then. Here and there can yet be found clumps and groves of green poplar and spruce. The burned part is now overgrown with a thick growth of small poplars and willows. A road for winter travel has recently been opened up near the road allowance to the north of sections 22, 23 and 24, leading towards the village of Leduc. This township is better adapted for cattle or live-stock raising than for anything else, as there is plenty of grass on the hillsides and hay in the sloughs.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The water in the ponds or lakes I found to be fairly good, although it tasted of decayed vegetable matter. There is no timber now to be found of any commercial value, but abundance can be had for buildings, fencing and fuel.—*Robert W. Lendrum, D.L.S., 1902.*

*Range 24.*

Township 31.—This township is mostly rolling prairie, except the portion traversed by Threehills creek. This creek traverses diagonally through the township, entering through sections 33 and 34 and passing out through section No. 1. It runs in a broad and shallow valley. A small stream runs in a narrow valley or coulee through sections 19, 20, 21, 16, 15 and 14. and empties into Threehills creek in section 14. That portion of the township south of the coulee is a shallow clay loam with a dry clay subsoil and is only second-class land. The portion north of the coulee, although a black clay loam is only second-class land. The soil is unfit for agriculture, but is good ranching and grazing land. The township is almost devoid of timber. A small seam of coal was noticed in section 22, but it was of an inferior quality and did not burn very well; probably on being mined, the quality might improve.—*Joseph A. Carbert, D.L.S., 1902.*

*Range 28.*

Township 49.—The surface of this township is very level and entirely free from muskeg, with comparatively little swamp. The soil being good, it is well adapted for farming. There is a large swamp in sections 11 and 14, in which there is some spruce and tamarack (both of small size), and there are beaver meadows in sections 1, 2, 25, 26, 35 and 36, but the greater part of the township is covered with poplar bush or willows. Fire has run through most of the township at different times, and these parts are overgrown with second growth poplar or thick willow brush. Weed creek enters the township near the south-west angle of section 27 and flows in a northerly direction through a deep ravine. All along its bed were found fragments of coal and clay ironstone. specimens of which I collected. In a small gully in the north-west corner of section 22, there is a seam of coal, but so covered with debris that it was impossible to ascertain its thickness. The timber is fit only for settlers' use, there being only a few scattered trees large enough for commercial purposes.—*Hugh McGrandle, D.L.S., 1902.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

*Range 1.*

Township 47.—This township is covered with a heavy growth of timber consisting of poplar from 8 to 16 inches in diameter, spruce from 10 to 18 inches in diameter, and white birch from 16 to 10 inches in diameter, excepting sections 24, 25 and 36, over which the fire has run, leaving only clumps of green timber. The heaviest timber (that which is fit for converting into lumber) is on sections 13, 14, 23, 30 and 31, and on the west halves of sections 29 and 32. The land in this township is rolling, and consists of from 3 to 5 inches of black soil with clay and sandy subsoil. It is well watered by numerous small creeks and springs.—*Hugh McGrandle, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 48.—Taken as a whole, there is very little land in this township that is fit for farming, as nearly every section has more or less swamp or muskeg; though there are scattered quarter-sections where the soil is good and which seem to be free of swamp. The general fall of the land is to the north, the southern part being rolling. The township is watered by the east and west branches of Weed creek and numerous small streams, having their sources in the muskegs. The course of both branches of Weed creek is exceedingly tortuous and in the northern part of the township they flow through deep gullies. Along the upper part of the east branch in the south-west

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

quarter of section 4 and in sections 3, 10, 11 and 15, there are large beaver meadows which yield good crops of wild hay. The greater portion of sections 5 and 6 is covered with a heavy growth of poplar, spruce and birch from 10 to 20 inches in diameter, and some scattered jack-pine from 10 to 16 inches in diameter. There is some scattered large spruce along the east branch of Weed creek in section 27, but the greater part of the township was burnt over some years ago, and is now covered with fallen timber and overgrown with second growth poplar and thick willow brush; though there are scattered patches of poplar bush in places. In the swamps there is some green tamarack and spruce from 6 to 8 inches in diameter suitable for settlers' use.—*Hugh McGrandle, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 49.—Nearly the whole of this township is covered with timber from 6 to 8 inches in diameter, but which is of no commercial value, though there are some scattered large spruce and poplar. There are also large tracts of dead timber and windfall grown up with small poplar and willows. The soil is generally good, there being from 2 to 12 inches of black loam with clay subsoil. There are several wet beaver meadows, muskegs, spruce and tamarack swamps, scattered over the township. It is well watered in the south and east by Weed creek, and in the north and west by Strawberry creek and several small streams flowing into the said creeks. The surface of the township is mostly level with the exception of the gullies through which the said creeks flow, and which deepen to ravines 80 to 100 feet in depth just before leaving the township. There are also indications of coal along the beds of Strawberry and Weed creeks.—*Hugh McGrandle, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 57.—This township is in most parts thickly timbered with poplar, spruce, and large willows. Some openings of very small extent are found in the south-west and south-east corners. The land is rolling and would be well adapted for farming when once cleared. The timber is of no great value except for building or fencing purposes and for fuel. Spruce is scarce and not very good. The principal lake in this township is Lake George, out of which flows a large creek to Pembina river. There is a remarkable hill on the central meridian between sections 15 and 16. Fish such as pike and pickerel, are found in Lake George, but they are hard to catch. The trail to Lake La Nonne and Pembina river crosses this township from the south-east to the north-west corner of section 6. Some settlers from township 57, range 27 west of the 4th meridian, have been through here and three or four of them want to settle in the vicinity of the south-east corner of the township.—*J. B. Saint Cyr, D.L.S., 1902.*

### Range 2.

Township 49.—This township is covered mostly with windfall and grown up with willows and poplar brush. There are patches or belts of heavy spruce and poplar from 10 to 20 inches in diameter in the southern portion, and pine from 8 to 12 inches in diameter on sections 7 and 17. There is also scattered green timber on every section, mostly poplar. North and west of Strawberry creek there are patches where the timber has been all burned off and grown up with willow and poplar brush. The soil is generally good, consisting of from 4 to 6 inches of black loam with clay subsoil, and is well watered by Strawberry creek, which flows through the western and northern portions of the township, in a valley from 15 to 20 chains wide and from 60 to 80 feet deep, and by a number of smaller streams which flow into Strawberry creek.—*Hugh McGrandle, D.L.S., 1902.*

### Range 3.

Township 33.—The portion of this township that I surveyed is a high rolling country covered with poplar, willow and scrub and some scattered spruce trees. The soil and water are good. The land is suitable for mixed farming. There is plenty of timber for fuel, fencing and building purposes. The last tier of sections to the west

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

is covered with thick poplar 4 to 8 inches in diameter. In my judgment all that portion of the township west of Little Red Deer river will be filled with settlers in the near future.—*A. McFee, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 34.—This township has fairly good soil, but nearly all of it is covered with thick timber and brush, with some hay swamps and muskegs. There are small bluffs of spruce fit for lumber scattered all over the township, but not enough in any one place for a timber berth. Red Deer river touches the north-west corner of the township. The north-east portion of it may be settled up before long, but the principal part of it will take some time to settle on account of the timber having to be cleared off. There are several streams or creeks of good water running through it, and as there are a number of hay sloughs that could be easily drained into these streams, I believe stock-raising or mixed farming could be made a success. There is good grazing throughout the timber almost everywhere. There was a large herd of cattle scattered through the township during the time we were making the survey and they seemed to be doing well.—*A. McFee, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 35.—The soil in the most of this township is good. The surface is nearly all thickly covered with poplar, spruce and scrub of willows. The western portion of it between Red Deer and Raven rivers is rather rough and the soil light. There are some ponds and hay sloughs in the north-east portion, north of Red Deer river. Raven river enters near the north-west corner and flows into the Red Deer near the south-west corner of section 28. It is a beautiful stream, well stocked with trout and suitable in every way for running timber on. Red Deer river enters this township at the south-west corner and flows out near the south-east corner of section 25. There is a hill about 200 feet high (locally called Moose mountain) situated on the north-west quarter of section 9, which nearly takes out the whole quarter-section. It is covered with thick poplar. We found a coal seam about 8 inches thick, on the right bank of Red Deer river, in the south-east quarter of section 24. I consider the greater portion of this township to be first-class for mixed farming, especially what lies north of Red Deer and Raven rivers, and the eastern portion of what lies south of Red Deer river. Any amount of good timber suitable for building, fencing and fuel is to be found in places. There are scattered trees and bluffs of spruce suitable for lumber, which is a great advantage to settlers even if the ground has to be cleared of timber and brush. I believe that this township will be settled very soon. Some good spruce on sections 8, 9 and 24, and some scattered bluffs are found all along Red Deer river. There has been a considerable amount of good timber cut (some years ago) on sections 5, 6, 7 and 8. Nevertheless a lot of good spruce is yet left. This township as a whole has sufficient timber for the use of settlers.—*A. McFee, D.L.S., 1902.*

*Range 4.*

Township 36.—All that portion of this township that lies south of the north branch of Raven river is considerably broken with muskegs and jackpine ridges. The soil is light and sandy covered with thick timber, spruce, tamarack, jackpine and poplar, but there is a strip of beautiful rolling land about 2 miles wide that lies along the north side of Raven river and runs diagonally across the township parallel to the river. It is mostly open, covered with willows and poplar scrub, and the soil is first class. The remainder of the township north of this strip is swampy and wet with scattered spruce bluffs and some good hay meadows. The water is good throughout the whole township. The north branch of Raven river enters it at the north-west corner of section 30, and the south branch at the north-west quarter of section 7. They join near the north-west corner of the south-west quarter of section 15 and flow out near the south-east corner of the township. Both branches are well stocked with trout. There is a lake in section 3 that has fish in it (of the pike variety). There is quite a bluff of spruce near the lake in sections 3 and 10, another in section 2, and some good pine and spruce in section 6, which runs south into section 31, township 35.—*A. McFee, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 37.—Nearly one-third (at least) of this township is shaking muskeg or filled up lakes, with ridges of dry land thickly timbered with spruce, tamarack and poplar. It lies on the divide between Medicine and Raven rivers, and has no drainage to speak of. Only a small portion of this township is suitable for agricultural purposes. A few sections in the east and north-east portion of it are very good and so are the south parts of sections 5 and 6. Sections 7, 8, 17 and 18 have considerable good spruce timber (over 10 inches in diameter) on them. There has been a lot of good timber cut off sections 8 and 17, I would judge about 10 years ago, as the old lumber shanties are yet to be seen on section 8. There are scattered bluffs of good spruce and tamarack all through the township. Judging from the lay of the country, I believe these muskegs could be easily drained, so they would make grand hay meadows. The water all through the township is good. In the western portion there is considerable *brulé* and fallen timber.—*A. McFee, D.L.S., 1902.*

Township 38.—The soil in most of this township is first class. The western portion of it is rougher, having more muskegs, *brulé* and heavy timber than the eastern portion. The country east of the centre line of the township slopes gently to the south-east with several flowing streams in the same direction, and is in every way suitable for mixed farming. There is a strip of fine spruce timber running through a portion of sections 3, 4, 8, 7, 9, 17 and 18, but the best has been cut off sections 3 and 4. A saw-mill has been in operation on section 3 for some time. There is another large bluff of spruce on section 27, which the settlers along the Medicine river have been cutting timber off. The east and north-east portion of this township will be sure to be settled on in the near future on account of being partially open with streams of good water, and on account of having first-class soil with abundance of timber for fuel, fencing and building purposes.—*A. McFee, D.L.S., 1902.*

## APPENDIX No. 11 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL

## REPORT OF C. F. AYLSWORTH, JR., D.L.S.

## SURVEYS IN CENTRAL MANITOBA.

MADOC, April 18, 1903.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,  
Surveyor General,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that, pursuant to instructions from you dated September 20, 1902, to complete the corners of the surveys I had made during the previous winter, and also to subdivide townships 2 and 3 in range 8, east of the principal meridian, I left home on September 29, and after procuring an outfit and engaging a party in Winnipeg, proceeded to township 16, range 1, west of the principal meridian, and began mounding in that township on October 10, and completed it and townships 16 and 17 in range 2, and township 15, range 3, on October 28.

The old abandoned roadbed of what is known as the Hudson's Bay Railway passes east of the latter township, or rather between its easterly boundary and the westerly shore of Shoal lake. Apparently this old roadbed, on which the ties and rails had been laid, but not used, is to be abandoned altogether, as a new railroad is in course of construction, running diagonally and apparently straight across township 15, range 3, entering it at the north-east angle of section 1, and leaving it at about the middle of section 32, and making for Oak Point and St. Laurent.

We then began our journey to township 3, range 8, east of the principal meridian. The roads to Winnipeg were in good condition, but from Winnipeg to our destination, the fall snows and rains having set in, caused the roads to be in a very bad condition for travelling with loads, but we arrived there after experiencing a great deal of hardship, and began work on November 17.

The easterly two-thirds of township 3, range 8, east, north of the Rat river, which crosses this township, generally speaking, in an east and west direction, contains tamarack, spruce, jackpine, poplar, birch, cedar bluffs, and muskegs. The different timbers are given as nearly as possible in order of their abundance. The westerly one-third north of the Rat river is willow flats, tamarack, spruce, jackpine, poplar, &c. That portion of the township south of the Rat river is hay meadow, muskeg, poplar, tamarack, jackpine, &c. Some of these hay meadows are the finest I ever saw in the west. The water in the Rat river is clear and pure, but it is possible that the banks may overflow in the spring and flood large areas, especially on the south side of the river. There are no settlers in this township.

Township No. 2, range 8, is generally open, with muskeg, tamarack and poplar bluffs. The centre of the township is somewhat rolling. There are no settlers in this township. The soil in each of these townships, as may be seen from the notes, is third class. People were drawing wood from these townships and east of them to Dominion City and Emerson last winter. There was a saw-mill operating in, I think, range 9 last winter, where an immense amount of lumber was sawn. I was told that the mill was operated night and day, and it must have been to have manufactured the amount of lumber that we saw passing out of there. By the teams going to and fro a good road was kept open, which we were enabled to take advantage of.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

A railway is talked of, running from Emerson and passing through or near these townships to connect with the Canadian Northern Railway. Moose and deer were quite plentiful.

Although I have stated previously that the soil in these townships is third-class, still, on account of their having so many other favourable characteristics, such as abundance of good water, hay and timber, it will doubtless be found that in the very near future these townships will all be settled. The townships immediately to the west are all settled with Galicians.

I completed the survey of the two townships on February 25, stored my outfit, discharged my party and returned home.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. F. AYLSWORTH, JR., *D.L.S.*

## APPENDIX No. 12 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

## REPORT OF P. R. A. BELANGER, D.L.S.

## RENEWAL OF SURVEY MARKS IN THE YORKTON DISTRICT.

OTTAWA, March 14, 1903.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,  
Surveyor General,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following general report upon my operations during the past season, while engaged on the renewal of survey marks in the Yorkton district.

On my arrival at Yorkton, on May 13, I communicated with Mr. Crecar, immigration agent, to whom you referred me for information about surveys most urgently required, as well as for advice as to the organization of my party and outfit. From this gentleman I learned that it would be very hard for me to procure horses unless I was willing to pay a very high price. As to men, he advised me to hire them in Winnipeg, as there were very few at that time in Yorkton obtainable for survey work. After spending a few days looking for horses, I went back to Winnipeg to hire men, and left there on the 19th with my party. On the train I met my assistants, Messrs. Landry, Nash, Knight and McNab; but on arrival at Yorkton I was greatly disappointed to find that my carts had not arrived from the east. This, however, did not prove a great hindrance, as the extremely wet weather, which lasted many days, rendered the roads impassable, and made it entirely impossible for me to leave the place before May 26, as nobody would under the circumstances undertake the freightage of my camp equipage and supplies to my initial point for any consideration whatever. After these unavoidable delays, I at last reached the field of my operations on May 28, in township 21, range 4, west of the second meridian, and commenced work on the same day.

During the course of the season I re-marked 41 townships, and resurveyed the fifth correction line from the second meridian to range 12 inclusive, with the exception of range 6, where the line runs through an Indian reserve. The re-marking was done as prescribed by the manual, and on prairie land, where old corners had originally been marked by wooden posts and mounds, I put an iron post or a wooden post, as the case would require, in the centre of the old mound and rebuilt the pits.

With the exception of those township corners, where iron posts were found, all the other corners were more or less obliterated. All the wooden posts, when remains could be found, were so badly burnt or worn out by the action of the weather, that it was entirely impossible for any one to locate his position at any mound without starting from a known point. The fact that only six wooden posts were found standing in the 41 townships we re-posted, gives an idea of the necessity of our work.

On prairie land, and where the original surveys had been properly marked with mounds, these monuments could easily be found with the aid of the compass and chain, but nothing of the wooden posts was left to define the section corners, and consequently they greatly needed to be renewed with iron posts. A great many townships of open land, though marked with mounds, had been so carelessly surveyed that the mounds were almost entirely obliterated, and very often it required all the perspicacity of an experienced man to detect the traces of an old mound after its position had been located by measurement.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Some townships, such as township 22, range 2, west of the second meridian, township 26, ranges 28 and 29, township 27, ranges 29 and 30, township 24, range 31, and township 25, ranges 29 and 31, west of the principal meridian, were found in very poor condition, and though somewhat improved by our work, still require improvement to complete their survey. These townships, at the time of the original survey, were mostly heavily timbered, and the frequent fires which have overrun them, have destroyed from 35 to 60 per cent of the wooden posts. The remains of those which escaped the fires were mostly lying down, and so buried in grass or under moss that they could not be found by the settlers who lately took homesteads in these townships, and as a result they often made their improvements on wrong sections. Such is the case of several Galicians who took land in township 25, range 31, and for want of proper lines buried their houses and made other improvements on odd-numbered sections. These people had been located in their homesteads by immigration sub-agents, who ran compass lines for them from the few monuments which could be found on the township boundaries.

In township 24, range 30 west of the principal meridian, I discovered an error of over 17 chains, made in the original survey, but, as the land was partly occupied, I regret to say that I was unable to apply corrections, as none could be made without causing a disturbance. The errors affect the north-west quarter of this township, and are such that the legal subdivision of sections, as provided by the Dominion Lands Act, complicates them still more.

On August 16, in accordance with your instructions, I went to investigate a dispute between two settlers about the position of the south-east corner of the north-east quarter of section 36 in township 24, range 1, west of the second meridian, as established by D.L.S. Gosselin in 1890. After careful measurement I found that Mr. Gosselin's survey was right, and the man who had objected to the position of the corner, witnessing my measurements, and being satisfied he had all the land he was entitled to, promised that he would no longer object to this corner, but would allow his neighbour to take his land accordingly.

On September 22, I also complied with your wishes in surveying the north-west quarter of section 4, township 25, range 29, west of principal meridian, with the object of ascertaining its area on the north side of the Assiniboine river.

Before closing operations for the season, I re-surveyed the north boundary of township 19 A, across ranges 1 to 10 west 2nd meridian, with the exception of range 6 and a fractional part of range 5, where the line runs through an Indian reserve. I also extended the survey of the same line across ranges 11 and 12, where it had never been marked for the third system of survey. All the monuments found across these last two ranges, with the exception of the township corners, were those of the old system, and these I destroyed. This line was originally the 5th correction line of the old system of survey.

In ranges 1 to 10, my work consisted in re-measuring the distances, renewing the monuments of the new system, and re-establishing them when obliterated. I also destroyed the marks of the old system, which were causing confusion, and which some farmers claimed as the boundaries of their homesteads when they would find it to their advantage. They would in that case go so far as to destroy the marks of the new system which happened to be in their way, without thinking of the consequences of their misdemeanour. I further measured the closing distances of all sections south of this line and renewed monuments marking their south boundary. Across ranges 11 and 12, I made a regular survey of the line by dividing the distances between the opposite township corners equally over the 6 sections of each range. The township corners were as before stated, the only monuments found for the new system, all the others belonging to the old system. I destroyed all these old marks, and put new ones at the proper distances.

The original subdivision of the two fractional townships was irregularly made. The subdivider of range 11 generally ran meridians connecting the section corners of

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

the 3rd system on the south boundary of the township with the section corners of the old system on the north boundary. This irregularity is greatly aggravated by a bulk error of over ten chains, which was made in the western part of this range in the survey of the old 5th correction line. This error was carried also across range 12, and causes a deflection of over  $7^{\circ}$  on all meridians thus run to connect with corners affected by such error. The subdivision of range 12 is still worse than that of range 11, owing to the lack of symmetry in running the meridians.

I was kept busy with the survey of this line till November 27, when I closed operations for the season and returned to Yorkton, where I paid off my party and delivered over my outfit to Mr. Wm. Reekie.

I do not think it necessary for me to enter into an elaborate description regarding the character of the country I passed over during my operations, as it has already been described by the different surveyors who made the original subdivision. I will only say that the land is admirably adapted for agricultural purposes, and was rapidly taken up by the numerous settlers who came into the district last summer from all parts of Europe and the United States. It has the great advantage of being in the immediate vicinity of that branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway extending from Moosomin to Pheasant hills, and of the extension of the Canadian Northern railway from Gilbert plains to Saskatoon, both of which were under construction at the time of my survey. Two other Canadian Pacific railway branches were also under construction last summer, viz.: the branch formerly known as 'The Manitoba and North-western Railway,' which was extended northwesterly from Yorkton, and the other one known as the 'Pipestone' branch, which was extended over the 'Arcola' division. The extension of these railways brought a great influx of settlers to this district, and proved a great boon for the Yorkton trade.

Before closing this report, I would respectfully submit that in my humble opinion based on my experience of this season, it is a waste of time and money, and almost an utter impossibility to renew the survey marks in the townships which were heavily timbered at the time of the original survey, and that a resurvey of these is absolutely necessary. My experience in this season's work has also shown me that the arrangements made by you for the party in carrying out this description of work, were perfect, and have the great advantage of reducing expenses, in that one surveyor can conduct several subparties to advantage, this is more fully detailed in my report of December 27 last, on this subject.

I was ably seconded in my work by Messrs. Landry, Nash, Knight, McNab and Moore, whom I at all times found most willing, intelligent and capable assistants, doing their utmost to expedite the surveys as shown by the large amount of work performed during the season.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. R. A. BELANGER, D.L.S.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## APPENDIX No. 13 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

## REPORT OF EDGAR BRAY, D.L.S.

SURVEY OF TOWNSHIP LINES WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

OAKVILLE, ONT., 1903.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,  
Surveyor-General,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour, in accordance with your instructions, to submit the following report on the survey of township outlines, being townships 39 and 40 in ranges 16 and 17, townships 41 and 42 in ranges 17 to 23, both inclusive, and township 43 in ranges 21 and 22, all west of the second meridian.

I left home on April 23, 1902, and arrived at Prince Albert on the 29th of the same month, having stopped at Winnipeg for iron posts, tents, &c. Here I saw my horses and found them badly in need of good food, which I at once arranged for and then looked for supplies and men. However, the rainy weather and muddy roads prevented a start until May 16, and even then I found it difficult to induce any one to take a load of supplies to Fletts Springs, and on our way to this place we had three days of heavy rain which carried away most of the bridges and rendered the roads almost impassable. However, I arrived there on May 23, where I was again laid up by rains. Here I found the opinion of settlers and others to be that I could not get supplies into any part of my survey while the rainy season lasted; however, after consideration, I decided to move camp south-easterly towards the 11th base line and follow that line east to range 17.

Owing to the state of the country, two teams were required in most places to draw a load of less than 800 lbs., and this, with the time spent in looking for a practicable road and brushing it in places, made our progress remarkably slow. Rains also delayed us, and I might mention as an example of the weather that on June 1 (in the morning) a rain commenced which continued without intermission during the 2nd and 3rd and most of the 4th days of the month. On June 6 we arrived at what was then a lake seven miles long, a mile and a half wide and in places eight feet deep, which we afterwards found had been used as a cattle ranch in seasons of less rainfall. This lake, lying between us and our destination, caused considerable trouble and delay.

Having arrived near the 11th base line, I concluded it was not advisable to attempt to move east to range 17 at that time; a conclusion I afterwards found to be correct. I therefore looked for, and after considerable search, found the base line and moved camp to near the corners of townships 40 and 41, in ranges 19 and 20, and on June 19, commenced to run the easterly boundary of range 20. I ran this line across township 41 and half way across township 42, where, finding the transport impossible, I left the remaining three miles to finish at a subsequent period. In this, however, I was disappointed, because, when I finished the work to the east I was not well enough to attempt anything further. Next I ran the east boundaries of ranges 19 and 18, in townships 41 and 42, but found great difficulty in moving our camp, especially from one line to the next. The 11th base line also proved a source of delay, as it was not easy to find, and when found could not generally be followed, and to find the corners it was often necessary to recut it for long distances, in one case four miles. Owing to difficulties in

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

transport, I decided at that time not to run the east boundaries of range 17, townships 40 and 39. However, this line was run in December when the ground was frozen.

On August 23, I moved camp westerly to run the lines in ranges 21, 22 and 23, townships 41, 42 and 43, which were completed in due time, excepting the east boundary of township 43, range 23. This line would be a production of the east boundary of township 44, range 33, and although we spent several stormy days in the search, we were not able to find any trace of the line.

A description of the general character of each township surveyed, commencing at the most easterly range and thence taking each range to the west, irrespective of the order in which the survey was done is as follows :—

Township 40, ranges 16 and 17.—These townships are gently undulating, and are thickly timbered with poplar of good size and apparent good quality. There are a few marshes and some small lakes with good fresh water, and a lake of considerable extent lies in the southerly corners of these townships and extends into the adjoining townships. The soil is mostly a clay loam of good quality and fair depth.

Township 39, ranges 16 and 17.—The first four sections of these townships are covered thickly with small poplar, averaging about three inches in diameter, while the remaining two sections are covered with willow and poplar scrub. The land is slightly undulating, and the soil is generally a good clay loam. Some marshes or swamps were crossed by this line, and others noticed on either side. A lake of considerable size lies about the northerly corners of these townships and upon an island in this lake I planted the iron township post as a witness post, one chain south of its true position.

Township 41, ranges 17 and 18.—These townships are generally covered, more or less thickly, with poplar and willow scrub from six to twelve feet high, with an occasional bluff of large poplar. As a stream crosses the line in section 13, and lakes were crossed in sections 24 and 19 and sections 25 and 36, it would seem that these townships are fairly well supplied with good fresh water. The land is generally rolling with soil mostly of good quality and depth.

Township 42, ranges 17 and 18.—The land in these townships is slightly rolling, and is covered with poplar and willow scrub, with a few scattered bluffs of larger poplar. The soil is mostly very good, with the exception of the northerly quarters of sections 36 and 31, which are composed of sandy ridges. A nice stream crosses the line in section 12, running in a north-westerly direction, and another, 30 feet wide and 4 feet deep, with slow current, crosses in section 24, flowing easterly, thereby indicating a good supply of good fresh water. The sections, however, are often broken by marshes and swamps, though in an average season these may be of but little importance.

Township 41, ranges 18 and 19.—These townships are for the most part covered with scrub of poplar and willow, which will average about 8 feet in height, with occasional small areas of large poplar. A stream of good water crosses the line in section 36, flowing north-easterly. The soil is generally a good clay or black loam with clay subsoil, and the land is mostly rolling with long slopes. Marshes and swamps were often crossed, but most of these would be dry in a normal season.

Township 42, ranges 18 and 19.—These townships are also covered with poplar and willow scrub, averaging from 6 to 15 feet in height, with numerous bluffs of larger poplar. The land is for the most part rolling, with generally a good clay soil, though some low stony ridges were noticed. A lake of a very marshy nature was crossed in section 25, having for its outlet a stream 20 feet wide and 3 feet deep, with slow current, flowing easterly from the eastern end of the lake.

Township 41, ranges 19 and 20.—The southerly half of sections 1 and 6, parts of sections 13, 24, 18 and 19, parts of sections 25 and 30, and all of sections 31 and 36 are covered, more or less thickly, with scrub. The remainder of the land is wooded with poplar, the timber being large on sections 12, 7, 13 and 18, but smaller elsewhere. The surface is nearly level, and the first four and a half miles cross good land, but the remaining mile and a half is stony. A large lake was noticed in the interior of township 41, range 20, but everything indicates that it would be an excellent bay swamp in an average season.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Township 42, ranges 19 and 20.—These townships are covered with poplar and willow scrub, alternating with bluffs of poplar. The land is mostly rolling, with stony land for the first mile, while the next two miles have good soil. As mentioned before, the northerly three miles of this line were not run.

Township 41, ranges 20 and 21.—Started from the 11th base line, the first three miles are covered with woods of only fairly sized poplar, alternating with belts of willow and other scrub. The next three miles have been timbered, but large tracts of this timber have fallen, and a new growth started, so that the country presents the appearance of a scrubby land with occasional bluffs of larger poplar. The country is gently rolling, and the soil is mostly of fair to good quality, though some sandy ridges were seen. Water would probably be scarce in a dry season.

Townships 42, ranges 20 and 21.—Going north from the 11th base line, the first three miles are scrub and old windfall, with scattered bluffs of poplar. Next follows a mile and a half of very scrubby prairie, succeeded by a similar extent of scrub and poplar bluffs. The land is rolling with generally long slopes, and the soil is of good quality, excepting a part of sections 36 and 31, where the land is very stony. A stream, flowing north-westerly, crosses the line from section 30 into section 25, and flows north-easterly again from section 36 into section 31. Some marshes or swamps were noticed, and a few small lakes were seen, but they would not materially affect the character of the township.

Township 43, ranges 20 and 21.—The first two miles of these townships had been run at some previous time, but as the line could not be found or followed, I was obliged to recut these sections. The remaining four sections are covered thickly with scrub about 6 feet high, excepting a swamp on sections 18 and 13, and another on the south quarter of section 6, which extends a short distance into section 1. The soil is of good quality, and the land is gently rolling with long slopes.

Township 41, ranges 21 and 22.—Lake Lenore lies mostly east of the line in range 21. However, it touches range 22 in section 12, and again crosses the line in sections 24 and 25, and extends probably two miles to the west. The country is covered with mixed scrub, poplar bluffs and meadow. The southerly sections are nearly level, but those to the north become quite rolling, excepting a narrow sandy strip along Lake Lenore, the soil is a good deep loam of good quality. The water in Lake Lenore has a very distinct salty taste, but in the swamps it is good.

Township 42, ranges 21 and 22.—These townships are generally covered with dense scrub, with an occasional bluff of poplar. A lake was crossed in sections 13 and 18, and another was found in the northerly parts of sections 36 and 31, which extends some distance north of the correction line, and swamps were occasionally noticed. Generally the land was rolling, and the soil of good quality and depth. I found a plentiful supply of good water, but in a dry season it would probably be scarce in some localities.

Township 43, ranges 21 and 22.—These townships are covered quite thickly with poplar and willow scrub from 6 to 8 feet high, excepting a belt of poplar on sections 25 and 30, and another on sections 12 and 7. Good water was generally easily found in swamps and ponds, a number of which were seen. The land is generally gently rolling and the soil is uniformly of good quality.

Township 41, ranges 22 and 23.—The township outline between these ranges crosses an arm of Middle lake in sections 12 and 13. This arm joins the main lake west of the line in section 13 and extends probably more than a mile to the east. The main body of Middle lake is met north of the quarter-section corner of section 24, while the north shore is reached in the southerly quarter of section 36. These townships are, therefore, much broken by this lake and other smaller lakes, in all of which, so far as noticed, the water has a disagreeable salty taste. The land in sections 1, 12, 6 and 7 is scrubby prairie with a few poplar bluffs, while the remaining sections are covered with scrub, with the exception of a belt of meadow land, of varying width, around Middle lake. The soil was generally found to be of good quality.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Township 42, ranges 22 and 23.—These townships are composed mostly of scrubby land with numerous swamps and small lakes and scattered bluffs of poplar. The sections to the south are rolling, but to the north they become rough and hilly, especially in range 22. The soil, however, is good and water of good quality is abundant.

Taking this tract as a whole, I think the soil is equal to almost any equal area in that vicinity. The timber on township 40, ranges 16 and 17, is large and should be of some value, but in all other townships there is not more standing than would give a limited supply to settlers. Water was, of course, plentiful everywhere last season, but in a dry season there may be a scarcity in some localities.

In conclusion, I might say that, although the soil is generally good, this tract does not offer much inducement to settlers in its present condition, while other land, already clear, is available. However, as most of the country has large areas of fallen timber, it will be remarkable if in a dry season fire does not clear up very large tracts and that without destroying timber of any particular value.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDGAR BRAY, *D.L.S.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## APPENDIX No. 14 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

## REPORT OF F. S. CLEMENTS.

## SURVEYS OF COAL LANDS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NELSON, B.C., May 4, 1903.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,  
Surveyor-General,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—Regarding the survey of the 50,000 acres of coal lands in British Columbia for the government of Canada, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (i) of section 1 of chapter 5 of 60-61 Victoria, I may report as follows :—

On receipt of telegram dated August 9, from Mr. Wm. Pearce, authorizing me to proceed with the survey, I purchased enough supplies in Nelson to start survey and the balance of them in Morrissey, Coal Creek, and Fernie.

The pack-train, consisting of twelve horses, was secured in Steele and Cranbrook, at a total cost of \$373.40, exclusive of time and hotel expenses of F. P. Burden and S. D. Howell.

On August 23 one horse was drowned in Elk river while attempting to ford the same, and on December 16 two others played out on the trail and were killed to prevent their freezing or starving to death.

On January 12, 1903, I sold A. B. Trites of Fernie, B.C., the remaining horses, saddles, &c., for \$75.

A portion of the camp outfit was abandoned on the 45,000 acre block on the completion of the survey as the wages paid to get it out, would have amounted to more than the material was worth.

Axemen, cooks, &c., in this part of the country usually get \$2.50 per day and expenses on survey work. Until completing the survey of the 5,000 acre block, I secured them at \$2 per day and expenses. After that date, I was obliged to pay three of the best axemen, Wm. Stubbs, Wm. McLeod, and John Dockstader, \$2.50 per day and expenses, as they were the backbone of my party, and could secure work at that wage in the surrounding towns.

My assistants, Messrs. Green, Malthais and Moore, while in the field received \$3 per day and expenses, and Messrs. Green and Burden, while working on returns, \$3 per day without expenses.

Field work was begun August 11, 1902, and was finished February 13, 1903. During 50 per cent of that time rain, snow or sleet fell. The snow came to stay on September 19, 1902. While in the field we ran about 86 miles of random and boundary lines, besides cutting or blazing 50 miles of trail. Regarding the boundary lines, I may say that from corner 11 of 45,000 acre block, southerly through corners 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 and within 45 chains of corner 17, the lines are well cut out, and posts well planted. The remaining boundary lines on both the 45,000 acre and 5,000 acre blocks were run on from 1 to 20 feet of snow, and consequently the lines are not well cut out, but the posts are well planted.

All lines are in timber, second growth and blow-downs or dry standing timber. On the 45,000 acre block, the timber for milling and mining purposes, consisting of spruce, cedar, fir and pine lies practically in four bunches.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

1st. Bounded by lines between corners 10, 11, 18 and 1.

2nd. The Flathead and all its branches, 290 chains southerly from corner 18 up to 6,000 foot elevation line.

3rd. A strip along southerly boundary about half a mile in width, and commencing about two miles from corner 14.

4th. Commencing at the third east fork of Morrissey from its mouth and extending northerly to corner 11, with an average width of about one mile from the westerly boundary of the lot.

On the 5,000 acre block the timber lies easterly from the 6,000 foot elevation line on Michel slope. The remainder of both blocks is covered with second growth, blow-downs and dry standing timber.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. S. CLEMENTS.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## APPENDIX No. 15 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

## REPORT OF J. A. COTE, D.L.S.

SURVEYS EAST OF PRINCE ALBERT AND IN NORTHERN ASSINIBOIA.

QUEBEC, April 14, 1903.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,  
Surveyor General,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following general report of my survey operations during the past season in the North-west Territories, under instructions dated September 13, 1902.

On September 21 I left home for Winnipeg, which place I reached on the 24th of the same month; the following day I was engaged in hiring my men, and on the 26th left Winnipeg for Pine Valley, where I had stored my outfit, arriving there the same day, and found my horses in very good condition. I forwarded the outfit by rail to Finsbury, where it arrived safely on October 3. Having spent a few days at Regina buying supplies I was occupied till October 6 in organizing for work.

On October 7 I commenced the subdivision of township 25, range 1, west of the third meridian. This township is rolling and undulating prairie of the first class, the soil being a clay loam with a subsoil of clay.

Township 25, range 2, and township 26, ranges 1 and 2, are also first class, the soil and subsoil being similar to that of township 25, range 1, but water is very scarce.

The greater part of these townships is sold, the settlers intending to come in in the spring.

According to further instructions, dated December 9, 1902, to proceed to Prince Albert, and complete the survey of the 12th base line across ranges 9, 10 and 11 and the east boundaries of township 45, ranges 10, 11 and 13, and of township 46, range 13, west of the second meridian, which had not been mounded by previous surveyors, I left Finsbury on December 31, and arrived at Prince Albert on the following day. A few days were spent there in organizing for my work and on January 7, I left for Crooked river, which place I reached on the 17th, having found the roads in very bad condition. Next day I began building the mounds on the east boundary of range 13, and was obliged to re-chain the whole of the old surveys as the posts were all fallen down and covered with snow, which was very deep in this part last winter, and the weather was extremely cold. One of my men had the misfortune to freeze one of his feet and was obliged to have an operation performed at St. Boniface hospital; the remainder of my party did not suffer so seriously.

On February 17, having completed the mounding of all the lines, I left the field and arrived at Prince Albert on the 23rd, where I discharged three of my men, the remainder being discharged at Winnipeg.

I left Prince Albert on the 26th and arrived at Quebec on March 3.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. COTE, D.L.S.

## APPENDIX No. 16 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

## REPORT OF JOHN J. DALTON, D.T.S.

## SURVEYS IN SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT.

MILTON, January 15, 1903.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,  
Surveyor General,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my surveys in the Saskatchewan district during the past year.

On receipt of your instructions, on April 17, I left home for Yorkton, where I arrived on the evening of the 23rd, and found a number of desirable young men awaiting my arrival, but unfortunately for me the recruiting officer for the new South African contingent arrived also (on the same train), and it was impossible to subdue their military spirit, and they enlisted and went to the war. After this it seemed almost impossible to secure men.

The purchase of horses required much care and discrimination in selection for this special service. I was careful to see all that were available before purchasing any; by that means procuring the best possible value for my investment. Owing to the bad roads and long distance to go, I thought it wise to engage an extra team and take two months' supplies, at least as far as Fishing Lake post office, and I arrived at that place on May 9, and, storing half my supplies, I moved on, taking the westerly road, which, upon inquiry, I was advised was very much the best. On the 10th I moved only about six miles, as the roads were in a terrible condition, and not only the roads, but the whole country as well, because the frost was not yet out more than a foot or two, and the ground was thoroughly saturated. It rained heavily on Sunday, and on Monday, the 12th, I was able to travel only about six miles. I cached half of my supplies, taking only two weeks' provisions with me, and found it still necessary to double the teams for half-mile stretches at a time. The following day was no better, and the horses were playing out, and one of them became utterly useless. On the 14th I travelled about four miles, the difficulties being greater than ever, so I sent a mounted man ahead, who went about four miles, but on his return he reported the road quite impassable. As there were no oats procurable, and the grazing was very bad, I most regretfully felt it my duty to return as far as Fishing Lake post office, where I arrived on the 17th, with the horses all completely played out.

Many Indians were passing this point from both the Yellow Quill reserves. I questioned a number of them as to the best way to pass Nut lake, and only one seemed confident that he could (though by a circuitous route) guide me past the lake. However, a succession of thunderstorms, which continued until the 21st, forced us to give up hope of reaching Barrier lake with the necessary supplies, and, as I had no hope of getting to my work for another month, on the 22nd, by messenger to Touchwood, I sent you a telegram for further instructions. On 27th I received your reply, and moved camp on to the south-east corner of township 31, range 14, west of the second meridian, one of the townships to be subdivided under your new instructions. I completed this survey on June 23.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

As you were urgent to have the township outlines run as soon as possible, I now concluded to make another attempt to reach that work, and on the morning of the 24th I arrived at Fishing Lake post office; but to my surprise my supplies —though two weeks overdue—had not yet arrived from Yorkton, as agreed upon. I concluded that the quickest way to secure them was to accompany the teams to Yorkton myself, and on arriving at noon on the 26th found that the wagons had started out that morning on another road, and I must have passed them about five miles from Yorkton. Mr. Beck explained to me that he had prepared and was on the eve of starting four different times, and each time heavy rains had made the road impassable. The following morning I left Yorkton at 6 a.m., and arrived at camp with loads on July 1. I engaged a team from Mr. J. Milligan and started for Nut lake, making very slow progress over the bad roads. On the 5th I was overtaken by Mr. Albert McPherson and teams, and I engaged him to help me as far as the lake that afternoon, in preference to losing a day or two, with my horses being played out. I stored part of my supplies at Nut lake, and six days later reached the north-east corner of township 40, range 14, where we sharpened all the tools and made general preparations to begin the survey of the east boundary of township 41, range 14. On the 14th I ran three miles north through a very boggy country, and as it took about two and a-half hours to return to camp, I decided to move camp on the morrow, and this took us two days to go the eight miles in rounding the bog. By the 18th I produced the meridian boundary to Barrier lake (a beautiful sheet of water about 20 chains wide, and extending from half a mile west of the line to about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the east of it). As this lake was such a complete barrier to the production of this line, I concluded that I would run the next township boundary across the Barrier river, and risk chances of fording it, and again take up this line from the other side of the lake, in preference to a detour of three days around by the east. The next four days were fully occupied in exploring for and making a road to the west, around the north side of the bog before mentioned, moving camp and bringing supplies from Nut lake. On the 24th I moved about six miles through muskeg and windfall to the north-east corner of township 40, range 15, and ran north  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles. Two of my men deserted on the 29th, leaving me four men short of my full party.

I completed this part of my survey on August 16, and then started by way of the Barrier river, crossing to my other work. I had a good road until about section 29, township 43, range 11, where I came to solid woods and was forced to cut my way through, along an Indian trail, making about 5 miles of road. At this time, owing to the non-arrival of my supplies ordered three weeks before, I sent my assistant to Fishing lake to see if by any chance they had been left there. He returned on August 31, and brought also your instructions to survey part of the 11th correction line, which I promptly did, and then returned to the 12th base. I explored several trails running north and finally forced my way through by the east boundary of range 12 to the 12th base, and also to the right of way of the Canadian Northern railway.

In the survey of township 45, range 12, I had many difficulties to contend with, as my assistant left me on the 17th to attend the Toronto School of Practical Science, and on the 27th my cook found it necessary to go home and look after some sick members of his family. There was at this time no fodder in the woods to support my horses, and I was obliged to pasture them ten or twelve miles south of my camp, which was much the least of two great and necessary risks, namely, the loss of the horses by dying or by straying. I was most seriously handicapped for want of men and sent four different times and engaged men in the west even as far as Prince Albert. The men invariably re-engaged in more lucrative employment before reaching my camp. There were some who came even within  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles of my camp, and were offered \$5 per month more on the Canadian Northern Railway right of way and remained there. I sent east to Swan river, Fort Pelly and Dauphin, with no better results.

In order to render every possible man available for cutting out the line, I carried my instrument and chain, setting my remaining chainmen to build the mounds and carry the lunch, &c.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

At the completion of my survey of this township, I made an attempt to go east across ranges 11, 10 and 9, but found it impracticable, so I camped near the east boundary of range 12 on the right of way of the railway. I commenced to survey from this point, but heavy snow storms coming on before the frost was in the ground, made work impossible in this boggy country, and as two more men had decided to leave on the following Saturday, I concluded to start for Yorkton, and if you so desired would reorganize my party and return to the work. I therefore arrived at Yorkton on the evening of November 15.

Excellent spruce and tamarack are scattered over township 45 in patches, and good poplar is abundant, but this township and the country along the Barrier river are not suitable for immediate settlement or ranching, but the greater part of township 31, range 14, is well adapted for both these purposes.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN J. DALTON, *D.T.S.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## APPENDIX No. 17 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

## REPORT OF C. C. FAIRCHILD, D.L.S.

## SURVEYS IN THE DISTRICT OF ATHABASKA.

BRANTFORD, March, 23, 1903.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,  
Surveyor General,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—Acting under instructions dated March 4, 1902, I left here on March 7 to continue the survey of the Peace River Colonization Company's lands in the district of Athabaska.

We arrived at Lesser Slave lake on April 1, which was the end of the journey as far as my freighters from Edmonton were concerned, and after making a thorough inquiry as to the best route to the district I wished to reach, and being informed that the snow was still very deep, I decided to wait until it settled somewhat, and then cut a road practically following Thompson's traverse from Slave lake to the Smoky river.

On April 1, the outfit started for the Smoky, and proceeded to within 25 miles of their destination, when the rapid melting of snow left the freighters on the bare ground, and the outfit was left there in charge of part of my men.

The only means of handling my outfit now was by packhorses, and I dare not put them on the trail until the grass had grown sufficiently to give them sustenance. On May 5, the pack outfit started, but owing to the condition of the trail and the continuous rainy weather, they were until June 17 getting the outfit to the Smoky crossing.

Here I made a depot, and taking a couple of pack loads to (Egg) Coote lake, I began the survey on June 27.

I ran the outlines of townships 77, 78 and 79, ranges 25 and 26 west of the fifth meridian, and subdivided those in range 26, and a portion of township 78, range 25, including Coote lake and made a traverse of this lake. This I deemed expedient, as it had now frozen, and this work in the summer would be very difficult, owing to the almost impenetrable mass of willows which border the lake and the numerous marshes surrounding it. Until the completion of this work, which was delayed until I could cross the Peace river with my horses, I proceeded to Dunvegan via Spirit river to make the re-survey of the Hudson's Bay Company's lands there. We were the first to cross the river there, and while it was open both above and below Dunvegan we crossed safely on December 10 with teams and sleighs. My horses were in such poor condition that I was forced to leave them at Spirit river, and arranged with Mr. C. Bremner, rancher, to winter the outfit and also to freight party to Peace river settlement. Here I engaged Mr. T. A. Brick, who took us out to Edmonton, where we arrived on January 6, 1903.

The country covered by my summer's work is mostly timbered, while the section west of the sixth meridian along the trail to Spirit river is more open. From the sixth meridian to Burnt river along the trail we pass through two large prairies, known as Big and Little Grizzly Bear prairies. On the whole, probably one-half of this country is prairie. After crossing Burnt river it is practically all prairie for a distance of 12 miles to the Spirit river settlement, which is located on the Spirit river about 15 miles southwest of Dunvegan. This river is known as Spirit river, not Ghost river, as shown on maps. Here I saw as fine crops of wheat, oats and barley as I have seen anywhere in

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Ontario or any other portion of the Territories. Potatoes and other garden produce also grow abundantly, but the country's great value is for ranching, as owing to the Chinook winds, which come about every two weeks in winter, the season for feeding cattle is much shortened, while horses winter in good condition without feed.

Leaving Spirit river for Dunvegan the first eight miles is through a fine rolling prairie, after which you enter spruce and poplar timber which extends to the river's edge, a distance of seven miles by the trail. The soil is everywhere excellent, and summer frosts do not injure the crops at any place where farming has been attempted. The heavily timbered sections, however, will have to await the settling of the prairie portions, and settlement in any case is much retarded by the difficulty of getting in and out of the district.

My camp outfit I left with the horses at Spirit river, while 100 iron posts which were forwarded to Edmonton for me were sent on to Lesser Slave lake, where, owing to a misunderstanding of my instructions, they still remain stored at Messrs. Breden & Cornwall's store.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. C. FAIRCHILD, *D.L.S.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## APPENDIX No. 18 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

## REPORT OF LOUIS E. FONTAINE, D.L.S.

SURVEYS OF PART OF THE 16TH AND THE 17TH BASE LINES AND THE INTERVENING BLOCK  
OUTLINES WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

LÉVIS, March 2, 1903.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,  
Surveyor General,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on block outline surveys executed by me last season, in accordance with your instructions dated March 3, 1902.

On March 6 I left Quebec for Edmonton, Alberta, where I made a short stay for the purpose of ordering supplies and taking necessary steps to have them freighted to two depots that I had decided to establish. One of these was at 'La Mission de St. Raphael du Lac Froid' and the other was at 'Good Fish lake.'

These preliminaries being attended to, I left for Cold lake, where I arrived on April 1, and, having completed my party and organization, left on the 4th for the initial point of the summer's operations—the 16th base line, at the fourth meridian.

The work performed during the season was as follows:—

1st. The opening of the 16th base line across ranges 1 to 8.

2nd. The 17th base line across ranges 5 to 16.

3rd. The intervening block outlines between the said bases:—The east boundary of townships 61 and 62, range 5, and the east boundary of townships 61, 62, 63 and 64 in ranges 9, 13 and 17.

In performing these surveys I found the closing of the 16th base line at the east boundary of range 9 to be out in latitude the small quantity of 7 links. This quantity, being so small, would not materially affect its azimuth; but in longitude I found a shortage of 5 chains and 88 links, which I accordingly distributed among the sections in range 8, giving each of them a width of 79'02 instead of 80'00 chains theoretic. Moreover, the difference in longitude at this point affected the closing of this corner at the 16th correction line by 5'88 chains in the length of the jog. Practically the same difference was found to exist at the next block corner, on the east boundary of range 13, but at range 17 the length of the jog was found to be 12'04 chains in excess of its theoretic width. This made the closing error in the last block to be 7'47 chains—or largely in excess of the limit allowed by the manual of surveys.

On finding such a discrepancy, I had the 17th base line chained over between the east boundaries of ranges 13 and 17, but found no difference between my first and second chainages. In order to explain this discrepancy, I stopped at Ottawa on my way home for the purpose of consulting the records, and in so doing I found that there appears to be a shortage of 10'14 chains between the 4th and 5th meridians at the 15th base line, and in consequence the position of township corners, if established from the 5th meridian easterly would appear to be east of their position as established from the 4th meridian westerly.

This will, therefore, explain the excess of over 10 chains found in the length of the jog at the 16th correction line on the east boundary of range 17; and, moreover, will indicate that a slip has apparently been made on the 16th base line between the

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

east boundaries of ranges 13 and 17, as at range 13 the length of excess in the jog is much below 10 chains.

Having given this brief account of the operations performed during the season, I will now give a description of the territory traversed.

*16th Base Line.*

The 16th base line across range 1 runs through an undulating country, mostly covered with poplars and balsam of gilead. The soil is mostly third class.

Range 2.—The east half of this range, or sections 34, 35 and 36, are covered with poplar, but the rest is partly open. Scattered islets of poplar and willows are found, together with numerous hay marshes. On section 31 the base line crosses the trail from Onion lake to Cold lake. Soil as to its agricultural capabilities is rated second class.

Across range 3 the line passes over a rolling surface covered with small poplar. On section 31 the shore line of a lake, extending a couple of miles north and south of the line, is intersected. The soil is mostly third class.

Continuing across ranges 4 and 5, the line passes over an undulating burnt country, partly covered with a second growth of poplar and willow scrub; marshes and muskegs are prevalent. The soil is of good quality, but requires drainage. On section 33, range 5, a wagon road to Onion lake crosses the base line.

In range 6 the surface is undulating and covered with small poplar. There is a large area of low land in this range. Moose lake, which is recorded as one of the largest lakes of the region, covers part of section 32, and winding around the lake shore is the trail connecting Cold lake with St. Paul de Métis. Soil second and third class.

Range 7.—This range is covered by Moose lake as far as the east quarter of section 33. From there on the country is rolling and covered with cypress. On section 32 Long creek is intersected, flowing in a northerly direction. Soil is of a very poor quality.

Range 8.—The base line here runs over an undulating country, partly opened and covered with scattered scrub, which is mostly small poplar and willows. Good hay marshes are to be found. The soil is first and second class, and well adapted for mixed farming.

*17th Base Line.*

In range 5 the base line passes through a rolling country densely covered with poplar, spruce and birch of an average diameter of 6 inches. The soil is rated second and third class.

Ranges 6 and 7.—The line is over a sort of plateau or table-land covered with the same timber as in range 5 with the addition of birch, willows and alder. The land is second and third class.

Through range 8, the line crosses a very broken surface which has apparently been burnt over, as the poplar that covers it is of small dimensions. On section 32, Sand river is intersected. It is five chains wide, three and a-half feet deep, with a current of three miles an hour and flows southerly into Beaver river.

Across ranges 9 and 10, the base line first passes over an undulating surface which further on becomes a heavily rolling country which continues to ascend westerly by steps. It is covered with poplar, spruce, cypress, birch and willows. Punk creek, three-quarters of a chain in width, three and a half feet deep, flows south-easterly into Sand river on section 35, range 9. On sections 31 and 32 of range 10, the line crosses a series of ridges and intervening bays of a lake the largest area of which is on the north side of the line.

Ranges 11 and 12.—The line in these two ranges is over a rolling burnt country overgrown with poplar and shrubs. On sections 32, 33 and 34 there are numerous small

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

lakes the largest of which appears to be on section 32. The land is rated first and second class.

Through range 13, the surface is undulating and thickly wooded in sections 35 and 36. The remainder has scattered poplar and willow scrub. The wagon road from Saddle lake to Lake LaBiche is intersected on section 34. The trail is fairly good, but the crossings at Beaver river and Little Beaver river are at times dangerous. Little Beaver river, one chain in width, five feet deep, and with a current of two miles an hour, meanders on section 32 and flows south-easterly into Beaver river. Soil is rated second and third class.

Range 14.—This range has an undulating surface and is densely covered with spruce, cottonwood and poplar of large size. The land is rated third class.

Across range 15, the country is rolling and covered with timber similar to that in range 14, but of smaller dimensions. On section 34, the line crosses a lake a quarter of a mile in width, extending about two miles in a northern and southern direction.

Across range 16, the surface is undulating and rises gently towards the west as far as section 31. Poplar and willows are plentiful. Section 32 has been devastated by fire. Nearly all of section 31 is covered by a tamarack swamp. On section 35 the line passes about two chains north of the south shore of Beaver lake. On section 36, Beaver river, 1 chain and 40 links wide, 5 feet deep, and with a current of three miles an hour, flows in a southerly direction. The land is third class.

### *Meridian Exteriors.*

Townships 61 and 62, range 5.—Running northerly, nearly all of section 1 is an undulating surface covered with small poplar, the line there crosses a lake of a mile and a quarter in width, after which it passes alternately through poplar islets, willow scrub and hay marshes. The wagon road from Cold lake to St. Paul de Métis is intersected on section 25. From section 12 in township 61 to the same section in township 62, the meridian runs through an Indian reservation. The soil is very good and the country well adapted for ranching purposes.

Township 61, range 9.—The east boundary of this range, crosses a level country partly opened and traversed by narrow ridges of jackpine. There is an abundance of hay in the marshes. The land is of good quality, but it requires drainage.

The east boundary of township 62, range 9, runs through a level country covered with poplar, spruce and birch. The soil is second and third class.

Township 64, range 9.—Running southerly, the meridian passes over a rolling country covered by poplar, spruce, and cypress of 8 inches diameter. Punk creek, a stream 40 links wide and 6 feet deep, flows through section 13, in an easterly direction.

Township 63, range 9.—Southerly to Beaver river, the east boundary of this township crosses a burnt country overgrown with a scattered second growth of poplar, cypress and shrubs. South of Beaver river it is thickly wooded. On section 12, Beaver river, 1 chain and 75 links wide and 10 feet deep, flows easterly with a current of three miles an hour. Soil is second and third class.

Township 64, range 13.—From the 17th base line southerly the meridian crosses alternately ridges and lakes as far as section 12; from there to the south boundary of the township the country is undulating, the ridges being covered with poplar and spruce. Section 1 is open prairie with patches of willow scrub.

The east boundary of township 63, range 13, runs through a heavy rolling country, the surface of which is covered with poplar of small dimensions and willow scrub. The meridian crosses the Beaver and Little Beaver rivers on sections 24 and 36 respectively. The wagon road from Saddle lake to Lac LaBiche is intersected on sections 12 and 25.

Township 61, range 13.—From the 16th base line northerly, the east of this range runs down a slope for half a mile, then it passes over a level surface for a mile, when it begins to cross alternately the bays and peninsulas of Good Fish lake, ending at

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

section 25. At this point, after crossing a ridge another lake is traversed, and the remainder to the north boundary of the township is a succession of meadows, hay marshes and ponds. After crossing the bay of Good Fish lake the meridian crosses an Indian reservation. The wagon road from Saddle lake to Lac LaBiche is traversed on sections 1 and 12. The land is of very good quality and well adapted for ranching.

The east boundary of township 62, range 13, crosses for the first two miles, a gently rolling country partly open, with scattered poplar bluffs and willow scrub, then the surface becomes heavy rolling and thickly wooded with poplar and birch of 6 inches diameter, mixed with willow scrub and alder. On sections 13 and 36 lakes of three-quarters of a mile in width and extending a mile on each side of the meridian are traversed. The wagon road from Saddle lake to Lac LaBiche is crossed on section 1. On sections 1 and 12 the east boundary line of this range runs through an Indian reserve. Soil is second and third class.

Township 64, range 17.—With the exceptions of sections 24 and 25, which are third class soil and timbered with large poplar, spruce and birch, the east boundary of this township, from the 17th base line southerly, runs through a country broken by tamarack swamps and muskegs.

The east boundary of township 63, range 17, is over a rolling surface covered with poplar, spruce and birch.

Township 64, range 17.—From the 16th base line northerly the meridian crosses a rolling country densely covered with poplar and spruce. Soil is second and third class.

In township 62, range 17, the east boundary of this range crosses a broken country containing numerous tamarack swamps, muskegs and small lakes.

*General Remarks.*

The waters of the creeks, streams and lakes of this region are in general clear, soft and pleasant to the taste. The lakes are mostly well stocked with whitefish and pike of respectable size.

Fur-bearing animals are very numerous in this section and pelts command a good price.

In concluding, I must say that I derived great benefit by the establishment of my two depots, referred to in the beginning of this report, and together with the use of a canoe on water courses such as Beaver and Sand rivers, I was able to get across the territory with my horses lightly packed. During the season's operations, which lasted from April 1 to October 21, I surveyed 208 miles of base line and meridians.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

LOUIS E. FONTAINE, D.L.S.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## APPENDIX No. 19 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

## REPORT OF S. J. JACKSON.

EXPLORATORY SURVEY ALONG THE PROPOSED ROUTE OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY  
FROM YORKTON TO EDMONTON.

STONEWALL, December 1, 1902.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,  
Surveyor General,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions I left Yorkton with Thos. Turnbull's exploratory party on July 16. I had a buckboard with odometer attached and span of Indian ponies. We travelled by what is known as the north-east trail to Fort Pelly. When we left Yorkton the wheat everywhere in the vicinity of that town was three feet high, and just about to head out and equal, if not superior, to anything I had seen in Manitoba when en route from Stonewall. For thirty miles north-east of Yorkton, the country is fairly well settled and can be called high rolling prairie, the soil is good with very little stone, and the pasture is first class, the next twenty miles to Kamsack where we crossed the Assiniboine and the Canadian Northern located line, is broken with hay sloughs and swamps, but still a first class country for mixed farming, as there is more or less hay and plenty of high land on all the sections, to cultivate for grain and feed. After leaving Kamsack, our course for over twenty miles was through Indian reserves. The land along this route for fifteen miles is good, a great many white poplar bluffs dot the country. All the depressions have hay in them, and as a matter of fact the grass on all the high lands was long enough to cut for hay. The five miles south of Fort Pelly is more sandy, the land much lighter, but still no worse than any quantity of land in Manitoba on which wheat has been grown successfully for many years (east Carberry, for instance, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway). There will be a large amount of grain for export from this district in a very short time.

Everywhere along the route for the first forty miles north-east from Yorkton the settlers were breaking, and the land is everything to be desired, as shown by its appearance, and is suitable for every kind of grain. I saw one very fine field of speltz on July 18, standing fully three feet high and fully headed out. This district will be well served with railways if the Canadian Northern Railway crosses the Assiniboine river at Kamsack as now surveyed. Trip on July 24 to Doukhobor village on Swan river, 12½ miles from Fort Pelly. First 5 miles is similar to the country south of the fort, but has good pasture all over, and will support a large population; next 7½ miles extending to the Doukhobor village on the Swan river is a fine high rolling country, suitable for any kind of farming. The Doukhobor village is at the junction of a creek, which flows out of Lac la Course, and the Swan river. I did not see any grain fields at this village, which is south of the river, all their grain being on the north side of the river, which we did not cross, the bridge having been washed away. The gardens were good, and the vegetables were nearly as far advanced as in Manitoba. There were about 20 houses in the village, with a total population of 121. These people are in first-class shape, and their houses would put to shame the average Canadian house in a great many of our old settlements, where houses are built of logs. Their houses are all built in a uniform shape of logs, about 24 by 36, with a

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

roof projecting about 4 feet all round, and supported with posts. This forms a verandah all around the house, which comes in very handy for a great many purposes, such as hanging clothes under, and for the family to sit on in the summer time. They have an oven in a corner of the house built of sun-dried bricks, in which they do their baking. This oven is also a great source of heat during the winter time. You cannot see the logs in these houses, either inside or out, as they have been plastered with a mortar made of a yellowish clay. They have roofs thatched with grass and clay, and which perfectly shed the water. This village is in a very prosperous condition. One of the men, who talks good English, informed me that the able-bodied men of the village worked out all last season, and earned \$4,000, which all went into the hands of the head man, who gives it out as required for the use of this particular settlement. I was most favourably impressed with the village system of settlement, especially for the women folks. Where 24 families can agree it is the ideal system. Twenty-four homesteads, that is a tract of country 2 miles by 3, with the village in the centre,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles is the farthest point of land from the centre; but look at the advantages to the women and children. In the first place, a school with all the children handy to it, and no tramping 2 and 3 miles, as has to be done in our Canadian settlements. With our system of survey in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, with the average farmer owning 320 acres, houses will be for years widely apart, thus making our school districts large, and necessitating long walks in the winter time for children. The government deserves a great amount of credit for distributing the Doukhobors in small settlements. They will soon be surrounded by Canadians, and will quickly pick up our ways of farming.

July 27.—Trip from a point  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Fort Pelly called 'the forks,' in a north-westerly direction. For the whole distance of 35 miles there was very much of a sameness in the look of the country. It is what may be called a high rolling country, open prairie with plenty of white poplar bluffs in every direction; the land is a black sandy loam with good grass. One house on this 35 miles was seen, a rancher's, who had been there for several years. He was an Irishman, who evidently did not want to see any settlers coming in, as one of the first things he told us was that it froze every month in the year. I happened to be standing alongside the fence which inclosed his garden, and simply remarked, 'Your garden does not look like it.' He was taken aback for a minute, but recovered and said, 'This is an exceptional year.' I am somewhat of a gardener myself, and would have been pleased to have as good a showing at Stonewall. Potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage, pease, beans, carrots, onions, cucumbers, all in first-class shape, and well ahead for this date. We crossed the south Etoimami river on this trip. It is a nice ever-flowing stream of first-class water. Supposing they have early frosts in this district, that will not hinder a large population making a first-class living by mixed farming, as even if hay is short, where the country was thickly settled, rye, speltz and oats could be grown for green feed, and where the land is largely broken frosts will not bother much.

July 29.—Made  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the crossing of the Assiniboine. All this country is good enough for thick settlement; the land is light, but is easily broken up, and will give good returns for a number of years. Met the first American settlers at this point. Before we crossed the river, saw a man with a team of mules hitched on to a wagon with brakes, coming across the ford with a small load of lumber. (There is a sawmill at this point, established some years ago by Wm. Mann.) I asked the settler where he came from; his answer was 'Kansas.' He left there early in May, and was nearly three months in driving across country, himself, wife and one child. He had taken a homestead about 3 miles north of the crossing in township 33, range 6, west of the second meridian. He was delighted with the country, and thought it beat Kansas 'all hollow,' both for land and summer climate. He says there are lots more coming.

July 30th.—Fourteen and a-half miles. For the first six miles after crossing the Assiniboine we saw as fine open prairie as could be desired, in township 32, range 6, west of the 2nd meridian. Townships west not so good, more low lands and poorer quality of soil.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

July 31st.—Went eleven and a-half miles to a Doukhobor village on Spirit creek. This was all medium country, will all be taken up when the best is gone. The crops at this village were good, wheat fully headed out and standing over 3 feet high.

August 1st.—Went ten miles north. Not a choice country, but when the railway comes the homesteads will not last long, as there is good grass all over and the man in a small way with cattle can do well.

August 2nd.—Went eighteen miles to a point just south of Stonewall lake. This is a much poorer country and quite a bit of alkaline ground and still no worse country than that between Winnipeg and Stony mountain.

Sunday, August 3rd.—Had a slight frost, a thin skim of ice. I should say about two degrees of frost, not enough to hurt wheat.

August 4th and 5th.—Roads very bad, twenty-four miles of low alkaline country to the north-west corner of Fishing lake. This last mentioned country is of no use for grain, but will carry a small population who can raise cattle and horses; there is a considerable amount of hay to be seen and any number of small lakes, whose water is slightly alkaline, but not enough to hurt stock, in fact some ranchers say the cattle prefer this water to the entirely fresh.

Trip August 6th to 9th.—Thirty-seven miles north from Fishing lake to Nut lake. All the land to the south of Fishing lake is more or less alkaline, after leaving the lake going north, the alkali disappears. Three miles on high sandy ridge, next mile plenty of poplar and good land, then four miles open rolling prairie succeeded by five miles of ridges and sloughs, then nine miles of good rolling country with very little wood, but a good deal of high land hay, one mile ridge of gravel about 300 feet wide and 20 foot face, four and a-half miles of very flat country with plenty of hay, four miles of a beautiful high rolling country, two and a-half miles of willow swamps and ridges, two miles of solid poplar brush fit for rails, two miles open mixed prairie and bush to a Hudson Bay post on Nut lake. South-west from Nut lake, two and a-half miles open prairie and bush, two and a-half miles of solid poplar bush fit for rails, two and a-half miles of open water sloughs and ridges; a large amount of hay can be made in this country. Could not go any further in a south-west direction with the buckboard on account of a deep slough. Took a trip of about ten miles on horseback in a south-west direction from camp, and found nothing but ridges and sloughs, first-class land on the ridges and a considerable amount of small poplar and a large amount of hay around the edge of the sloughs. A farmer with 320 acres of land, in all this territory can do well as a small rancher or in mixed farming. Took a northerly course in going back to Nut lake for three and a-half miles, fine land with plenty of sloughs and hay. Next two miles beautiful country, high land with small poplar bluffs and pea-vine as high as your head. Two miles of bush and willow swamp, one-half mile high ridge to Hudson Bay post.

Going east to Little Nut lake, four miles of ridges and sloughs, all the ridges are thickly covered with poplar and there is plenty of hay in the sloughs. The high land is all number one with no stone to be seen. Next six miles along and past the north end of Little Nut lake, first bank to lake about one-half mile wide and 20 feet high; second bank, which appears to be the level of the country north, about 50 to 75 feet high. This is all fine land, with small white poplar bluffs scattered all the way, around the east end of the lake land rises to 100 feet or over above level of lake. High land can also be seen on south side of lake. The grasses here are very rich, and pea-vine in all the bluffs. This lake has clear water to banks all round with the exception of a small portion of the west side, which runs into a hay slough. Several running creeks in this country, all good water. The water in all the sloughs tasted was good. Did not go north of Nut lake, but my half-breed guide, who has been north of this point, informs me that for twenty miles north-east of this point towards Red Deer river, is all fine country about similar to that around the lake.

August 11th.—Trip from Fishing lake to Touchwood hills. Four and a-half miles of flat and rather poor country, good pasture and some hay, has not the appear-

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

ance of a grain country, as there is some alkali to be seen. From four and a-half to nineteen and a-half miles a fine rolling country (crossed five running creeks, all bridged). All number one land that will give a good crop of any kind of grain. This fifteen miles is almost entirely devoid of timber, next nine miles a mixed farming country, fine ridges partly covered with poplar and plenty of hay sloughs. Next three miles open rolling prairie, as far as we could see in every direction. There is some surface stone in this country, but nothing to hinder the farmer. The land is number one, and a very luxuriant growth of grass all over.

August 13.—Trip north and east Fishing lake, towards Nut mountain. Going east on the north shore of Fishing lake, first four miles solid poplar bush size for rails, then got into open prairie with poplar bluffs scattered all through, at five and a-half miles east, three-quarters mile north of lake, came to Canadian Northern located line of railway. At twelve miles came to south end of quite a large lake where I had to quit the buckboard and take to horseback on account of thick young poplar bush, went north around the east side for about fifteen miles to the foot of Nut mountain. The whole of this country is covered with a thick growth of young white poplar from six to twelve feet high. This is all number one land, and all the small openings are covered with pea-vine and very luxuriant grass. From camp at lake then went south to where main trail runs south of Fishing lake and joins the trail our party had travelled over, we had thus made the entire circuit of Fishing lake. This is all good open land.

August 15 and 16.—Going west from Fishing lake. First four miles flat and rather poor country, good for pasture and some hay in the lowest places. Next five miles fair, open, with high rolling land about number two, with a little stone. Next  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the north of Little Quill lake is a fine open rolling country fit for any kind of grain and almost entirely free of stone, some few poplar bluffs, but very scattered. Going to camp on lake we went through a mile of the finest hay four feet high, which extended easterly as far as we could see and perfectly high and dry bottom. All this country will carry a thick population as it cannot be surpassed for mixed farming, high lands producing grain, and lower lands the very best of dry land hay.

August 18.—Trip from Little Quill lake straight north. Going north from camp came to new surveyed line at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, section 4, township 35, range 14, west of second meridian, followed line north for 7 miles through a fine country for mixed farming, good land, good water, plenty of wood for firewood and some of the finest hay that can be imagined; crossed one creek which runs into Quill lake, this is good water. This is what might be called an open country as, though for the last five miles there is a lot of white poplar, there is no difficulty in going in any direction with a wheeled vehicle. There are also quite a few sloughs, in all of which good hay can be cut.

August 19, 20 and 21.—Twenty-five miles of good country along the north side of the Quill lakes just about equal in size to the Portage plains in Manitoba, and it is also equal in quality. So far on the trip there is nothing to touch it for quantity of good, high level prairie, it is a fine brown loam, deep soil, no stone and a well drained country with five or six creeks of good water running into the Quill lakes. This is No. 1 wheat land, and as the proposed line of the Canadian Northern Railway is located right through this tract quite a number of settlers were locating. When we passed Fishing lake the Canadian Pacific Yorkton extension to Prince Albert was located to a point a few miles east of where we went through. With two lines of railway in the summer of 1903, this country will soon be without homesteads.

August 22.—Trip south-west from Big Quill lake camp. Six miles medium country covered with willows to creek with high banks. Seven miles fine rolling country, high, some thick small bluffs of white poplar and willow scattered all through, last five miles no water. Three miles first class country, a good deal of dead timber. Three miles poor low country. At 19 miles large slough lake, followed it on east side for 12 miles, widest part about half a mile, country both east and west of lake high and level, bare of trees except a few small poplar groves, plenty of surface stone, both limestone and granite. This slough divides the country as would a large river. At  $30\frac{1}{2}$

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

miles from camp did not come to the end of the lake, attempted to cross twice, but failed on account of depth of water. This land will all raise wheat.

August 25 and 26.—From camp north of Big Quill lake west to a point about section 26, township 36, range 20, west of the second meridian 22 miles. This country is capable of supporting a farmer on every quarter section, if he is economical and willing to go into a system of mixed farming, the land is good and every depression has hay. The finest of grain can be grown on all the high lands as all the soil through here appears to be the best, the only drawback may be water, as nearly all the small lakes are alkaline. There is some stone on the land, but not enough to stop farming operations, from appearances it is all on the surface. The growth of grass is good, and most of it the high land variety.

August 26, 27 and 28. Trip to Lake Lenore. Went north for 6½ miles, but got into an impassable country for a buckboard, with small bush on the ridges and water in the sloughs; came back 3 miles and went west for 2 miles, when we struck a trail leading north-west, which took us to the lake. The land on first trip is all good, but badly broken; but is a first-class place for mixed farming—plenty hay and lots of wood, with first-class grass on the high lands. On road to lake, first 4 miles rough country, bush, sloughs and ridges, good land on all the high ground; next 4 miles high park country, with open prairie and plenty of white poplar bluffs, quite large timber; next 6 miles, open prairie with a few bluffs; next 3 miles rougher country, all good land with quite a few hay sloughs; from this to lake, which comes 4 miles farther south than shown on map, first-class country, with a good deal of timber, and to the east and west of lake, similar country as far as we could see. Went around south side of lake and up the east side about 5 miles to section 24, township 40, range 21, all good country; all the land on this is a dark brown loam, very deep where seen at mounds or pits; vegetation is very luxuriant, showing a rich soil. This is the largest tract of wheat land I have so far seen. On the road back to camp, followed a survey line for 8 miles to section 35, township 38, range 21, all beautiful rolling country; another prairie fire will denude this section of wood, and leave it all ready for the plough.

August 29 and 30.—From section 26, township 36, range 20, to a point 4 miles west of Humboldt mail station, 35 miles in all. First 15 miles good country, high rolling and open, good grass, but practically no wood, some hay where ground is low: next 20 miles hilly, with quite an amount of stone, no wood except some few small white poplar bluffs. This would be a fine country to hard cattle in the summer, as there is plenty of good grass, but they would have to be taken away to some sheltered spot for the winter. This is a country that a railway will do wonders for, though it appears very bleak and desolate now. The water in all the swamps through here is good, being pure from the clouds.

September 1 and 2.—Trip from Humboldt north towards Prince Albert. Three miles of very rough hilly country, no wood, good grass on all the hills, and water and hay in all the depressions. Next 6 miles the country changes very much, though remaining rough the land is better, and there is plenty of white poplar bush; pea-vine is very thick, and this would be a paradise for the small rancher or mixed farmer. From 9 to 20 miles same class high rolling country, can see for miles in every direction from trail, lots of white poplar bush; it would be hard to pick out a quarter-section without a nice bluff on it; at 17 miles from camp survey post 32, 39, 24. All the depressions have water and hay; there is a fine growth of grass all over, and the land I consider very good, a black sandy loam with clay subsoil; most of the highest knolls have some stone, but not enough to hinder farming operations. At 22 miles very handsome little lake about 100 acres with high banks. At 23 miles another lake about 160 acres. These are not swamp lakes, but are clear water with open shores. At 30½ miles a French-Canadian rancher has been there two years, likes it well, no crop but garden, everything in that line looks well, has about 50 head of cattle. This country up to 38 miles from camp is very good. It is open, high, and lays well for drainage in wet seasons, lots of white poplar bluffs, and the soil is No. 1, with some stone. This coun-

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

try is a succession of large valleys from 3 to 4 miles wide, and is, next to the Lake Lenore district, the largest stretch of good land fit for settlement that I have seen so far. At 38 miles, looking west, I could see across another large valley, 5 miles wide, mostly covered with very small poplar from 3 to 6 feet high, balance clear open stretches; at 36 miles, just east of Batoche, three or four Galician settlers, and they told me it was pretty well settled all the way to the South Saskatchewan.

September 3.—North-west 17 miles to Houghton lake. This is a rough hilly country, and will be a hard one to get settlers to stay in. An Ontario man could do nothing on a quarter-section, but would do well on about a section, by keeping sheep and cattle, as on that quantity of land he could find enough level ground to raise feed for wintering quite a lot of sheep. After level Manitoba this country is quite rough, but looking back to some parts of Ontario it is quite smooth. The worst of this country is away ahead of that part of the Territories between Medicine Hat and Moosejaw, and will, no doubt, yet support a large population when the better parts fill up.

September 4 and 5.—Trip south from a lake 24 miles west of Humboldt. For 5 miles south of camp the country is of a very hilly character, a succession of high hills and deep valleys, with small alkaline lakes or sloughs. The growth of the grass is good, but the land is very stony; quite a lot of white poplar at the foot of the hills. The wind was strong, and in passing the lakes the smell was very strong and rank; last 5 miles struck a deserted ranch; there was a good log house, and stables to hold 100 head of cattle. Two wet years had filled the hay sloughs and they moved on. From 8 to 19 miles is like the country west of Humboldt, only a little flatter—valleys larger and not a speck of timber to be seen. There is a fair growth of grass, and water and hay in all the low places; there is plenty of stone scattered all over. If we had this country in Manitoba, bare as it is and stony, it would be taken up very quickly. There are lots of badgers in this country, and I believe the soil is good, and the stone only on the surface from the look of the holes made by these animals; the subsoil all through this stretch is a yellowish clay almost like a brick clay.

Going west from a point nineteen miles south of main camp on a telegraph line, first 3 miles a valley with plenty of hay, not a stick of wood in this country, perfectly bare, had to carry for cooking purposes, next five miles hills and valleys about of equal extent, and good growth of grass; plenty of small lakes all over the country. At the 8-mile point hill 100 feet high covered with stone, in fact surface stone all over this plain in great abundance. Turned north, no difference in country, only not quite so hilly, more large flats, plenty of sloughs all over with good grass and quite a lot of hay, the land is of medium quality with good clay subsoil. Sixteen miles north telegraph line same kind of country, not a tree big enough for a tent-pole for the whole distance; some of this country is very free from stone, has a fine growth of grass and will make a fine stock country if feed for winter can be provided.

September 5th.—Trip along telegraph line for twelve and a-half miles to west side of Buffer's lake. This is all a good farming country, good land, fine rich grasses and more or less white poplar bush; at seven and a-half miles came to lake and followed south side for about five miles, country appears to be all open and free from bush to the north of the lake, this country will settle fast when the railway is put through, as there is very little stone and it will be easy to break.

September 6th.—From Buffer's lake to Clark's crossing on the south Saskatchewan river, fifteen and one-half miles. This is all fair country, fairly level prairie, no wood, very little stone and the land, judging from the grasses, will grow any kind of grain. This district is fairly well settled along the river and settlement is spreading east rapidly. The railway being on the west side of the south Saskatchewan, has so far held settlement on that side, but ferries are becoming numerous, and in a very short time east of the river will be as good as the west for at least 25 miles back.

September 8.—Trip south to Saskatoon from Clark's crossing on the south branch of the Saskatchewan, sixteen miles. Some settlers are going into this part and what land was broken looks well; the trail is well back east of the river and the land on both

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

sides is fine high rolling prairie and almost clear of stone. This looks to be a warm soil that will grow any kind of grain and extends, from appearances, a long way east of the river. As we got near Saskatoon, we passed through some beautiful fields of wheat all in stook, the quality of wheat was No. 1 hard, the wheat was clean, hard and of a beautiful colour, the oats were also plump and heavy.

September 9.—Trip north from Saskatoon to Rosthern, 40 miles by Prince Albert branch of Canadian Pacific Railway. This is as fine a looking prairie country as anyone could wish to see. It is a continuous grain field almost the entire distance as far as the eye can reach on both sides of the railway, and the farther north we travelled the better the crop appeared to be. Draw a line north-west from Saskatoon to the elbow of the north Saskatchewan, all the land north of this between the north and south Saskatchewan from what I saw and heard is perhaps the choice of the whole North-west Territories for extent of good land, situation as regards drainage, &c. No place in this territory are you farther than 15 miles from the Saskatchewan. There are about 45 townships in this gore, over one million acres, every acre of which can be made wheat land at very little expense. At 25 bushels to the acre, and that is easy in the Saskatchewan country, as much wheat as both our railways have been able to haul up to December 1, will soon be raised in this thin slice of the Saskatchewan country. The country above mentioned is nearly all north of the located line of the Canadian Northern railway, and I have no doubt south of this line there is a lot of good country, though from indications I saw at Saskatoon, the soil becomes much lighter as you go south. In fact, there is a great deal of sand in the soil just above Saskatoon. As you go north of this point the records show that rain in the proper season is a certainty, on the other hand, as you go south of this point, we know that for many years the rainfall was not sufficient to mature grain properly.

September 10, 11 and 12.—Took trail from Saskatoon to the elbow of the north Saskatchewan, 30 miles being the length of road. This country is all No. 1 fine open and fairly level prairie for 15 miles west of Saskatoon; it is pretty well settled, some good houses and stables are being put up, and a lot of the land broken. On the south side of the Saskatchewan there is a Doukhobor village. They have a lot of grain, wheat, oats and barley, and they had a lot of stacking done and were commencing to thresh; they were all very anxious to have the railway come in as they have 30 miles to haul their grain to market, and we all know that it does not pay to raise grain with a market at that distance; they have been advised in the meantime to feed what they raise and are taking that advice.

September 12 and 13.—Trip north by north-west to Mayberry lake, 21 miles from the elbow of the Saskatchewan. For 10 miles No. 1 country, open, rolling prairie, equal to the best parts of Manitoba. Next 5 miles high rolling prairie, depressions are dry but are growing grass plenty long enough to cut for hay. Next 6 miles high rolling country, lots of small lakes, good land all over, very fine pasture and very little bush, an odd small bluff of white poplar and willow. All this country will grow wheat to perfection, judging from what we saw at the Doukhobor village 2 miles north of the elbow. These people are in first-class shape, good houses and stables and had as good a sample of wheat as can be grown; from the look of the stubble they had a fine yield and no frost here at this date. The headman of the village told me that the yield would be about 35 bushels to the acre as an average for the whole village; there were several hundred acres in crop and the only thing bothering them is how to dispose of their wheat, as they are 35 miles from Saskatoon, and the valley of the Saskatchewan to cross in going there. They are very anxious for the railway, and some of them are buying Canadian Pacific railway lands adjoining their homesteads. These people are well satisfied with their location, and expressed surprise and disgust at the actions of the Yorkton and Swan river Doukhobors.

September 15 and 16.—Forty and a-half miles from the elbow to a point on the Battleford Carlton trail, 32½ miles from Battleford. This is all a high rolling arable country with No. 1 soil, a rich brownish black loam, about 10 miles north-west from

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

the elbow came to quite a settlement of Canadians and Americans who had gone in this year. We saw enough breaking to show what the soil was like, not a stone to be seen. We passed several small lakes on this trip. All the settlers here are delighted with their locations, and believe they will be able to grow successfully every kind of grain. The grasses all through this Saskatchewan valley are very rich and luxuriant, no comparison between them and what grows 200 miles farther south, and this is also a much better watered country, leaving the rivers out. I refer to the large number of small lakes scattered all over.

September 17 and 18.—Trip from a point on the Carlton trail  $32\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Battleford. Going north-east by east for 16 miles open fairly level prairie, first class high and dry land. Next 5 miles more hilly with depressions nearly all lakes or sloughs, a few gravel and stony ridges. All of this country is as good as most parts of Manitoba. Next 5 miles high rolling country, good land, some stone, from 26 to  $40\frac{1}{2}$  miles rolling prairie, all fit for settlement. At  $30\frac{1}{2}$  and  $32\frac{1}{2}$  miles two Doukhobor villages. These people have a lot of land under cultivation, and had as good a crop of wheat as I have ever seen in Manitoba, no frost yet to damage grain. They were busy stacking when I passed through. They are well satisfied with their location. The first village was on section 26, township 4, range 7, west of the third meridian. This is a fine valley, no stone and fine rich grass all over. At end of  $40\frac{1}{2}$  miles all round as far as the horizon same open country. I was in several of the Doukhobor houses and they are certainly most comfortably fixed. These people believe in using horses and cattle. In one field I saw 13 double teams engaged in hauling in the grain in their stack yards, the men on the ground, the women in the wagons. There is no threshing machine in their settlement, and they were engaged in hand or horse roller threshing, a family without outside help can thresh 100 bushels per day.

September 19 and 20.—From a point on the Carlton trail 32 miles to Battleford. This is just a continuation of the first class country we passed through on the 15th and 16th, from the elbow first class soil all the way on the trail. We travelled for nearly 4 miles alongside of a hay slough which will average 1 mile or more wide and will furnish hay for a very large settlement, notwithstanding that this country is so good and so close to Battleford there was only one house to be seen on the whole 32 miles. From the Doukhobor settlement 15 miles east of Fort Carlton to Battleford 65 miles, there were only two houses to be seen, Mr. Dunn, a large rancher north of Redberry lake, and a French-Canadian rancher 30 miles east of Battleford. Mr. Dunn has a beautiful place and keeps a large number of horses, cattle and sheep. His ranch is a few miles north of Redberry lake.

September 23rd, 24th and 25th.—Trip from Battleford north-west to Jackfish lake, and north-west on Fort Pitt trail. Twenty miles to south-east corner of lake all number one open rolling prairie, some few sloughs and an occasional white poplar bluff, a few stone for the first 10 miles, for about 6 miles going west around the lake there is a fine hay swamp from one half to 1 mile wide. This is a beautiful lake, first class clear water with a creek running south from it to the Saskatchewan. There is a small settlement south and east of the lake on the shores and a few on the creek. I went about 25 miles north-west from the south-west corner of the lake and found good open country all the way, there are quite a few small alkaline lakes in this part, but the land is nearly all first class, and Mr. Arthur Mannix, who lives on Shoal lake and who accompanied me on this trip north-west of the lake, says for 30 miles still farther north it is open country similar in all respects to what we were passing over. From the time I left Battleford on this trip till I got back I did not see a quarter section so bad but what a farmer could make a first class living on it. We saw quite a bit of new breaking near Jackfish lake, all first class land, easily broken and no stone, on the cropped land stubble looked good, and there was no frost to injure the grain, the wheat I saw was as good as any seen on the entire trip since leaving Manitoba. On the morning of September 25, when I left Mr. Mannix's place, the sweet peas and other flowers were in full bloom, showing no signs of frost. In Stonewall, Manitoba, all our flowers were

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

frozen on September 15 as per letter received by me in Battleford, September 26. There is a first class steam ferry on the Saskatchewan at Battleford ; it can carry over about five teams on each trip, and has stated hours for running. It takes 20 minutes to cross as, on account of sand bars, they have to go a long way down the river to get deep water.

September 26, 27 to 29.—In narrow gorge between the Battle river and the Saskatchewan. We followed a trail for fifty miles crossing the located line of the Canadian Northern railway a number of times to a point in township 47, range 21, west of the third meridian. Along this trail we saw nothing but the very best land. It is a park like country, openings and bush, every quarter-section has more or less white poplar bush on it. On the Indian reserves passed through there is a considerable amount of land in crop which everywhere looks first class. The Indians were nearly through stacking at this date. West of the reserves there is a considerable settlement of French half breeds who have fine places, good land, fair bulidings and first class water in wells which are about 20 feet deep.

September 30, October 1 and 2.—Trip to south of Battle river from a point 50 miles by trail north-west of Battleford. Three miles of rough broken country only suitable for mixed farming, 15 miles good rolling prairie, some hay sloughs and a few small poplar bluffs, also some small lakes. At 12 miles a fine farm about 160 acres in crop, at 15 miles another grain farm, did not inspect the grain, but stubble and stacks looked well. Three miles of sand hills on the north side of Battle river, crossed Battle river at 21 miles from camp at Poundmaker's reserve and saw several fine fields of grain on the reserve. Seven miles south-west by south big grain field, owned by the Indians, 11 stacks. This is all fine prairie land as far as you can see. After crossing Cutknife creek, some stone appears, but the land is good with a fine growth of grass all the way south, the next 11½ miles going straight south is all clean prairie, no wood unless on the creeks where we camped. Eighteen and a half miles south of the river we were in the centre of a big open plain extending as far as the eye could see in every direction, and perfectly bare of timber, there is some stone, but not enough to bother the farmer very much. At 13 miles from Battle river a fine fresh water lake about the size of a quarter-section, it has a narrow ridge of small poplar and willows all the way around it. The Cutknife, both branches, where we crossed them have very deep valleys about half a mile wide, and say 200 feet deep but with easy approaches to get down or up.

October 3.—Main camp moving west and south-west 20½ miles. First 4 miles of sand hills with considerable poplar in small groves ; this country is not so bad as it looks when travelling over it. Several years ago we had places just like it in Manitoba, then looked upon as useless, but now carrying a thick population. All the depressions in this country have a fine growth of grass and are a fair quality of land. Next 13 miles is a fine open prairie country, very level, good soil, good grass and in every way suitable for settlement, with the exception of lack of wood. Next three and a-half miles, high rolling broken country, good soil, good many hay sloughs and more or less poplar bluffs.

October 4.—Twenty miles on main trail west, a good deal rougher country, but still all fine soil and a good growth of grass ; there is very little timber in this district, and what there is is very small and kept down by the almost annual fires. There is not much level prairie on this 20 miles, and yet it is a country that will settle fast and thickly when the railway comes in ; for the last 90 miles we have camped within sight of where the line is located. The Battle river is a great barrier to the country on the south, as there is a very deep valley to the river, where I crossed the ford on Poundmaker's reserve the river is at least 200 feet lower than the general level of the country.

October 6.—Our whole party made the trip south 19 miles to where Blackfoot creek empties into the Battle river. The first 4 miles, a rough hilly country, which gradually improved the next 3 miles ; the last 12 miles on this day the country was really fine, open rolling prairie, a few small bluffs of poplar, first-class land and everything to be desired by the farmer wanting land that will grow any kind of grain.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The land is good here right up to the banks of both creek and river, and a magnificent chance for the drainage of the country on account of the very deep valleys through which the streams run. The grass on the highest land is very thick and of good quality, the soil is a dark loam with a good clay subsoil and no stone to be seen anywhere; the water in both creek and river was excellent.

October 7.—Trip south from the junction of Blackfoot creek and Battle river. First 5 miles No. 1, high open rolling prairie; No. 1 wheat land with a fine growth of grass, and where there are any depressions you will find good hay. On this trip we found difficulty in finding water for the camp; the lakes we found were alkaline. Next 10 miles a sea of hills; small and large, from the hill 30 feet high and 2 acres in extent to one 100 feet high and occupying the best part of 160 acres; there is plenty of land here that can and will be farmed after the more level land is taken up; the land here even on the top of the hills is good as shown by the rank growth of grass. At 16 miles there is a fine valley of No. 1 land, about half a township, all prairie with a few white poplar bluffs and no stone to be seen; there is fine hay in all the lower ground; surface water is scarce, and the hay bottoms were all dry. At 19 miles large lake alkaline water; this lake is surrounded with a fringe of barren country, a kind of dark sand, nothing growing on it that would pasture our horses; had to go back about a mile from lake before we could get grass; the land adjoining where we camped is first-class, fine grass, and the hay in the sloughs where we got water was 4 feet high and as thick as it could stand.

October 10 and 11.—West 32 miles to a point in township 49, range 4, west of the 4th meridian. There are some nice stretches of farming land in this district, but very much broken with hills; we crossed the north end of the Blackfoot hills on the 10th and found very good land everywhere; some of the small hills are stony, but the land appears to be of good quality and the grass everywhere is rank. After crossing the hills we found a very nice stretch of country known as the valley of the Vermilion; this is an open high rolling country with small lakes every few miles; there is a great deal of hay land in and around the lakes, and we found several lakes, so marked on the map to be nothing but hay swamps and a good portion of the bottom dry; all the high lands in this district are of good quality.

October 13, 14 and 15.—The trip north by east from a point just west of the Blackfoot hills. At two and a-half miles a small lake about 160 acres at eight and a-half miles lake two or three or four miles every way—very irregular. To this point the country is of a very bold character, high and rolling; considerable waste land for farming on account of the drops in the country; travel for a mile 100 feet above the lake then a mile nearly level with it, then up and down again, a succession of valleys and high ground not hills. The vegetation everywhere is rank and a considerable growth of white poplar scattered all over; some hay sloughs with fine hay in all of them. The land here is all first-class; there is some stone on the ridges and the water here is also first-class. At five miles a pretty lake about a mile long from a quarter to a half a mile wide, open water and high solid banks, some of the prettiest farms that could be seen, a gentle slope back from lake for say 2 miles to general level of country. All this country though rough (from the Manitoba standpoint) is capable of supporting a very large population. Pea-vine and vetch are very thick all over this country. One very deep ravine at 6½ miles, about 150 feet with creek in bottom. At 8½ miles a very nice flat valley of good land at south end of lake about 3 miles square. From 8½ miles to 14 at east side of lake high rolling country with No. 1 land and some poplar wood in small bluffs. From 14 to 22 miles an open high rolling plain, not a stick of wood but plenty of hay in all depressions. Camped here just where country commences to have a growth of white poplar bush. At 25 miles passed trial line of Canadian Northern railway, about 16 miles west of the 4th meridian; at this point it crosses section 14, township 51, range 3, west. From railway for 7½ miles north and three miles south beautiful rolling country; has been heavily timbered at one time; one more fire will make it all clean prairie; small bluffs of very

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

small poplar scattered all over ; can see from our noon camp to the Saskatchewan banks, perhaps 7 or 8 miles. This country on line of railway is really very fine and will stand a settler on every quarter section. There is practically no stone and the land is equal to that on the Portage plains or the best parts of southern Manitoba ; the water in the creeks is first-class ; on this trip we passed 4 or 5 running into lake.

October 15 and 17.—North-west 32 miles to the Vermilion river. For the first 17 miles only a fair country ; the land is good enough and so is the growth of grass, but there are so many hills, small and large sloughs and lakes that grain farming will not be the thing in these parts ; still, give a thrifty man 320 acres and let him go in for mixed farming, and with a railway within 10 miles, he can do well. There is some stone scattered along the last 20 miles and we passed some alkaline ground in the lower parts. The next 15 miles right up to the Vermilion is a beautiful country, level, open, rolling prairie and as nice a looking stretch of land as I have seen on the trip. The soil is a black, sandy loam easy to break, and has a first class growth of high land grasses. The Vermilion river is first class water, the stream where we crossed it is not very large, about 40 feet wide and 2 feet deep. The valley through which the river runs is about from 60 to 80 feet below general level of the country and a mile or more wide.

October 18.—Trip from where main north trail to Edmonton crosses Vermilion river, south 2 miles, south-east 6 miles, south 3 miles. Eleven miles of very fine land with a few small lakes, and at 5 miles a fine creek of first class water running into Vermilion river. This country has no stone, has a deep, sandy loam covered with good grass and is suitable in every way for grain farming. There are some scattered bluffs of small poplar. There is a large tract of good country on this side of Vermilion river, which will be thickly settled when railway comes through.

October 20 and 21.—Trip from a point on Vermilion river in township 50, range 7, west of the fourth meridian, where main north trail to Edmonton crosses, 3 miles south-west, 5 miles south, 4 miles south-west, 12 miles to noon camp. High rolling country, somewhat hilly, first class land, has been heavily timbered in bluffs at no distant date, there is a fine growth of grass on both hills and valleys ; you will see an occasional stone ; this country is practically a prairie now. At 6 miles a very pretty lake covering about half a section. At 7 miles a deep gully, known as Grizzly bear coulee, about 100 feet deep and say half a mile across, no stream in valley, but plenty of hay. At 11½ miles, another deep gulley shown on the map as Buffalo coulee ; this is very similar to the last one mentioned, and no doubt in spring and early summer these coulees will divide this country as would a large river and render them inaccessible from one another without long pile bridges. This country all through here will carry a large population, as the land is A. No. 1, a lot of young poplar bluffs are scattered all over the plain being about 6 feet high, some large dead trees standing in nearly all of them, there are some small sloughs and first class hay in most of them. From 12 to 18 miles very hilly, very small hills and pocket sloughs, there is a magnificent growth of grass and some water in the middle of all the ponds. This will make a fine stock country as the bulk of the low ground could be cut for hay. For the last 6 miles a 10 acre field would be about as large as you could pick between the sloughs, which are not connected with one another, but just little lakes with high land all around them. Eighteen to 23 miles a good deal flatter country, more rolling hills, with fine large valleys to every hill, the land is, judging from the growth of grass, of a very fine quality ; and another thing of great advantage to this country, all the ponds have No. 1 water in them, there is an odd stone to be seen, but it is not in any sense a stony country. In the last 5 miles there is quite a large growth of young white poplar more or less on every quarter section. When this country is settled and made into municipalities, with roads built for protection from fire, it will not be many years till they are growing wood enough for their own use, as the growth of wood seems to be natural to this soil, and points to this district having plenty of rain in season.

October 22.—For 20 miles along north bank of Vermilion river. Good country (one rancher) fine growth of pasture grass on all the high land in the river bottom

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

which is very wide from a half to 2 miles, there is a splendid lot of hay, there is also some stone on high land, both granite and limestone. Looking across river to south it appears to be solid bush and a rancher informed us that there was a solid belt of two miles wide extending for miles east and west.

October 23.—This date is worthy of notice, as on it we had our first snowstorm, and also as it was the only day in a trip of over four months that we were compelled to lay up on account of weather. This shows an ideal climate for farming. We started about the commencement of the haying season and from then for over three months perfect weather for the farmers as they had plenty of rain in June to assure both the grain and the hay crops.

October 24.—Ten and a half miles still following the Vermilion river. Good country to north side rolling and it appears to be open prairie for several miles, second banks of river are high, 60 or 80 feet, lots of hay in the river bottom. Saw our second lot of spruce timber for the western district, a small grove on the south bank of river (the first grove being a small bunch on the Saskatchewan river at Battleford). Most part of trail on this date was from one to two miles north of river. One rancher at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles, who I am told, is rich in cattle and horses, and he ought to be as his pasture is first class, and he has hay in abundance. All the way, so far, along this river is just fitted for the cattle business, you can get first class shelter for buildings under protection of the second bank, and there is also a good quantity of nice bluffs to shelter cattle. These ranchers do not farm, all you will see is buildings and a small garden.

October 25.—Trip north-east from a point on trail just about the junction of Saskatchewan and Alberta. First 2 miles good open rolling prairie fit for any kind of grain, fine grass and good land, some few stones are to be seen. At 2 miles from camp small grove of spruce timber large enough for house timber. Next 2 miles heavily covered with small black poplar trees; got on top of quite high hill and could see for several miles in every direction—it is all covered with small growth white and black poplar, with an odd spruce here and there. The land where poplar grows is good, and the growth of grass all through is most luxuriant. I could see the banks of the Saskatchewan in the distance, about 5 or 6 miles away. Could not go any further with buckboard, and had to return to camp.

October 27.—North-west along river and Vermilion lakes. For 10 miles good land, and lots of hay on river bottom. Next  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles left course of river and travelled along a series of hay sloughs; good land, and a fine country for mixed farming. A large rancher named Whitford has good buildings and quite a large band of cattle and horses. I counted about 200 head of cattle scattered over a mile along road.

October 28.—Nine miles to section 34, township 55, range 15, west of the fourth meridian. At 7 miles, section 12, township 56, range 14, we found our first Galician settler; he is doing well, has a few acres in crop, and was doing his fall ploughing as we passed. He had a very comfortable log house, nicely thatched roof, and a small partly-underground stable, and owned a span of ponies, a few cows and quite a lot of poultry. The land here is first-class black soil, and without stone.

October 29.—Trip north-west through Whitford to section 28, township 57, range 16, within 3 miles of Victoria, on Saskatchewan river. First 6 miles to Whitford post office first-class rolling prairie. There is quite a large settlement of English half-breeds here; could see their houses all around the east and north shores of Whitford lake. Three miles north-west from Whitford, Galicians again in evidence, as we followed main trail to Victoria they were settled thick all the way. These people are in a very prosperous condition, very nice houses, a lot of land broken and fenced, and quite a lot of cattle, horses and pigs. For instance, one man told me he had 10 head of cattle, 5 ponies, 5 pigs and 40 hens; another 7 cows, 6 calves, 7 pigs and 50 hens. As a Canadian settler here answered, when I asked him how are the Galicians getting along, 'They will all be rich in a few years, as they are well-off now.' The land here is a succession of ridges and dry hay sloughs, the ridges are plenty large enough for good-sized fields. The Galicians were threshing and fall ploughing. The land every-

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

where is first-class black loam, plenty of small brush, but no stone. This was the farthest north point reached on the whole trip; at noon in camp in township 57, section 28, we were 340 miles north of the American boundary, and 650 miles west of Winnipeg, and the wheat seen was just as good as the best grown in Manitoba. The oats and barley were also very plump and of fine quality. The gardens were filled with every variety of vegetable and fully matured. The tobacco plant is to be seen here in every garden; in the fall, at this season, it is hanging under the eaves of all the houses to dry.

October 30.—South-east to Vermilion river at section 15, township 53, range 14. Eighteen and a-half miles, all No. 1 farming country, so level that a binder could have followed us all the way. The trail crosses the river at this point by a good bridge.

October 31.—South-east to Sickman hill on section 10, township 52, range 13. Eleven and a-half miles all good arable prairie, and commencing to settle up fast. Saw at least a dozen new log houses on this trip, and the owners were all English-speaking—Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and two or three of the American states were represented. This is a dry country, and nearly all the houses visited had wells of first-class water at from 16 to 24 feet. All were well pleased with their locations, as the Canadian Northern Railway trial line is within a few miles, and of course they expect the road through next summer. I went to the top of Sickman hill, and it well repaid the trouble. I had a most magnificent view of the country all around for 8 or 10 miles, and in every direction it appears to be fine open prairie; some little bush appears to the north-east. This hill can all be farmed. On the very top you could get a fairly level field of 160 acres, and I never saw such grass on high land. There was an average growth all over the hill of at least 3 feet. I should say the height to top would be 200 feet above level of country all around. Just to the north-east lies quite a sheet of water, occupying section or two, and known as Sickman lake. Canadian Northern trial line touches south-west corner of hill, and stakes show this point as being 82 miles from Strathcona.

November 1.—South to section 14, township 51, range 14, beautiful rolling prairie with small bluffs of white poplar. Settlers are scattered all through this route, and from the way they are pouring in there will be no homesteads left there in two or three years.

November 3.—Nine miles to Vegreville P.O. Fine open prairie, has been a good deal of timber at some time, but only an odd tree left. Vermilion river at this point is quite small, about 10 feet wide and a foot deep; the water is good.

November 4.—Trip southwest to section 9, township 51, range 16 west of the 4th meridian. This was the last side trip and the country left nothing to be desired. At 11½ miles came to quite a large settlement of Galicians; could see 6 houses from our noon camp. Interviewed one of them; he could talk English fairly well; had been settled about three years there; about 15 acres broken and in crop. His crop was in the stack, wheat, oats and barley, all a good sample. He gave as a reason for not having more land broken that he had been working out on the railway and government works near Edmonton. He had 4 cows, one yoke of oxen, 6 young stock, 3 pigs and a large number of poultry. His stacks were as well built as the average in Manitoba.

November 5.—West ten miles towards Beaver hills lake, north-west 8½ miles to section 34, township 52, range 17, all No. 1 country and quite well settled; this lake is a fine sheet of good water, as it has a number of creeks flowing into it, and an outlet to the Saskatchewan.

November 6.—North seven miles, north-west 8½ miles to section 18, township 54, range 17. This country is all good land, but is a good deal broken with swamps and hay sloughs. The Galicians are thickly settled along this route.

November 7.—North-west 12½ miles to section 12, township 55, range 19, a similar country to that seen on the 6th; being about 6 inches of snow on the ground for the last few days, am judging the land by stubble and what we hear from the settlers.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

November 8.—North-west and west  $17\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Settlement all along this route and from the appearance of houses, stables, &c., a first-class country.

November 10 and 11.—Forty miles to Edmonton on the south side of river through Fort Saskatchewan. From the fort to Edmonton by this trail is 29 miles. Good houses, large stables, fine schools and churches abound along this 40 miles ; there is also a large quantity of ground under crop and from the appearance of the stubble, straw heaps and stacks the yield of grain must have been very large. There was no frost to hurt grain this season. From inquiries made, I find that taking an average for the last eight years, it is the last week in August before they can start cutting their grain ; this would leave them about two weeks later than Manitoba, as we generally figure to start on the average in the second week. One farmer told me that he usually gets his wheat in before May and he attributes being later than Manitoba to the richness of the soil, which makes the growth rank. He thinks that in ten or fifteen years from now they will be not later in harvesting than Manitoba, when their soil wears out a little, and from my experience in Manitoba I can agree with him.

From what I have seen of the country between the Manitoba boundary and Edmonton, my conclusion is that there is plenty of room for three through lines of railway, one north of the Canadian Northern located line and one south between that and the Canadian Pacific. The one north say 20 miles as far west as Fort Pitt on the Saskatchewan, will have fully as good if not a better country than the Canadian Northern. I suggested to Mr. Turnbull when we got to Battleford that we divide the party, one of us going south and the other north of the Saskatchewan. The idea was not carried out, and the consequence is that we are not able to make any report of that country barring the one trip towards Turtle lake.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. J. JACKSON.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## APPENDIX No. 20 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

## REPORT OF A. W. JOHNSON, D.L.S.

SURVEYS IN THE NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT, B.C.

KAMLOOPS, B.C., January 20, 1903.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,  
Surveyor General,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my operations in New Westminster district during the past season, under your instructions dated April 5, 1902.

I went to New Westminster on April 13, and on receipt of your wire on the 15th, engaged one man and bought supplies. On the 17th, with two more men, I went by rail to Ruby creek and made a traverse of the Yale road in sections 1, 2, and 3, township 5, range 27, west of the 6th meridian, to get at the east boundary of section 3.

On April 24, I moved down the river by canoe to section 35, township 3, range 28. This work was a traverse of the Fraser in section 34. As the water was very rapid and the shore line perpendicular, it was not practicable to do the work directly, so I put signals on the rock as the canoe swept past and triangulated from islands in the river. My assistant not having come out, I had no one who understood note taking, and I had to do that and the chaining myself, as well as the transit work.

On May 1, we canoed down to Agassiz, and the next day went down to New Westminster by train, where I engaged three more men. On May 3, I hired a launch to take us up to the stone quarry in township 40, N.W.D. The water was rising fast, so I began the traverse of the right bank of Pitt river at once and by constantly working up to our middles in mud and water managed to get it done before the freshet made work quite impossible. There is a little good land in section 21, but beyond that nothing but rock or meadow, and as the latter floods regularly every year it is useless until dyked.

I engaged a picket man on the 14th, and on the 23rd, Mr. Ratz reported as assistant. This brought the party up to nine all told. On May 29, we went up to Chilliwak by boat, but the only pack train being out in the mountains, we were unable to get away from there before Sunday, June 1. The horses stampeded when they reached the Chilliwak river, so we had to camp at once and pick up horses and packs that had gone over the bank. This prevented our getting to section 1, township 1, range 28, west of the 6th meridian, where the work began, until late next day.

Camp was made at the old wooden observation post, from which post we subdivided down Sleese creek to connect with Mr. Dean's work of 1900. The country is very mountainous and the timber heavy, so that in spite of fine axemen it proved exceedingly slow work. The windfalls were especially annoying. A seven foot fir lying across the line at a steep angle is a vastly more difficult thing to deal with than the same tree standing, as you cannot offset round it, see over it or set up on it, and usually there is very little foothold for the man who tries to cut a notch in it.

After tying on to Mr. Dean's work, I posted a couple of miles of the International boundary. Not having ice axes, Swiss guides or any other Alpine paraphernalia, I got no further west than the south-east corner of section 2 in township 1, range 28, and

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

as this corner came on the face of an almost perpendicular rock overhanging a deep ravine with a snow bridge across it, we were unable to post the exact corner and left a witness mound instead.

On July 3, I moved to section 33, in the same township and ran a few lines on a bench of fairly good land that extends along the south bank of the Chilliwak river from the mouth of Slease creek, three or four miles towards Middle creek. Some of the timber here is good, cedar and fir up to 8 feet in diameter, but most of it is second growth and not more than 12 inches. Settlers would have to dig wells in most cases, as there is only one creek on the bench.

Our greatest difficulty was getting across the Chilliwak, for though this river is only a couple of chains wide, and often less, it is one continuous rapid from Chilliwak lake to its outlet, and if a tree touches the water at all it is either swept away or broken like a match.

On August 9 we moved out to Chilliwak and got up to Hope on the 11th. My work was largely retracing a few of the governing lines of the townsite. The original survey was made in the very early sixties and has never been touched since, with any practical result, and we were unable to find a single original monument of any description.

Mr. McKenzie, Dominion Lands agent, New Westminster, came up for a couple of weeks altogether and I found his knowledge of the ins and outs of these old surveys invaluable. I ran trial lines to such of the oldest fenced lots as the oldest inhabitants assured us were in their original positions, averaged the resulting bearings and ran the supposed centres of a few of the main streets. These were tied on to the Dominion system, which has never been done before, and we tied on to as many other old surveys, whether lots or Indian reserves, as we could conveniently locate.

There is very little good land here that is not already taken up, though benches are said to exist higher up the Coquihalla. The cost of running lines in them would be in excess of the value of the land at present. I believe that most of the good timber in this township is in the hands of private people. With the exception of the two weeks' rain at Slease creek already referred to, we had a much finer season than usual on the coast, the Indian summer lasting till a few days after I left Hope for Lytton on October 11.

We began work at the quarter-corner on the east boundary of section 1, township 15, range 27. The post, half a mile north of this point, was found to be some two and a half chains west of the true corner, and acting according to instructions, I destroyed it, and put an iron post and stone mound at the true corner of the section.

I ran several lines on both sides of the Fraser river in this township, and tied on to lots 11 and 12, group 1, and several Indian reserves.

Lytton is at the extreme western edge of the dry belt, so that irrigation is necessary to ensure good crops, and the timber at ordinary low altitudes, is universally open butt-pine.

On November 5, I moved camp on to lot 45, group 1, on Botanie creek, and tied lots 44, 45 and 47, group 1, on to the Dominion system, running a line as far north as the north-east corner of section 7, township 16, range 26.

There is good land in the Botanie creek valley, between lot 47, group 1, and Botanie Indian reserve, though the country is hilly and there is much more rain than at Lytton. Very good limestone is found though most of it is on the reserve. Eighteen inches of snow fell on the 6th and 7th, and as there was no wind for a week afterwards the axemen had a bad time of it among the young balsams. I paid off all hands on the 21st at Lytton and came back to Kamloops to make out my returns.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED W. JOHNSON, D.L.S.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## APPENDIX No. 21 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

## REPORT OF G. J. LONERGAN, D.L.S.

## SURVEYS IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

BUCKINGHAM, QUE., 1903.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,  
Surveyor-General,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of my survey of last season in southern Alberta, when acting in accordance with your instructions, dated April 1, 1902, and further instructions to subdivide those townships, in the vicinity of "East End," that were required for the immediate use of settlers.

Township 7, range 20, west of the 3rd meridian. The eastern and northern outlines of this township, not having been previously surveyed, I started by running the eastern boundary of township 8, range 20. In this township I found one settler squatted on section 10. He was located by a meridian from the north-east corner of section 34. The balance of the township has no creeks or springs that could be depended upon during a dry season. It is high rolling prairie land, with a few sloughs and hay marshes. The soil is sandy loam.

Most of township 7, range 20 was subdivided. A valley of about one mile in width runs almost diagonally north-east through the township and through it flows one of the forks of Swiftecurrent river, which gives an abundant supply of good water. The northern half is very rolling and cut up with deep ravines in which spruce from 8 to 20 inches may be found. The soil is light sandy loam, with a clay or gravel subsoil. Three ranchers were settled in this township and appeared to be in a prosperous condition.

Township 6, range 20, west of the third meridian. This township is traversed by the Frenchman river, flowing through sections 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 24, 13 and 12. On section 12 a large sheep ranch is situated and on sections 24, 23, 28 and 29 are four cattle ranchers, who are running about 85 head of cattle each. On section 30, the 'East End' North-west Mounted Police post is situated. The township is slightly rolling, having good pasture lands on the benches, but a lack of water will prohibit many more people from locating. The soil is light sandy loam to a depth of about 8 inches, with a clay or gravel subsoil.

Township 6, range 21. Two settlers were found in this township and they were located by running the meridians from the east boundaries of sections 4 and 3, a distance of 4 miles, and then surveying the north boundary of section 22. The Frenchman river traverses this township in an almost easterly direction, and is the only available water supply. The township is rolling prairie land and the valley through which the river flows is very deep. The soil is a sandy loam.

Township 7, range 21. In this township 3 settlers were found squatted on sections 17, 28 and 32. They were duly located by running the chord from the north-east corner of 12-7-21 to the north-east corner of 12-7-22, and then the meridian from the east boundary of section 16. This township is high rolling prairie land, with a sandy loam soil. It is watered by Frenchman river and its numerous tributaries.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

This completed the required surveys at 'East End.' I then proceeded westward, and on arriving at Lethbridge found the rivers to be in flood and the bridges swept away, and as it was impossible to proceed I wired you for instructions for work east of the Belly river, and on the same day received your reply to subdivide township 1, range 16, west of the 4th meridian. This township is rolling prairie land having one good spring on section 30. The only other water to be had is by digging wells in the valley of Red creek, the creek at this season being dry. The township is suitable only for grazing purposes, the soil being sandy loam with gravel. From here I proceeded westward to township 3, range 29, and township 4, range 30, parts of both of which were subdivided. The soil is mostly black loam to a depth of about 15 inches. This country is admirably adapted for ranching, having an abundance of grass and numerous springs and creeks, with clumps of poplar and willow scrub, which make good shelter for cattle.

Township 5, range 2, west of the 5th. In this township the settlers were unable to locate their corners, as the old wooden posts had disappeared but after a re-survey of the north boundary and several of the meridians, which fulfilled their present requirements, I proceeded to produce westward the north boundary of township 5, ranges 2 and 3, a distance of 8 miles, thence north, the east boundary of township 5, range 4, a distance of 5 miles. This country is well up in the mountains and thickly covered with fir, spruce, and jack-pine. Coal was found along the cut-banks of most of the creeks and the banks of the Southfork river.

In township 7, range 4, I located sections 18 and 19, by surveying north boundaries of sections 7, 18 and 19. I am of the opinion that the north-east corner marking of the latter is probably out of place, as it would have come down with the portion of Turtle mountain at the recent Frank disaster. This completed the season's work. I then stored the outfit about eight miles south-east of Pincher and returned to Otawa, where I arrived on December 10.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. J. LONERGAN, *D.L.S.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## APPENDIX No. 22, TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

## REPORT OF A. F. MARTIN, D.L.S.

## SURVEYS IN CENTRAL MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, July 6, 1903.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,  
Surveyor General,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—Pursuant to your letter of 19th ultimo, received on July 1, I beg to report that the survey party under my supervision, with Mr. Michaud, P.L.S., (now D.L.S.) as assistant, left Winnipeg on April 29, 1902, for the field of operations.

After completing a few miles left over from the previous year, they proceeded to place the corner marks in the territory surveyed during the preceding winter, viz.: township 17, range 1, west, and townships 18, 19 and 20, in range 2 west, principal meridian.

Immediately after finishing this marking the party proceeded to township 18, range 1, east, to renew a few miles of the old survey. That territory was found so wet, however, that no satisfactory progress could be made and it was decided in the interest of economy to move to township 19, range 3, west.

The outlines only of this township were surveyed. While on the ground, it was thought advisable to renew both correction lines through ranges 3, 4 and 5 west. Very few old corners were found, but those found were a sufficient guide in placing the corners in their former positions.

The settlers in township 19, range 4 W, were very anxious that a few lines should be renewed within that township, but as the swamp lands had already been selected in the township we did not feel justified in granting their request.

It was found necessary to re-survey all the meridians and a few chords in townships 19 and 20, ranges 5 and 6 W. The flats adjoining Lake Manitoba were flooded, and in some instances even for several miles in the interior. The progress of the work was, therefore, very much delayed.

Township 20, range 4, was re-surveyed throughout, but very few old land marks were found. In township 20, range 3, the meridians of the east half of the township and the central chord only were re-established. The west half of this township is almost entirely composed of swamps.

The survey work was discontinued on December 28, and the party reached Winnipeg on January 1, 1903. I may state that in every instance the corners were marked according to the directions contained in the Manual of Surveys. I may also add that the survey party at the disposal of the Swamp Lands Commissioners was not only a great help to them, but was a necessary adjunct, as it enabled them to select the land with intelligence. The late Messrs. Wagner and Crawford some years ago made an attempt to select the swamp lands in the territory covered by us, but owing to the obliteration of the old land marks they were not able to proceed with the work.

Having already reported to you on the deficiency found in townships 19 and 20 in the 3rd range, I do not think it is necessary to refer to it again except to mention that it was adjusted according to your instructions.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. F. MARTIN, D.L.S.

## APPENDIX No. 23 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

## REPORT OF JOHN McAREE, D.T.S.

## SURVEYS IN WESTERN MANITOBA.

TORONTO, 1903.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,  
Surveyor General,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my work in the survey of Dominion lands in the North-west Territories during the past winter and preceding autumn, under instructions received from your office, dated August 12, 1902. My instructions were received at Prince Albert, and on August 21 I left that town for Winnipeg, which was designated in my instructions as the place for fitting out the party. In Winnipeg, as instructed, I called upon J. Obed Smith, Esq., Commissioner of Immigration, and upon Theo. Burrows, Esq., M.P.P., with whom I consulted in regard to procuring men and supplies, and as to localities where surveys were most urgently needed, and I received valuable suggestions from both gentlemen. The instructions prescribed a party of ten labourers and a cook, seven horses, five carts and a buckboard. I took eight men from Winnipeg, and engaged the other three in Dauphin. I shipped my party, horses and outfit to Dauphin by rail. From Dauphin we proceeded along the trail to Grandview, and thence to township 24, range 24, west of the principal meridian, where our work of actual surveying began. In this township the two tiers of sections against the west boundary were to be subdivided, having been left from the first subdivision survey. The soil is mostly a dark clay loam, and the surface is level or very gently rolling. There is some timber and a great deal of scrub and underbrush, so that extensive work with the scrub scythe must precede the breaking up of new land. There are a few hay sloughs also, valuable for the hay which they produce. Nearly all the homestead quarter-sections are occupied or taken up, and these squatters are only waiting for the land to be thrown open in order to apply for their patents. The old Russell trail crosses the south-east quarter of the township, whilst from the north end of the township, generally, there are good roads to Grandview, on the Canadian Northern Railway. Good water may be had by digging from 15 to 40 feet. The sections included in my survey are well adapted for mixed farming. I could not learn that the township was abnormally subject to frost.

Our next work was the running of the east boundary of section 6 and the north boundary of sections 6 and 5 in township 26, range 24, and the subdividing of the sections east of the Indian reserve in township 26, range 25. These lands are very favourably situated, being crossed by the line of the Canadian Northern Railway, and only 8 or 9 miles from the rising town of Grandview, on the above railway. Some of these lands have been taken up, and one or two patents, even, have been issued. The soil is generally a clay loam, and the surface level or gently undulating. There are some fine hay sloughs, and good water may be obtained by digging to a moderate depth. On sections 13 and 14, township 26, range 25, there is some bush, containing spruce and poplar timber, the best of which has, however, been taken by the settlers and others. There is some scattered timber on the other sections, but the trees are mostly small. There is a good deal of willow and other scrub. On the southerly portions of sections

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

1 and 2, and extending farther south there was a heavy poplar forest, which has been quite\*destroyed by fire.

The presence of hay sloughs and the abundance of water make this district most suitable for mixed farming, and summer frosts are not common.

Our next work was in township 29, range 30, the southerly portion of which we surveyed as containing land of fair quality well situated near the line of the Canadian Northern railway, and therefore sure to be sought after by intending settlers.

Little Boggy creek crosses the north half of the township, which is somewhat broken, as is also the southeast portion near Boggy creek. The soil is the usual dark clay loam, with spots of loam or sandy loam found in that country, and there are a few stony spots, but taken all together the sections laid out are all fit for settlement, being adapted to mixed farming. There are a few hay sloughs.

There is considerable small poplar scattered over the sections laid out, except on sections 1, 2 and 3, where there is nothing much but scrub. There is some timber, the remnants of a heavy forest—on the south halves of sections 4 and 5 and the east side of section 6, and in spots in Little Boggy river valley. Boggy creek expands to a lake on sections 1 and 2, and along the slope south of this lake, and extending down the stream there is a forest of spruce, poplar, tamarack, &c., but the large spruce trees have nearly all been taken, and fire has done some damage too. There is still left, however, a considerable amount of timber for building and for fuel. No doubt all the homesteading quarter sections will be taken this season.

From Little Boggy creek we proceeded to township 30, ranges 32 and 33, and subdivided them, and also traversed the Assiniboine river across township 30.

Township 30, range 32, is only about half a township, and township 30, range 33 is a strip about 36'00 chains wide, lying against the second meridian. The Whitesand river is a stream about 50 links wide, with an easy current, although there are numerous rapids. It runs southeasterly across the township and falls into the Assiniboine near the southeast corner. In the valley of the Whitesand river the soil is rather hard and stony in places, as on sections 4 and 5, the south-east quarter of 8, and south-west quarter of 9. Farther west the soil is of good quality and with fair depth. There is good land in sections 31 and 32; as also in 30 and 29: land which would be reckoned second class. Immediately along the Assiniboine river there are numerous hay sloughs. The banks are low throughout the township, on the right bank seldom exceeding 8 or 10 feet, and generally much lower.

The westerly part of the township rises to an altitude of 60 or 70 feet above the valley of the Whitesand river, and is an excellent tract. The surface is very gently rolling and the soil is a deep first-class mellow dark clay loam with clay subsoil. There are a few hay sloughs, all of small area, and there is some scrub, mostly young poplar, which, if left alone, will speedily become a forest. The whole ridge was heavily forested once, as can be seen by the stumps that remain. There is no timber now except a few dry poplar here and there, which were being rapidly hauled away to the neighbouring Doukhobor settlement. As the line of the Canadian Northern railway is to cross this township it is probable that the homesteads will all be taken in a short time. The westerly elevated part of the township is well adapted to grain growing or to mixed farming, whilst the low lying portions towards the Assiniboine will do for cattle ranching.

Late in November I returned to Grandview and prepared for the winter surveys on Duck mountain. I stored the carts and got two sets of light bob-sleighs, and used these with two teams of my best horses during the rest of the campaign. We put warm blankets on them and gave them all the oats they could eat, and in this way brought them through the winter in good condition.

We began the survey of the 8th base on December 3, at the north-east corner of section 36, township 28, range 24, west principal meridian, and carried it westward to the east boundary of range 29, which we reached on January 24, 1903. Except for about five miles, the line passes through *brulé* or partial *brulé* until the vicinity

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

of Shell river, when scrub took the place of timber. On ranges 24, 25, 26 and the easterly part of range 27 there was evidently a heavy forest of spruce, jack-pine, tamarack, poplar and some birch, but about 20 years ago, probably, a fire swept the country, killing most of the timber. The burned tract is, however, growing up again with young spruce, jack-pine, poplar, &c., and in time will replace the forest that was burned. To the south of our line the green original forest could be seen at a distance of about a mile. On the north, however, the brûlé extended as far as the eye could see. The surface is for the most part rolling and in some places appears thrown up into low, interrupted ridges with apparently a general north-east and south-west trend.

The soil is a dark or yellow clay loam, with clay subsoil for the most part, and no doubt would produce fair crops under cultivation, but I respectfully submit that ranges 24, 25 and 26 should form part of a timber reserve. Ranges 27, 28 and 29A, might be thrown open for settlement in both townships 28 and 29, although there is quite a belt of green timber on the east side of township 28, range 27, and in township 29, range 27. The Shell river is a beautiful stream from 50 to 75 links wide, winding through a valley about 40'00 chains in width. Saw-logs have been driven down it for a number of years.

Having finished our work on the 8th base we came around by Grandview and proceeded to Pine river, where we completed the subdivision of township 32, range 22; there being only nine miles of line to run. This township has considerable areas of tamarack and spruce swamp, where the soil consists of about 18 inches of humus with sand for subsoil, but there is a strip of good land along the railway. On the east side of sections 1 and 12 there is firm land, but the soil appears to be sandy. The part of this township which we surveyed is, generally speaking, fitted only for stock raising.

Our next move was to the north-east corner of section 36, township 32, range 24, where we began to run the 9th base on February 20. In reaching this point with our camp we made use of a lumber road running out from the Dauphin and Swan river trail, and also of the old cart trail made by the party who ran the 9th base across range 23, &c., but we had a good deal of chopping to do to clear them out. On range 24, the line crosses the gorge of Pine river, and I had to resort to triangulation to obtain the distance across. In ranges 25 and 26 the line crosses some small lakes, one, however, being over 100 chains across. The country may be described as gently rolling, the trend of the ridges, where any are developed, being south-east and south-west. The gorge of Pine river on sections 2 and 3, township 33, must be 100 feet deep. The soil is a brownish loam or clay loam, with a clay subsoil. Not many hay sloughs were seen. The line throughout its entire course passes through brûlé, about 15 or 20 years old. The country was covered with a dense forest of heavy spruce, jackpine and tamarack, up to about the east boundary of section 34, where heavy poplar and balm of gilead commence. Much of the timber has fallen, and is piled up making most formidable barriers. Much of the spruce is still hard and sound. The jackpine is more generally decayed. There is a healthy growth of young trees over the land, such as jackpine, spruce, tamarack, poplar, balm of gilead, birch, &c., and if let alone the country will revert to forest. On range 24 especially, there are many tracts on which there is a very dense growth of young jackpines.

We finished the 9th base on April 2, and next day were en route to Grandview, which we reached on the 7th, where I paid off all the party except one. Having instructions to dispose of my outfit by auction, I employed an auctioneer and fixed the sale for Saturday, the 18th instant. I then took one man and a team and proceeded to township 30, range 32, which I had surveyed last autumn, to move the posts on the north boundary of it. I also checked over a piece of the traverse of the Assiniboine river, returning to Grandview on the 17th. On April 18, the auction of my horses and outfit took place, and I afterwards took the first train going south and proceeded to Winnipeg, where I arrived on April 27, having made a digression en route, by way of Gladstone and Strathclair to survey a lake on the south half of section 24, township 18, range 22, according to instructions previously received. This survey was made on April 24, and I arrived in Winnipeg on the 27th.

3-4, EDWARD VII., A. 1904

On the base line work the line was chained first by the 66 foot chain, and then by the 100 foot chain as a check, as prescribed in the manual. A correction for temperature was applied, one half link per mile being allowed for every ten degrees of temperature below (it was always below) 60° Fahrenheit.

The tapes were tested by subsidiary standard length No. 31, issued to myself by the department, a number of years ago.

## GAME.

Small game, such as rabbits, partridge, prairie chickens and duck were moderately plentiful. Jumping deer appear to be still pretty numerous along the western side of Duck mountain in the scrub and bluff country. One rancher confessed to having killed 20 during the past autumn and early winter, thus showing no regard for the game law. Along the east side of Duck mountain, in townships 26 and 27, a number of elk were seen, and two were seen on Pine river near the north-east corner of township 32, range 24. Moose were plentiful in the country traversed by both base lines. We crossed the trail of a small band of timber wolves on Duck mountain in December.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McAREE, *D.T.S.*

## APPENDIX No. 24 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

## REPORT OF J. K. McLEAN, D.L.S.

## OUTLINE SURVEYS IN NORTHERN ALBERTA.

ELORA, ONT., March 2, 1903.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,  
Surveyor General,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows on the survey of township outlines in northern Alberta during the season of 1902.

Owing to the high water in the spring and early summer, progress was slow, and even after the weather became favourable, difficulty was experienced in crossing the country, as the great amount of moisture kept the swamps and low places very soft and miry.

Township 57, range 2, west of the fifth meridian.—The country along the east boundary of this range is very fair, and suitable for settlement. The soil is clay loam, with a clay subsoil. In range 2, where the timber has been burned off, the country is open with scrub, while range 1 is partially timbered with poplar and cottonwood. A lake about a mile long occupies part of section 13 and nearly all of section 24. North-west of this lake the country is open and hilly, making a fine summer run for cattle. A band of horses, which were said to have strayed the previous fall and to have wintered among the hills, were seen here, and were looking well, about June 1.

Township 57, range 3.—Along the east boundary of this township the country is second class, but would make fairly good land for settlement. The timber has mostly been burned, and scrub and small poplar are now met with. Lac La Nonne is met at the beginning of section 13, and runs north-westerly about 5 miles. It is from 1½ miles to 3 miles wide, and very fine whitefish are caught in it. A number of half-breeds are located along the north side, but they do very little farming, merely keeping a few cattle, and fishing for a living. A rancher, who is located on the south side, has over 200 head of cattle and about 20 horses. He has to cut hay and feed in the winter.

Along the north of this township the country is open and appears suitable for settlement. The Pembina river is crossed near the north-west corner. Towards the north, along the valley the country is open. A settler who lives at the Pembina crossing in township 58, range 3, says his trials of grain have been very successful.

Township 53, range 4.—The country along the north boundary of this township is suitable for settlement. The timber has been destroyed, and scrub, with slash, makes travelling difficult. Along the west side of sections 31 and 36 the country is good, and a strip of good country extends some distance west. A large muskeg is crossed on section 30. The country then continues good until near Wabamun lake, where it is broken by rough sharp ridges.

Township 54, range 5.—Along this meridian the country is much broken by swamps, and would not be suitable for settlement. The timber has nearly all been destroyed, and has fallen down. The wagon trail from Lake St. Ann to Isle lake is crossed on section 24. The outlet of Isle lake is also crossed on the same section. It is about 60 links wide and 3 feet deep, with sand bottom. The west end of Lake St.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Ann is passed on section 25. The country is rather better to the north-west of this lake.

Township 51, range 5, west of fifth meridian.—The east boundary of this township was run only about 50 chains to Low-water lake, through heavy poplar and cottonwood bush.

Township 48, range 2.—Except on section 36 and part of 35, where burnt, very heavy spruce, poplar, cottonwood and birch are met. The spruce is from 16 to 24 inches in diameter, and suitable for lumbering. The soil is good.

Township 48, range 3.—Very heavy spruce, suitable for lumbering, continues south about 3 miles, the timber becoming there much smaller. Brulé is met in section 7, and continues to the end of the township.

Township 47, range 3.—With slight exceptions, this country has been burned over, and the timber, which has been of unusually large size, destroyed. The soil is heavy clay.

Township 46, range 3.—Jackpine and spruce, with occasional poplar, cover the first 2 miles of this meridian. The remainder has been burned over, and the timber destroyed. Battle river is crossed in section 25, where it is only about 20 links wide.

Township 45, range 4.—Along this line the first 3 miles are very swampy, and have been burned over. Jackpine ridges, with intervening swamps, are then met. The line passes up the valley of the Blindman river, where it crosses on section 13. A wagon trail to Buck lake is also crossed on the same section. These townships are very poor.

Township 53, range 21, west of the fourth meridian.—A re-survey of this township was made, and it was found that nearly all traces of the original survey had disappeared. The greater portion had been taken up by settlers. A re-survey of the North-west Mounted Police Reserve at Fort Saskatchewan was also made.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. K. McLEAN, *D.L.S.*

## APPENDIX No. 25 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

## REPORT OF JOS. E. ROSS, D.L.S.

## SURVEYS IN EASTERLY PORTION OF RAILWAY BELT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

KAMLOOPS, B.C., December 31, 1902.

E. DEVILLE, ESQ.,  
Surveyor General,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report on the surveys performed by me during the past season in the easterly portion of the railway belt in the province of British Columbia. The greater part of the season was occupied by a survey on the north side of Shuswap lake and a survey from Columbia river, near Arrowhead, to the Fish river valley.

The former survey consisted of the traverse of the north shore of the Shuswap lake, from a point opposite Copper island to the head of Seymour arm, the survey into sections of all land suitable for settlement and marking out the boundary of the belt where practicable. The land suitable for agricultural purposes is situated in townships 23, ranges 9 and 10 west of the 6th meridian. There is sufficient land here for a good settlement. It lies in benches and rises to a height of 500 feet above the lake. It is well watered and nicely situated, facing the south and commanding a good open view over the lake. It is timbered with hemlock, cedar, fir, pine, birch, alder and willow. The timber is mostly small and in places is nearly all burnt off. The soil varies from a light sandy loam and gravel to a heavy clay loam. The drawbacks to settlement are lack of roads and its isolated position. Along the Seymour arm the country is rough and rocky, and there is no agricultural land, with the exception perhaps, of a little at the head of the arm. The west side is well wooded, but the east side has been swept by fire. On the whole the quantity of merchantable timber is small.

The survey on the Columbia river consisted, in part, of a correction of a previous survey. The former survey was based on the position of a signal on Mount Sproat, determined from a topographical survey. This was afterwards found to be incorrect and in consequence the several sections surveyed here were affected accordingly. From here the survey was carried to the Fish river valley. This was done by traverse, as it was impracticable to follow the section lines of the boundary owing to the mountainous nature of the country. The particular object was to ascertain the position of the boundary at Fish river, which point was found to be about nine miles up the river from the mouth. The Fish river valley in general is narrow and heavily timbered. At the boundary the valley is about three-quarters of a mile in width. The mountains to the west are comparatively low for a mile or two and well wooded; on the east they are steep and rocky and almost bare of timber. The importance of this district depends entirely on the mines. Two of the mines have been fairly well developed with the result that one ten stamp mill had been brought in and another mill of twenty stamps had been ordered. Besides the free milling gold there are copper and silver ores. Two towns, 'Canborne' and 'Goldfields,' were being built up as fast as lumber could be procured from the two local saw mills. These towns are just outside of the railway belt. Inside the belt, innumerable mineral claims have been

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

staked out, the timber has been taken up partly under Dominion and partly under provincial license, and several squatters have located in the valley. In consequence it would seem to be necessary to have the survey carried a few miles further to the east and west as well as up the valley.

The remaining surveys were small and scattered and made mostly to meet the requirements of settlers. Several provincial pre-emptions and lots were surveyed and connected with the Dominion lands system of survey.

I commenced operations on March 6 and finished on November 8.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH E. ROSS, *D.L.S.*

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## APPENDIX No. 26 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

## REPORT OF ARTHUR SAINT CYR, D.L.S.

SURVEY OF BLOCK AND TOWNSHIP OUTLINES IN MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, March 29, 1903.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,  
Surveyor General,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my field operations during the past season :—

In conformity with your instructions, dated April 2, I proceeded to organize my party in Winnipeg, and from there went to Gimli, Man., to continue the subdivision into town lots of its central part.

The town of Gimli is situated on a wide indentation of the west shore of Lake Winnipeg. It is a thriving place with post office, church, school, large stores, hotels, and is the distributing point for the large settlements of Icelanders and Galicians who have taken homesteads in the neighbouring country, and whose energies are directed to the improvement and cultivation of the land, and in spare moments to fishing for the different varieties of fish for which Lake Winnipeg is renowned.

The country around Gimli is timbered with poplar and occasional groves of spruce. Further west these are replaced by a new growth of poplar and balm of gilead. Large tracts of hay land are also found and on that account the country is eminently fitted for the successful raising of cattle and sheep of which each settler has a large number, and whose sale always proves remunerative.

The cultivation of the cereals on large scale has not been attempted yet. Oats, which are in great demand in the winter time by the many freighters engaged in carrying to West Selkirk the catch of the northern fisheries, have to be brought all the way from Teulon or Balmoral. The high price paid for oats should, however, be an incentive to the settlers around Gimli to raise such crops, and this no doubt will be done as soon as the land has been cleared to a greater extent, and as soon as its drainage has been made easier than it is at present.

Gimli is accessible both by land and water. The main road leading from West Selkirk to Icelandic river passes through the town. During the summer months almost every steamer and schooner sailing on the lake calls at its wharf. This proves most convenient, especially in the spring time when, owing to the thaw, the roads are at times difficult to travel over.

Besides the main road which connects Gimli with west Selkirk and the different villages along the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, several other roads exist. They diverge from the town and lead to the settlements in the western country. Of these roads, the most important is the one leading to Teulon, the present terminus of the C.P.R. Stonewall auxiliary line. This road goes by Thomas' saw-mill, situated south-west of Gimli, and distant 18 miles from it. Another important road is the one recently opened towards Fisher river road to the west.

The people of this district are thrifty, industrious and peace loving. The growing generation show unmistakable signs of the benefit they derive from attending the public schools, as they now all understand and speak English. Very often when

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

attempting to obtain necessary information from the older members of the family I had acting as interpreters children who surprised me by the fluency with which they spoke the English language, and their direct replies to my questions. These people are also very musical. The children who attend the school at Gimli are the proud owners of a brass band, and they play the different instruments with great skill. As help I have found that the Icelanders are always ready to perform cheerfully any duty asked of them, and that they do their work conscientiously. They cannot, however, be induced to remain at the work for any length of time, for they get homesick, and they must pay periodical visits to their homes.

The survey work of the townsite of Gimli lasted till May 23, when I moved my outfit over the road recently opened between Gimli and the Fisher river road. The general direction of this road is nearly west and its length is about 22 miles. It is located on the most favourable ground, and with some improvements it should in ordinary years remain in fair condition for traffic. It runs through lands which could be easily cleared, and whose soil is good. It joins the road leading from Teulon to Fisher river at a point  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Chios camp, which is situated on a prominent ridge running through section 26, township 20, range 1, west of the principal meridian, and where there is now a portable saw-mill in operation. This mill will prove a great convenience to the incoming settlers who will not have to depend on other mills, nearer Teulon, for their lumber.

From Chios camp, I went to the north-east corner of township 20, range 2, west of the principal meridian, where I began the survey of the meridian exteriors of townships 21 and 22, range 2. At first this line runs through a lightly timbered country with good soil. When approaching the north-east corner of section 13, the country becomes more open and the land higher. Here the line intersects the main road from Teulon to Fisher river, after which it enters a forest of poplar bordering on Deep lake, a narrow but deep sheet of water draining towards the east. A flowing stream of good water, over which a bridge has been built, enters the western extremity of this lake. Immediately north of Deep lake, the country is low and covered with willows and alders. The ground, however, soon rises and is covered by a thick growth of poplar. The soil all along this meridian is good. Near the north-east corner of township 21, range 2, the line intersects a branch road leading towards Icelandic river, but which is not as yet completed, as far as this stream. The above road branches off from the main Fisher river road and their junction occurs about half a mile west of the meridian. This branch road is opened east for a distance of about 7 miles.

The east boundary of township 22, range 2, now runs across some hay meadows and through some thick poplar bush interspersed with spruce and pine groves, which extend north to within 2 miles of the 7th base line. The survey of these meridians was completed in ten days.

From the north-east corner of township 22, range 2, the 7th correction line was opened west as far as the north-east corner of township 22, range 3, where, after a difficult search for the wooden post established at that corner by surveys made 30 years ago, enough of what remained of it was found to indicate its original location, and a new post was planted in its place.

Limestone seems to underlie the whole of this section of the country. All ridges show limestone outcrops, and slates of this rock are found scattered everywhere on edge. The numerous circular and deep depressions often seen in the bush are probably caused by the settling down of the thin crusts which overlie caves in the country rock. A remarkable example of this is to be found a short distance south of the north-east corner of township 21, range 3. Here the thin crust of limestone, which at one time was on the same level as the adjoining ground, has been broken, and has fallen to the bottom of a deep cave, which thus became a regular death-trap. The edges of the orifice being covered with thick underbrush, are not easily seen, and many wild beasts, whose bones now cover the floor of the cave, have been here entrapped and have died of slow starvation. At the time of my passage through this district, this pile of

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

bones was crowned by the carcass of a large elk, who must have tumbled through that orifice not more than two or three weeks before.

The correction line east of the north-east corner of township 22, range 2, could not be opened further than the corner of section 33, where it ended at an immense bog, across which it was impossible to continue the survey at the time, and around which no way could be found. I then moved my outfit about 13 miles north on the Fisher river road, and turned east towards the principal meridian, my objective point for the survey of the 7th base line. At  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles all progress in that direction was again prevented by the very same bog, which spreads for a good many miles more to the north.

Seeing the impracticability of taking the outfit any further, horses and supplies were left in charge of one man. It was plain that if this survey was to be carried on, I would have to have recourse to back-packing. So, with most of the party loaded with the necessary supplies and outfit, I headed for the north-east corner of township 24, range 1, west of the principal meridian, which is the initial point of the 7th base-line. This point was reached on August 3, and the survey of the line began. Immediately west of the principal meridian the country along the 7th base line is timbered with spruce and birch, followed by an old *brulé* which has left the ground covered with dead trees. Then the line ascends to the top of a ridge 2 miles west of the meridian, and crossing the line at right angles. On this ridge the soil is shallow. Limestone flags are frequently seen on the surface, and the scrubby growth of pine and poplar points to a stony soil. It is west of this ridge that the bogs are found, each separated from the next one by narrow rocky ridges lying across the line. Near the north-east corner of section 32 we approached a large stream, probably a tributary of Fisher river, since no stream of that size is known to enter Lake Winnipeg between Hnaua and Fisher bay. This stream has a sluggish current, was about 3 feet deep at the time of the survey, and, having a soft and muddy bottom, could not be forded where the line intersects it, but half a mile south of the line it flows over a stony bed, which causes a rapid, and where a crossing could be easily effected. The soil on both sides of this stream is very good. Near the north-east corner of township 24, range 2, the ground rises, only to slope again towards hay meadows, of which there are many large ones to cross before the north-east corner of the next township is reached. One mile and three-quarters west of the corner of township 24, range 3 west, the 7th base line intersects Fisher river, which is one chain wide, and whose bed is obstructed by log jams, over which we had to build a bridge before we could attempt its crossing. There are also some windfalls on the ground on both sides of the river, but the soil is of first quality, as indicated by the luxuriant growth of pea-vine, and I do not doubt that these will be the sections most sought after by intending settlers. There is also an abundance of good hay of the variety called 'red top,' growing both along the river banks and in the meadows which adjoin it.

The *brulé* extends for three-quarters of a mile west of the river, when the eastern edge of the forest is reached. This forest spreads as far west as Sleeve lake, and goes possibly beyond it. The timber is mostly spruce, sound and of large diameter. The same may be said of the poplar, which also grows to a large size, and which is straight and free of limbs. Pine is also found on the many high ridges which cross this region from east to west, and between which lie extensive meadows.

In township 23, range 4, are some immense swamps, which are the headwaters of Fisher river.

The meridian exterior of townships 23 and 24, range 4 west, intersect many of the large indentations of the east shore of Sleeve lake, and run mostly through heavy timber.

To complete the survey of the 7th base line up to range 5 west, and that of some section lines in township 25, range 4 west, all in the vicinity of Sleeve lake. I had to return to it after the winter had set in and ice had formed on the lake and the adjoining marshes.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

At its northern extremity this lake is only seven feet deep with stony bottom. There are several timbered islands in it. Tall reeds grow in the lake to a great distance from its shores and leaving very little space for open water, give it more the appearance of an immense marsh than that of a lake. It occupies the centre of a long depression with a north-west direction. This depression extends northerly as far as the north boundary of township 25, range 5 west.

With the cold weather the low lands become passable for teams and the survey was continued up to March, travelling in the meantime from the country west of the principal meridian to that lying east of it when the north boundary of township 24, ranges 2 and 3 east and the east boundary of township 24, range 2, all east of the principal meridian were surveyed, and the lines made to connect with existing surveys. Across the above townships runs the main road from Fisher bay to West Selkirk. One mile east of the corner of township 24, range 2 east across a remarkable high and precipitous bluff of limestone, which seems to extend to a great distance south of the 7th base line. This bluff is 45 feet high and is the eastern edge of a plateau covered with young pines which grow so thick that it is almost impossible to go through them. There is no depth to the soil on this plateau, solid rock being found at 6 inches below the surface of the ground. At the foot of this bluff begins a large tamarack swamp which extends across the base line to section 33 and spreads southeasterly to the main road. East of this swamp good land is again found as far as section 34, range 3 east, where another large tamarack swamp occurs. The soil is generally loam with gravel or clay for subsoil, though at different places I noticed scattered boulders.

In range 2 and the western half of range 3, all the timber is fire killed. There are consequently at different spots considerable windfalls on the ground. The green timber begins near the north-east corner of section 33, township 24, range 3 east, and continues east as far as the east corner of section 35, where the open swampy country occurs.

These two townships are hemmed in from the west and east by immense tamarack swamps, over which it would be possible to travel only in the winter, but the tillable land to be found in them is still easily accessible through the main road from West Selkirk to Fisher bay. This road is located on high ground and is also good for traffic.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

The district where I surveyed during last season is accessible from the south by the newly opened Fisher river main road from Teulon and from the east by an auxiliary road from Gimli. Moreover, the different roads which we had to make through forest or brule in order to pass our outfit and of which we opened 80 miles, will be found useful. This country is well irrigated by Fisher river and its numerous tributaries.

The valley of Fisher river seems to be the dividing line between the partly open country lying east of it and that which is still covered with virgin forests to the west.

The first referred to, though overrun by fires at different times and stripped of its best timber by lumbering operations carried on years ago, will be found to contain sufficient timber of good quality for the need of the settlers.

On the high ground the soil is generally light with gravel subsoil. In some parts of townships 25 and 26, ranges 2 and 3 west, the ground is covered with windfalls, whilst other parts are stony, but only in spots, and this would not seriously affect the general quality of the land in a whole section or even a quarter section.

Hay meadows are everywhere. They generally lead to one another, being separated sometimes by only a narrow strip of tamarack or willows. Of the country west of Fisher river, the most valuable asset for some years to come will be its forests of spruce and other trees, which being surrounded by large wet areas, are not likely to be destroyed by fire.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Large game is plentiful all through that region. The animals are very tame and have often stood within a few yards of members of the party without showing any signs of fear or uneasiness. All streams abound in fish. With the climate with which Manitoba is favoured, there is no reason why this part of the country should not receive its share of settlers.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. SAINT CYR, *D.L.S.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## APPENDIX No. 27 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

## SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF ARTHUR SAINT CYR, D.L.S.

August 14, 1903.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,  
Surveyor General,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to send you a further report on the survey of outlines west of the principal meridian, made in 1902 and 1903.

Township 21, range 2, west of the principal meridian.—In this township I surveyed the east outline, which can be described as covered with a heavy growth of poplar, with some spruce in section 36, and *brulé* overgrown with young poplar in sections 12 and 25. Swamps and muskegs in sections 1, 24, 25 and 36 are numerous. Trails to Lake Manitoba and Fisher bay and to Icelandic river cross this outline. The soil is mostly a black or sandy loam, from 4 to 6 inches in depth, with a subsoil of clay, of clay and gravel, or of sand and gravel. A lake 60 chains long by 10 chains wide crosses section 24.

Township 22, range 2, west of the principal meridian.—The east boundaries of sections 1, 12, 13 and 24 only were surveyed in this township. The part surveyed can be described as being heavily covered with large poplar 10 inches in diameter, with the exception of section 13, where spruce and tamarack are met with. Sloughs, willow swamps, tamarack muskegs and marshes are very numerous along this outline. The soil is a black or sandy loam varying in depth from 4 to 10 inches, with a clay and gravel subsoil, excepting in section 24, where the subsoil is sand. Fisher river road crosses the south half of section 1.

Township 23, range 3, west of principal meridian.—The east outline of this township was surveyed. The country on this line can be described as being covered with a very heavy growth of poplar, ranging from 3 to 12 inches in diameter, mixed with scattered spruce, *brulé*, windfalls and willows. A large marshy lake crosses section 12, in which the Fisher river takes its source. Fisher river road crosses the south half of section 36. The soil is a black or sandy loam, 3 to 5 inches deep, with a clay or sand and gravel subsoil. The east boundary of section 36 in township 22, range 3, west of the principal meridian, was then retraced up to the quarter section post, which was found to be lying on the ground and partly burnt. A new post was set up in its place.

Township 25, range 3, west of the principal meridian.—The whole of the east boundary of this township was surveyed. The east boundary of section 1 was surveyed on September 21, the east boundary of sections 12 and 13 on November 24, 1902, and the east boundary of sections 24, 25 and 36 on January 20, 1903. Sections 1, 12 and 13 are covered with light scrub and occasional poplars 6 to 8 inches in diameter. In section 13 there is also some scrub poplar and willows, and some small clumps of black poplar and a few spruce. In section 12 there is a considerable quantity of burnt and dead wood, mixed with a few scattered poplars, 6 to 10 inches in diameter, standing. Fisher river crosses the south half of section 13. The water in the river at this point is good clear water, 2 feet deep. A large tamarack swamp crosses the south half of section 25. This tamarack swamp is about 1 mile long, and 27 to 30 chains wide. Sections 24, 25 and 36 are covered with poplar scrub, young jackpine, a little larger poplar and jackpine, 10 inches in diameter, 25 to 45 feet high.

Township 24, range 3, west of the principal meridian.—The north boundaries of sections 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 only were surveyed in this township. This part of the

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

north outline is covered with a dense growth of spruce, 8 inches in diameter, heavy poplar from 10 to 20 inches diameter, scattered tamarack, small poplars and willows, some brûlé and numerous sloughs. A large slough crosses section 35, and a large hay meadow crosses section 33.

Township 24, range 4, west of the principal meridian.—The east outline of this township was surveyed. Sections 36 and 25 were surveyed on September 27, and sections 24, 13, 12 and 1 on October 22 and 23. The north outline was also surveyed from September 30 to October 2, 1902. The east outline can be described as follows:—Sections 36 and 25 are covered with a dense forest of spruce, poplar and a few tamarack and willows. Sections 24, 13, 12 and 1 include an open poplar forest with scattered spruce, tamarack and swamps. This outline is also broken by several hay marshes and sloughs. A trail to Sleeve lake crosses the south half of section 35. The soil is black loam, 3 to 8 inches deep, with a clay and gravel subsoil. The north outline of this township is covered with a dense forest of poplar, 6 to 8 inches in diameter, tamarack, spruce 6 to 10 inches in diameter, and small willows. In sections 35 and 36 there is a large swamp with scattered tamarack and willows. Section 32 is broken by Sleeve lake.

Township 25, range 4, west of the principal meridian.—The east outline, the north boundary of section 31, and some section lines in the interior of the township were surveyed by me. The north boundary of section 31 is covered with a mixed forest of dense spruce, poplar and tamarack, with scattered jackpine and a large tamarack swamp crossing the west half. The east outline of this township was surveyed on two different occasions; sections 1 and 12 on October 20, 1902, and sections 13, 24, 25 and 36 on November 11 and 12. This outline is covered with a dense forest of spruce and poplar, averaging from 8 to 10 inches in diameter and from 40 to 50 feet high. In some places spruce in considerable quantity is found, 12 to 18 inches in diameter and 50 to 65 feet high. Tamarack swamps of small timber from 2 to 4 inches in diameter and from 10 to 12 inches in diameter, cross this outline. A large tamarack swamp covers nearly the whole of section 25, the timber being 6 inches in diameter. The soil is a black loam, with a clay and gravel subsoil.

Township 23, range 4, west of the principal meridian.—The east outline of this township was surveyed. The land is covered with an open forest of poplar, spruce and birch. It is broken by numerous swamps, some of them with gravel bottoms. An arm of Sleeve lake crosses the north half of section 25. This lake is really a large swamp in this part of the township. Another extensive lake 3 or 4 miles long appears in the south half of section 24. The soil is generally a black or sandy loam 3 to 6 inches deep with a clay or clay and gravel subsoil.

Township 20, range 4, west of the principal meridian.—Only a part of the north boundary of section 36 and a part of the east boundary of the same section were retraced by me, and the old posts renewed.

Township 22, range 3, west of the principal meridian.—Part of the north boundary of section 31 was re-traced.

Township 26, range 4, west of the principal meridian.—The east outline was surveyed. The country covered by this outline can be described as an open forest of spruce, poplar and jackpine. In section 12 spruce is from 8 to 10 inches in diameter with occasional large trees from 15 to 18 inches in diameter. Poplar is from 6 to 10 inches in diameter. Sections 1, 12 and 13 are broken by tamarack swamps. The soil is a black loam, 3 to 6 inches deep, with a clay and gravel subsoil, and in some places a clay subsoil only.

In township 24, range 5, west of the principal meridian, the north and east boundaries of section 36 were retraced and posts renewed.

In township 25, range 5, west of the principal meridian, part of the east boundary of section 1 was surveyed, and also part of the north boundary of section 13.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR SAINT CYR, D.L.S.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## APPENDIX No. 28 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

## REPORT OF THOS. TURNBULL, D.L.S.

EXPLORATORY SURVEY ALONG THE PROPOSED LINE OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY  
FROM GRAND VIEW TO EDMONTON.

WINNIPEG, MAN., December 26, 1902.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,  
Surveyor General,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—According to instructions, I organized a small party in Winnipeg, consisting of myself, S. J. Jackson and three others for the purpose of examining the country along the proposed line of the Canadian Northern railway from Grand View to Edmonton. We left Winnipeg on July 11 for Yorkton, where I experienced some difficulty in obtaining a suitable outfit. After some delay I managed to secure four ponies and a yoke of oxen, a wagon and buckboard and a man who was familiar with the trails and started from Yorkton on the 17th for Fort Pelly. The greater part of the trail was good, but some soft spots gave us considerable trouble. From about ten miles south of the crossing of the Assiniboine river at Kamsack to that point, the trail was almost impassable. Ten days earlier we would not have been able to get through with our outfit. At Fort Pelly one of our oxen became lame, and after two days rest showed no signs of improvement. I was fortunate in being able to exchange them for another yoke, and proceeded west to Fishing lake. Between Fort Pelly and that point the trails were soft and progress, as a consequence, very slow.

From Fishing lake Mr. Jackson went north to Nut lake, Nut mountain and south-west towards Touchwood, while I went to Yorkton to see the country along the Whitesand river, which lay too far to the south of our route from Fort Pelly to Fishing lake. At Yorkton I purchased a light spring cart and drove back and overtook Mr. Jackson and party at Little Quill lake.

From this lake westward the manner of examining the country was to move our camp and supplies with the ox team and wagon along the nearest trail we could find, to the line of the Canadian Northern railway. Camping at convenient intervals from these camps we examined the country both north and south. Mr. Jackson would take a team of horses and buckboard and one man on horseback and go in one direction, while I with the light cart and a man on horseback would go in the opposite way. If Mr. Jackson went one trip north and I south, then at the next camp I went north and he went south, so that we both had a chance to see and form an opinion of the whole country traversed. Our trips north and south from our main camps occupied from one to four days, depending on the nature of the country and the distance we had to go. In this way we managed to cover a good deal of country in one season, arriving at Edmonton on November 11. We had exceptionally fine weather up to November 2, when snow commenced to fall, and from that time on we made haste to reach our destination as our ponies were in very poor condition and quite unfit for further travel. The odometer on the buckboard driven by Mr. Jackson showed 2,009 miles to which must be added about 1,100 miles of side trips from the main line by myself on horseback, making a total of over 3,000 miles.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

I attach to this report a map of our route from Yorkton to Edmonton, showing approximately all the offsets north and south from our main trail. The route and offsets are shown by a dotted blue line. From this map you will see the amount of travel done on which I have based my opinion of the character of the country. For convenience, I have divided the country into classes, ranching and farm lands. Ranching lands I have shown coloured pink, and land suitable for agriculture, yellow. You will of course understand that ranching land close to the line may be used for farming, as many people will prefer to be close to the railway on land which in any other position would remain unsettled. I have simply classified the country with regard to what I consider it best suited for without reference to its proximity to the railway or otherwise.

Here I might remark before proceeding with a description of the country, that the location of the Canadian Northern from the 2nd to the 4th meridian, and the trial line from the 4th meridian to Edmonton is a good one from an engineering standpoint, and as to serving the country, I do not think it could be changed very much for the better. From the second meridian to the crossing of the south Saskatchewan river, if the line were ten miles farther north it would pass through more good land, but as the crossing is a good one, perhaps the best on the river, any change in the location to touch the better land to the north would lengthen the line and most likely give heavier work between Deadmoose lake and the river (assuming they were to take the same crossing). From the crossing of the south Saskatchewan to Edmonton, I do not think it could be better placed to serve the country. Referring to the attached map you will see that portion of the country lying to the west of Fort Pelly as far as range 12, then in a north-westerly direction to the west side of township 38, range 16, is coloured pink, and may be looked upon as a stock-raising country with the exception of about twenty townships lying near the centre of this area, which are fairly good land for mixed farming. This large area, embracing about seventy townships, or over one half million acres, varies in character, but is all well suited for stock raising. Over this stretch of country there are numerous small portions, embracing one or two sections in a place, of good farm land, but not enough in one place to be worth considering separately. To be more minute, the country lying to the west of the second meridian and to the north of the Assiniboine river, is altogether of a light sandy nature; as far north as the north side of township 34, almost free from stones, well watered by small ponds and sloughs, with large quantities of good hay. North of township 34, the hills become very stony, and hay is scarce. The ground is covered with an excellent growth of grass, with abundance of pea-vine. This whole area is a light scrub country.

From where the Canadian Northern Railway line crosses the Whitesand river to the Yellow Quill reserve, excepting a small area along Spirit creek (which is classed farming land), is of a different nature. Lying to the south of the railway location, south to the Whitesand river, and some distance beyond it the country is low and wet; as a whole the surface is made up of low flat ridges with alkali flats between. The ridges, although dry enough as far as surface water is concerned, seem to be of a cold, sour nature, giving poor encouragement for agriculture. Large quantities of stock can be pastured here as the country is more or less covered with scrub, and wherever scrub is found all over the country we travelled this summer, there is a good growth of grass, so the only difficulty would be to find hay to winter them.

To the north of the Canadian Northern line, the country improves rapidly; scrub covers perhaps 50 per cent of the country; water in the sloughs is good and hay more plentiful. A good deal of this strip coloured pink lying between ranges 6 and 12, lying to the south of Nut mountain, will in time become settled, as the soil is good. The drawback from the agricultural standpoint is the manner in which it is cut by sloughs, compelling the use of small irregular detached fields. The soil is a rich loam, 8 to 12 inches deep, with clay subsoil. The remainder of this block which I have classified as a stock-raising country, extending from the head waters of the Assiniboine river to the west side of range 16 and to the north of Nut mountain contains only a small portion of open

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

country. The soil varies from sandy loam at the head waters of Assiniboine river to clay loam west of range 10. There are some sand ridges in the neighbourhood of Nut lake and Little Nut lake which are covered with groves of green poplar, but the timber is of small size.

In the centre of this above described ranching country there are about twenty townships of fair farming land. One portion, embracing perhaps two townships, lying along Spirit creek to the north of Spirit lake, is nearly all open prairie, and is as good as in any part of Manitoba. There is a thriving Doukhobor village on Spirit creek. They have very little land in grain, but have excellent gardens. One field of wheat I noticed close to the trail was badly destroyed by gophers. The remainder of this portion of country is well adapted for settlement by small farmers who would devote more attention to stock-raising than to farming for the first few years, as there is a good deal of scrub to clear off which will handicap a settler at the start. However, the soil is a rich loam with a heavy clay subsoil. I expect to see this portion well settled as soon as the road is built, or rather while it is building.

From range 13, west of second meridian to the south Saskatchewan, is a fine stretch of country. All excepting a portion lying between range 22 and range 1, west of third meridian and extending 12 miles north of the railway line west of the Yellow Quill reserve, and lying to the north of Quill lakes, is the country known as the 'Quill Plains.' It is an ideal spot for farming on an extensive scale. Around the north end of the Quill lakes hay is to be had in abundance. The water in the small streams coming into these lakes from the north is the very best. The soil is a rich clay loam, and to the south of the railway line principally open prairie, the surface varies from level to gently undulating. North of the railway line there is more scrub, but on every section there will be found a large percentage of open land ready for the plough.

After leaving the Quill country, about the west side of range 18 to the west side of range 22 there is more scrub, and it is more suitable for mixed farming. The soil is good—10 to 15 inches, rich loam on a clay subsoil, more or less broken with sloughs, all of which had good water in them. The vegetation is everywhere luxuriant. The country to the south and east of Lake Lenore may be described as a park country, prairie and scrub alternating in about equal proportions. The surface is rolling, and the soil is rich with very few stones, but water scarce at the time I was there, in the latter part of August. The water in Lake Lenore is strongly alkali. Lying to the west of Lake Lenore, and stretching west to the South Saskatchewan river, and south to within about 10 or 12 miles of the Canadian Northern Railway line is a hilly, partially wooded country. The soil is well suited for agricultural purposes, but the surface is so broken with hills and sloughs that settlers will make slower progress. Extending along the east side of the south Saskatchewan for 25 miles on each side of the railway line is a level fertile belt about 12 miles in width, with considerable scrub north of township 38, but open prairie south of that point. Altogether this portion, which I have classified farming land, embraces about 1,500,000 acres.

Lying between the west side of range 22 west of second meridian, and the west side of range 1 west of the third meridian, extending at least 30 miles to the south and 10 to 12 miles north of the Canadian Northern line, is a stretch of bare open prairie, very hilly. The hills are stony, and in fact the hollows are in many instances as stony as the hills. This whole country may be looked upon as unfit for farming—at least, until such times as land becomes more scarce than it is now. Hay is scarce, but water abundant in the sloughs, which are scattered thickly over the whole area. It is an excellent summer range for cattle and horses. The grass is of good quality, and there is plenty of it. The water in the larger lakes, such as Houghton lake, Deadmoose lake, &c., is strongly alkaline.

Between the point where the Canadian Northern Railway crosses the south Saskatchewan and the elbow where the line crosses the north Saskatchewan, and south of the north Saskatchewan to a few miles west of Eagle Hill creek, is another beautiful tract. When I say it is equal to anything in the Province of Manitoba I have said all

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

that there is to say about it. It has the same drawbacks which some of the better portions of Manitoba have—a scarcity of fuel in some parts and scarcity of surface water. I notice, however, where wells have been dug there is a good supply of fair water.

Following the Canadian Northern Railway from its crossing of the Saskatchewan near the elbow at Battleford, is another stretch of first-class farming land, extending from the river to from 6 to 12 miles north of the railway line. The southern portion of this strip of country is almost level, free from stones, and the soil the very best clay loam. Surface water is scarce. I saw no wells west of the elbow, and cannot say how deep it would be necessary to go for water. Close to the river there is a narrow strip of sand hills covered with scrub, but the remainder is quite devoid of either scrub or timber.

To the north of the railway line the soil is of the same character, but the surface becomes more undulating, and at a distance, varying from 6 to 12 miles north of the line, may be said to be too rough for cultivation. It is all open prairie.

To the north of this good farming country, and extending from range 7, west of the third meridian, to Jackfish creek (range 17 west third) the country is extremely hilly—the hills high and higher hills quite stony. The soil is of good quality, 8 inches to 1 foot of loam, with mostly clay subsoil. The growth of grass is good, and plenty of water in small ponds. Considerable hay is to be had in the flats between the hills. In fact some of these flats are quite extensive, and as far as soil and surface are concerned, could be profitably cultivated, but the portions suitable for cultivation lie in long narrow strips, which would be so cut by the surveys as to leave too small a portion of level land on any one quarter-section for profitable farming. The greater portion of this area is open prairie. The northern part is covered with scattered patches of small scrub, and farther north can be seen quite heavy scrub, large enough for fuel.

West of Jackfish creek, on the north side of the Saskatchewan river, I did not examine the country, but crossed the river on the ferry at Battleford. The country lying to the south of the river from Eagle Hill creek to Battleford is the 'Eagle hills,' and may be called a stock country. Even though it were a good farm land, it could hardly be looked upon as tributary to the Canadian Northern Railway, as the river would form a barrier which would render grain growing unprofitable if a farmer had to haul his produce from the south side of the river across the Saskatchewan valley.

Lying to the west of Battleford, between the Saskatchewan and Battle rivers, and extending west to about the west side of range 20 is a narrow strip of fairly good land, mostly sandy loam, good for mixed farming. Outside of the portion of this area occupied by the 'Thunder Cloud' and 'Moosomin' Indian reserves there are quite a large number of settlers, who have been there for a number of years.

North of 'Little Pine' and 'Poundmaker' reserves, and west of range 20, extending north to the Saskatchewan river and north-west along the same river to beyond Fort Pitt, is a strip varying from 10 to 12 miles in width which may be classed entirely as a stock country. From the Indian reserves north to the Big gully the soil is of a light sandy nature, vegetation scanty, very hilly, hay scarce, but water plentiful in sloughs. North of the Big Gully for a distance of 6 to 8 miles the soil is better, being principally a sandy clay loam with few stones, but so broken by hills as to be unsuitable for agriculture. From there on, following the river to a few miles beyond the fourth meridian, the soil becomes light, stony and excessively hilly. This whole area is more or less covered with patches of scrub, but very little large timber. On the greater part of that portion north of the Big gully there is a rich growth of grass.

Commencing about the west side of range 22, the country presents an entirely different appearance. The soil is a good clay loam with a clay subsoil extending as far west as the Blackfoot coulee, as far south as the Battle river and about one township south of the river. North to Big gully and north-west along the Big gully and as far as the north side of township 52, is an excellent farming country. The surface varies from level and gently undulating, while close to the Battle river and Big gully

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

it is more hilly. The vegetation over this whole area is luxuriant. Surface water was scarce at the time we were there (in September). The country is quite open and on every quarter-section there is quite enough open land for a settler to make a good start. Although there is a considerable quantity of small scrub there is but little timber large enough for fuel. Along the Battle river on both sides is open country and good land, but settlers on the south side of the river would be at a disadvantage owing to the deep valley lying between them and the railway.

Extending to Blackfoot coulee on the east, to Birch lake on the west, is a belt of country which may be looked upon as a grazing country for some time to come. With the exception of a narrow strip along the Vermilion river, which would support a few farmers, the balance is either too rough for agricultural purposes or the soil unsuitable for grain growing.

West of Blackfoot coulee and south of Vermilion river lie the Blackfoot hills. The soil is mostly light and stony, although there are small valleys of good land lying in these hills. It would require it all to raise coarse grains for the herds that might be pastured there. Some miles west of these hills is Grizzly Bear coulee, a deep ravine with a small stream about six feet wide, when I crossed it, flowing in the bottom. West of Grizzly Bear is Buffalo coulee. These coulees with their tributary ravines cut the country up badly. Most of the hill-tops are stony, but there is plenty of good water in sloughs, and good grass. Over most of this area there is a black loam on top, but the subsoil of clay seems to be a kind of hard pan. When I crossed, the pasture was very good indeed. It is an excellent grazing country, but too rough for the use of agricultural implements. In all the country lying south of Vermilion river as far as I was able to penetrate, the soil was a good black loam with clay subsoil, and there was a rank growth of grass and abundance of pea-vine and vetches. Close to the river are open patches and small scrub alternating, but as one gets away northward from the river, the open spaces become smaller, and the timber increases in size until I found it impossible to proceed with horses, and as time was too limited to examine it on foot, I did not see as much of the portion north of the river as I would like to have done. The impression I formed of this part of the country was that the soil is well suited for agriculture, but too rough for farming operations, except on a very small scale. Fuel is plentiful; water is abundant and pasture first-class.

About the south-east corner of township 51, range 9, west of the 4th meridian, Vermilion river bears about north-west to the north-west corner of township 54. Along the west bank there is a good deal of quite large timber, mostly poplar, but there are some small bluffs of spruce mostly of small size. This belt of timber is best near the river, but extends about four to six miles back from it, when it begins to open out into a hilly park country which extends as far as the west side of range 11, when it opens out into an excellent farming country, covering the whole country between Birch lake and Beaverhills lake, to a distance of at least 25 miles south of the line of the Canadian Northern railway and north to the Saskatchewan river. From the point where the railway crosses the Beaverhills creek to Strathcona the trail line follows close to the Beaver hills. From the crossing of the creek to Strathcona, the country between the line and the river is first-class. Lying to the south of the line are the Beaver hills, where there is an abundance of fuel for many years, and also a good supply of poplar logs large enough to make lumber.

Regarding the above country lying to the west of range 12, west of the 4th, which I have classed as a farming country, I may say there are a great many settlers already scattered over the whole of this district. All to whom I spoke were well satisfied. Each one thinks he is in the very best part of it.

Going into details a little more: taking a line from the south-west angle of Birch lake to the north-west angle of township 56, range 14, the country to the east of this line is rolling, in some places quite hilly; well watered, with plenty of poplar bluffs in the southern part to supply fuel and building material for many years. The vegetation is rich. This part will be in time a farming country. Quite a number of set-

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

tlers are in already, but I think they will devote themselves more to stock than to agriculture for some time, owing to the abundance of hay and the rough character of a large portion of the surface. To the west of this line all the way the Strathcona country is pretty much of the same character. The country is open with here and there patches of scrub—mostly willows. Along the east side of Beaverhills lake and Beaverhills creek and for some miles north of the lake there is considerable brush and numerous sloughs, which in dry seasons would produce large quantities of hay. To the south of Whitford lake there is a great deal of hay country, but it was too wet this season to cut. This whole country is rapidly filling up, and is destined to be one of the best districts in the west.

With reference to the country as a whole through which the Canadian Northern railway passes, in my opinion, it will pass through more good land immediately tributary to it, than any other line which could be projected from any other point on the Manitoba boundary, assuming that a railway line will serve a strip of country 20 miles on either side of the line, and I think for the production of grain, a longer haul would be considered too great by most farmers who have had any experience in that matter.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. TURNBULL, *D.L.S.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## APPENDIX No. 29 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

## REPORT OF J. N. WALLACE, D.L.S.

## SURVEYS IN WESTERN ALBERTA.

CALGARY, ALTA., February 28, 1903.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,  
Surveyor General,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my survey operations in western Alberta, which were undertaken in accordance with your instructions of June 23 and 28, and July 2, 1902.

I received your instructions at Hamilton, and soon after left for Calgary, where I arrived on July 10. Five days were spent here in organizing a party and on the 16th I left for Ponoka to make a correction survey of the south part of township 43, range 24, west of the fourth meridian. This work was considerably delayed, owing to so many of the original survey marks being entirely lost. On August 2 I returned to Calgary and made arrangements for the survey of streams in southern Alberta, according to your instructions of June 28. I left Calgary on August 7, having been delayed by the difficulty of getting men, and reached my starting point on the Little Bow river, some four miles south-east of High river, on August 9. Between this date and September 9, 64 miles of Little Bow river were surveyed and the survey connected with section lines, extending from the north-west of township 18, range 28, to the south-east of township 14, range 24, west of the fourth meridian.

Mosquito creek was then surveyed from its junction with the Little Bow to the west of section 30, township 16, range 28, and also the two branches in the east half of township 17, range 1, 56 miles of this stream being surveyed in all. This was completed on September 26.

Nine miles of Highwood river were next surveyed from the south boundary of section 6, township 18, range 1, west of the fifth meridian to the east of section 25, township 18, range 30, west of the fourth meridian, and completed on October 2.

Sheep river was then surveyed from the west of section 34, township 20, range 2 to the fifth meridian, a distance of eleven miles; and on October 10 I reached Calgary, having surveyed 140 miles in all.

The connection of these traverses to the section lines occupied nearly as much time as the traverse itself. The original surveys were made some nineteen years previously, and the pits on the prairie could only be found with great difficulty. Not only are the original pits nearly always torn up by badgers, or trampled in by cattle, but there are numerous holes of all kinds in the immediate neighbourhood of where the corner should be, and it is often quite impossible to tell which are the remains of the original survey and which are due to other causes. The one thing, namely, the post, which would settle the matter is gone, in seven cases out of ten. In order, therefore, to find the corners, I had to go over the ground with the transit and chain, sometimes chaining along a section line, and sometimes diagonally across a section, to save time. I found it quite useless to try and find a corner, unless the theoretic point was first accurately found by chaining. The markings are now so indistinct that they cannot be seen in the grass fifty feet away.

After engaging some extra men for the surveys of township outlines west of Olds, I left Calgary on October 15, and on the 20th reached the south-east corner of township 33, range 3, west of the fifth meridian, where I was to commence the outlines. Between this date and November 3, 24 miles were run. The weather then became very stormy,

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

and work was carried on with difficulty on account of frequent snowstorms till December 7, when I stopped operations, having completed the outlines most urgently needed, in all 44½ miles. Olds was reached on December 10 and the party paid off next day, and I came down to Calgary myself on December 12.

The outlines surveyed run through a district some 25 miles west of Olds. A marked feature of the locality is the number of rivers which traverse it. Among these are the Red Deer river, Fallen Timber creek, James river and Bearberry creek, all of them coming from the foothills, and liable to great floods in early summer. The portion of the district east of the Red Deer is easily reached from Olds, and at present contains many settlers. It is generally lightly timbered with small poplar and isolated patches of spruce, and there is a good deal of open country.

All of townships 33 and 34, ranges 5 and 6, excepting a few sections in the south-east of township 33, range 5, are situate west of the Red Deer. The country here is of a rolling character lightly covered with small poplar and a few jackpine, and about one-quarter is sufficiently open to afford good grazing lands. The soil is first and second class. The north-east of township 34, range 5, is poor land. This district west of the Red Deer river is very suitable for settlement, but the difficulty of crossing the river has kept back settlers. It can seldom be forded before August, and the nearest bridge is near Innisfail, 40 miles down the river from where it crosses the ninth base.

Between Bearberry creek and the Red Deer river is an extensive open area, containing about 23 square miles, and known as 'Bearberry prairie.' It forms part of townships 32, in ranges 5 and 6. While there is good grazing on it, the soil is very shallow, except at its western end. This prairie is bounded on the south and east by the Red Deer river.

The part of township 32, range 6, south of the Red Deer river, and the north half of township 31 in the same range, are covered with a forest of good spruce, and are too thickly timbered for settlement. This spruce forest extends westerly across the west outline of township 31. There is also an extensive area of jackpine running to 14 inches diameter, along the east of sections 1 and 12, township 32, range 7.

The nearest well-defined ridge of the foothills is about 7 miles to the west of the north-west corner of township 32, range 6. It runs in a south-easterly direction, and would intersect the west outline of the next township south about 3 miles north of the correction line.

On the whole, it would appear that townships 33, 34, 35 in ranges 5 and 6, and townships 35 and 36 in range 7, are more suitable for settlement than those to the south-west.

I desire to call attention to the great number of cases in which the posts planted in the original surveys cannot now be found. While, in the prairie, some may have been thrown out by the cattle, there seems good reason to believe that many have been removed in order to hinder the settlement of the lands; and in the bush their loss can only be accounted for by wilful removal. The crime of removing a post is looked upon as a very small thing by the majority of people. Considering the great authority which attaches to an original survey mark, I think some more stringent methods should be adopted to put a stop to the very common practice of removing posts. I would suggest that a printed notice be issued to all settlers, when making entry for a homestead, explaining the seriousness of the crime of removing or obliterating an original survey mark, and the importance of preserving the marks. The settlers themselves are the greatest sufferers in after years, when costly litigation over disputed boundaries could all have been avoided by the simple expedient of preserving the original survey marks. If any proof of this is required, it is only necessary to refer to the great number of lawsuits in the settled parts of Ontario and Quebec, the whole dispute being nearly always caused by the impossibility of establishing the positions of the original corners.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. N. WALLACE, D.L.S.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## APPENDIX No. 30 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

## REPORT OF J. E. WOODS, D.L.S.

## OUTLINE SURVEYS IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

FRANK, ALTA., December 26, 1902.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,  
Surveyor General,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit to you the following report on the surveys I made in the Crow's Nest Pass during the fall of 1901.

In township 6, range 2, west of the fifth meridian, I subdivided sections 2, 3, 10, 11, 14, 15, 22 and 23, which comprised all the remaining land fit for settlement, the two western tiers of sections being high up in the mountain. The surface is high and rolling, mostly covered with scrub and bluffs of small poplar. It is well watered by springs and brooks running down from the mountains. The soil is a deep black loam, covered with a luxuriant growth of grass on the prairie spots. This township is remarkable for the large amount of rainfall it receives in summer and the deep snow in winter. It is quite common to see this part of the foothills covered by heavy clouds whilst it is clear to the north and east.

My next work was in township 7, range 3, where the section lines I had established the previous year were extended on both sides of the Crow's Nest river, for the purpose of locating the different properties that were purchased for coal mining purposes. I ran 16 miles of lines over high rough ground, crossing summits over 2,000 feet above the river, with many intervening gulches and valleys. To the north of the river high mountain spurs, separated by deep gorges, run down from the south end of the Livingstone range. The surface is covered with patches of scrub, bluffs of small poplar and groves of large fir, all separated by large strips of prairie. To the south of the river is a succession of high ridges running down from Turtle mountain, which are covered with scrub and burnt timber. The western boundary of this township would pass along the summit of Turtle mountain, which rises about 4,000 feet above the valley. Although considerable work has been done in opening up and tracing the outcrops of coal in this township, there is still but one mine in operation. The Canadian-American Coal and Coke Company are shipping about 800 tons of coal per day from their mine on section 30. The village of Frank, with a population of 800, has sprung up at the mine in the short space of twelve months. A few quarter-sections along the river might be fit for cultivation, but the soil is gravelly, and summer frosts are common. There is good grazing on the north side of the river, where there is a considerable extent of prairie land.

In township 8, range 3, I ran a meridian northwards from the south-east corner of section 6, for five miles along the valley of Gold creek. Through sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 the creek runs through a deep canyon between the Livingstone range and Bluff mountain. On section 18, the mountains recede and form a beautiful valley half a mile wide and two miles long covered with bluffs of poplar and jackpine and patches of prairie. I ran the north boundary of section 19 westward and then the outline north to the township corner, also producing it south to the north-east corner of section 13. Along the western slope of the Livingstone range are outcrops of coal at an altitude of from 300

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

to 1,000 feet above the valley of Gold creek. The seam dips to the west at an angle of 45 degrees, passes under the creek and crops out again in a vertical position on the eastern slope of Bluff mountain. Extensive works have been carried on in this valley during the past year, and six miles of railway were built to bring down coal to the Canadian Pacific Railway. In township 8, range 4, I traced all the meridians to within two miles of the north boundary of the township, with the exception of the east boundary of sections 2 and 11. High ridges run north from the river reaching an altitude of 2,000 feet above the river, and between each ridge runs a brook of clear, cool water. The surface is covered with scrub, poplar and bunches of large fir. The soil is gravelly and rocky, some of the flats could be irrigated to grow hay, but farming would probably be unsuccessful on account of summer frosts.

I completed the north boundary of township 7, range 4, with the exception of the north boundary of section 36, which is almost inaccessible. I also surveyed a few sections in the north-east part of the township, where some outcrops of coal have been discovered. The east boundary of section 33 I produced south to the correction line to locate large outcrops of coal which have been worked to a considerable extent. This meridian runs through a dense forest of large spruce and fir, which forms part of a timber berth. Most of this township is situated on a high plateau, heavily timbered, rising from 1,000 to 1,500 feet above the river.

I did not extend the surveys in range 5, as the snow was too deep in the gulches and on the high ground. On December 17 I broke camp for the season.

The townships I surveyed form part of the great Crow's Nest coal basin, the coal seams which at one time were lying in a horizontal position over the limestone covered with about 2,000 feet of shales and sandstone, were broken, folded and shoved to the surface during the great disturbance that distorted the adjoining country. In some instances the limestone broke through the coal measures and rose to a great height, forming ranges of mountains towering three and four thousand feet above the valley. This left the coal seams lying against the foot of each slope generally in a vertical position on the eastern slope and dipping 45 degrees to the west on the other slope. The strike of coal outcrops is N. 20° W. Some of the seams have been traced for 40 miles, always keeping the same course. The measures contain eight coal seams, giving a thickness of over 100 feet of coal. The seams are all separated from one another by sandstone and shale. The coal is of a bituminous character, making excellent coke and suitable for domestic and steam purposes.

The greatest care had to be exercised in chaining over the rough and mountainous country covered by this survey, in order to obtain proper closings. Some lines passed over points 2,000 feet above the valley with many intervening hills and gulches. In ascending or descending steep hills the eye is much deceived in holding the chain level whilst breaking, and I found it impossible to obtain reliable distances by that method. A detail of the system I followed may be of use to parties having to work under similar circumstances. The front chainman was supplied with ten pins, one of which was loaded with a plummet, at the top of the ring was either a flat piece of brass or a stiff piece of leather, so that the pin could be suspended between the thumb and first finger, the hind chainman had a heavy plummet and an Abney clinometer, the chain was a light Chesterman steel band half an inch wide. The advantage of a light chain is that it can be stretched without much sag. Before beginning work the two chainers compared relative heights on different parts of the body, so that in chaining over logs, stumps or rough ground they could hold both ends of the chain the same height above the ground. With the aid of the plummet the hind chainer brought his end of the chain over the point of the pin, and called to the front chainer who dropped his loaded pin and replaced it by an ordinary one. They then both stood over their pin, and the third chainer sighted with his clinometer to the front chainer at a height corresponding to the height of the clinometer above the ground, and entered the slope in the field book. Often on account of the broken surface one chainer had to hold one end of the chain the height of his head whilst the other end was held on the ground, then the slope was measured

along the direction in which the chain was held. In some cases it was necessary to measure the slopes for each half chain. I found it sufficient to read the clinometer to half degrees on ordinary slopes and to quarter degrees on steep slopes. I had prepared a table of slopes for every half degree up to 40 degrees for a distance of one chain, it was inserted in the note book, and a few minutes were sufficient to make up the corrections to be added at each half mile. I have found that by using this system over the roughest part of the mountains I surveyed, the errors due to chaining did not exceed two links per mile.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. WOODS, *D.L.S.*

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## APPENDIX No. 31 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

## REPORT OF J. E. WOODS, D.L.S.

SURVEY INTO VILLAGE LOTS OF PART OF THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE RESERVE AT  
PINCHER CREEK.

FRANK, ALTA., December 28, 1902.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,  
Surveyor General,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit to you the following report on the subdivision into village lots of part of the North-west Mounted Police Reserve at Pincher Creek, situated on the south-west quarter of section 23, township 6, range 30, west of the 4th meridian.

The avenues are 66 feet wide and were laid out parallel to the east boundary of section 22. The streets are also 66 feet wide and were laid out at right angles to the avenues ; they are a continuation of the streets laid out in a previous subdivision of Pincher Creek village. The lots are 66 feet by 99, with the exception of a few irregular lots on the banks of the creek. There are 105 lots subdivided and marked out. I planted ordinary iron section posts at the corner of blocks as instructed and wooden posts  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches square between the lots. The numbers were marked on the iron posts with a cold chisel and carved with a knife on the wooden posts.

There was from 8 to 12 inches of frost in the ground, which had to be cut through with a steel bar having a chisel edge  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, before the posts could be driven with a heavy sledge.

The lots are situated on a nice flat, gently sloping to Pincher Creek. There is quite a demand for building lots, owing to the rapid growth of the village.

I began the survey on March 1, but owing to a heavy snowfall and severe cold that made the ground difficult to cut for the posts, I discontinued the survey on the 12th, and resumed the work again on the 25th, completing the subdivision on March 30.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. WOODS, D.L.S.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## APPENDIX No. 32 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF SURVEYS.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, July 25, 1903.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,  
Surveyor General,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on my work in the past departmental year as follows :—

Up to July 18, 1902, I was engaged in the inspection of some survey contracts and in reporting on same, said contracts lying north of Red Deer river and south of township 39, and west of the 4th meridian. At the conclusion of that work, I proceeded to British Columbia to arrange for the survey of the 50,000 acres of coal lands which the government obtained out of the land grant to the British Columbia Southern railway. For reasons which were reported at the time, considerable delay occurred in getting the party started, and it was not until the last of August that I became disengaged from such work.

I was then arranging to have an inspection made of the surveys under contract during 1902, when, on September 5, I met with an accident, bruising my ankle so that I was confined to my bed for 13 days, and a month elapsed before I was able to move around without the aid of crutches. On September 21 I left here for Lake Dauphin to arrange for the mounding of contract performed by the late Mr. Fitzgerald in that vicinity. I proceeded directly from that point to Fernie, in connection with the coal land survey, and reached Calgary on my return on September 30. On October 9 I went to Edmonton in connection with survey matters, and on the 20th of the same month left for Qu'Appelle to initiate an inspection of the survey contracts lying between the second and third principal meridians, and north of the Qu'Appelle river. From there I again went to Fernie in connection with the said coal land survey, and returned here on November 9. On November 22 I proceeded to Winnipeg, intending to go to Dauphin in connection with the mounding of the Fitzgerald contract, but was able to arrange matters on reaching Winnipeg. I then proceeded from Winnipeg to Coutts, in connection with the inspection of a survey contract to the east of that point, and returned to Calgary on December 7. From that time until late in January I was busily engaged in compiling a map showing the condition of land matters in Manitoba and the Territories so far as they were disposed of by homestead or other entries. In connection therewith I visited Winnipeg, leaving here on the 11th and returning here on January 18. On the 28th of that month I left for Ottawa in connection with the surveys for the present season, and returned here on February 26.

On February 28 I went to Winnipeg, and from there proceeded to Teulon in connection with inspection of surveys, and reported on some other matters for which I was specially instructed, and completed same, reaching Calgary again on March 18. On March 21 I proceeded to Nelson in connection with the final returns of the 50,000 acres of coal lands. From there I proceeded to Prince Albert in connection with the surveys of the present season, returning to Calgary on April 5. On the 8th, 9th and 10th I was absent at Edmonton, also in connection with surveys for the present season. I was just about ready to start my party for inspection work when, on April 29, I was instructed to proceed to Frank, in connection with the disastrous rockslide there. Immediately on my return on May 3, I organized my party and had them started on

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

the 6th of that month, and on the 12th I met them at Lacombe, started them out from that point, intending to overtake them again in a few days, but owing to a severe storm some delay ensued. I was unable to join the party until the 28th, which I did in township 39, range 12, west of fourth. Since then I have been constantly on the move up to the close of the year.

From time to time you have been advised in detail of all the work touched upon in the foregoing summary, so it will not be necessary to recapitulate it here.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. PEARCE, *Chief Inspector.*

APPENDIX No. 33 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

EXAMINATION PAPERS OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR DOMINION LAND SURVEYORS.

EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION AS ARTICLED PUPIL.

XXI.

PENMANSHIP AND ORTHOGRAPHY.

(Time, 3 hours.)

Write a composition of not less than 300 words on the waterways of Canada.

ARITHMETIC AND LOGARITHMS.

(Time, 3 hours.)

	Marks.
1. The product of three vulgar fractions is $\frac{4}{5}$ ; two of them are expressed by the decimals .63 and .136; by what fraction will the third one be expressed?	14
2. A sidereal day is less than a solar day by 3 minutes 56 seconds; in how many days will the difference amount to 24 hours?	14
3. In how many years will \$320 double itself at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent compound interest?	14
4. Find the H. C. F. of 1908 and 2736 and the L. C. M. of 15, 26, 39, 65, 180.	14
5. Find the fifth root of .02348 and the value of $(1.0329)^7$ .	14
6. Find the numerical value of $\tan A + \cos B + \sin C$ when $A = 36^\circ 15' 42''$ , $B = 121^\circ 48' 37''$ , $C = 18^\circ 19' 52''$ .	15
7. The logarithmic sine of an angle = 9.7246781 " cosine " = 8.9243581 " tangent " = 10.7348902 Find the angles.	15

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

ALGEBRA.

(Time, 3 hours.)

	Marks.
1. Find the H. C. F. of $x^2 + 5x + 6$ , $x^2 + 7x + 10$ , and $x^2 + 12x + 20$ .	11
2. Find the L. C. M. of $x - 1$ , $x^2 + x + 1$ , $x^3 - 1$ .	11
3. Simplify $10a - 5 [3a - 4b - 7 \{ 2a + 5b - 3(a - b) \} + 5 \{ 2b + 4(a + b) \}]$ , and $\frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} + \frac{x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$ .	11
4. Solve (a) $\frac{3 - 2x}{1 - 2x} - \frac{2x - 5}{2x - 7} = 1 - \frac{4x^2 - 1}{7 - 16x + 4x^2}$ , (b) $x - \frac{14x - 9}{8x - 3} = \frac{x^2 - 3}{x + 1}$ .	11
5. The product of four consecutive numbers is 93024. Find them.	11
6. The sum of two digits composing a number is 8, and if 36 be added to the number the digits will be inverted. Find the number.	12
7. For a journey of 108 miles 6 hours less would have sufficed had one gone 5 miles an hour faster. How many miles an hour did one go?	11
8. Solve $\frac{4}{3}x + \frac{5}{4}y = 2$ , $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ $\frac{81}{100}$ .	11
9. The hands of a watch are at right angles at 3 o'clock. When are they next at right angles, the watch losing 6 minutes per hour?	11

PLANE GEOMETRY.

FIRST PAPER.

(Time, 3 hours.)

	Marks.
1. Describe a circle about a given triangle.	14
2. If two straight lines cut one another within a circle, the rectangle contained by the segments of one of them is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other.	14
3. Divide a given straight line into two parts such that the square on one of them may be double the square on the other.	14
4. Prove geometrically $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$ .	14
5. In any triangle prove geometrically $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$ .	14
6. Describe a circle which shall pass through a given point and touch a given circle at a given point.	15
7. $ABCDEF$ is a regular hexagon; shew that $BF$ divides $AD$ in the ratio of 1 to 3.	15

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## PLANE GEOMETRY.

## SECOND PAPER.

*(Time, 3 hours.)*

	Marks.
8. Prove that in any rectilineal figure of $n$ sides the sum of the interior angles $= \pi (n-2)$ .	14
9. In a given circle inscribe a triangle whose angles are as the numbers 2, 5, 8.	14
10. To describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure.	14
11. Shew that the locus of the middle points of straight lines parallel to the base of a triangle and terminated by its sides is a straight line.	14
12. Find locus of the middle points of all the chords of a circle which pass through a fixed point.	15
13. In a right angle triangle prove $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$ .	14
14. To divide a given straight line into two parts such that the difference of the squares on the parts may be equal to a given square.	15

## PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

*(Time, 3 hours.)*

	Marks.
1. Shew that $\tan A \pm \tan B = \frac{\sin(A \pm B)}{\cos A \cos B}$	14
2. Prove $\sin 18^\circ = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{5}-1)$  $\cos 54^\circ = \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}$ .	15
3. Shew that $\sin 3A = 3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A$ .	14
4. Shew that area of a triangle $= \frac{1}{4} \{ s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c) \}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ .	14
5. Prove $\tan \frac{1}{2}(B-C) = \frac{b-c}{b+c} \cot \frac{1}{2}A$ .	14
6. The three sides of a triangle are 5, 12 and 13; find all the angles.	14
7. Two sides of a triangle are 17 and 19, and the included angle $58^\circ 17'$ ; find the remaining side.	15

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

(Time, 3 hours.)

	Marks.
1. Prove $\text{Cosa} = \text{Cos}b \text{ Cos}c + \text{Sin}b \text{ Sin}c \text{ Cos}A$ .	14
2. Deduce one of Napier's analogies.	14
3. Shew that $\text{Cosa Sin}b = \text{Sina Cos}b \text{ Cos}C + \text{Sin}c \text{ Cos}A$ .	14
4. Shew that $\text{Sin} \frac{1}{2} A = \sqrt{\frac{\text{Sin}(s-b) \text{ Sin}(s-c)}{\text{Sin}b \text{ Sin}c}}$	14
5. Given $a = 72^\circ 13'$ , $b = 64^\circ 15'$ , $C = 37^\circ 53'$ . Find $A$ and $B$ .	15
6. In a right angle spherical triangle, right angle $C$ , $b = 1^\circ 13' 15''$ , $c = 44^\circ 35'$ , find the angles $A$ and $B$ .	14
7. $A = 63^\circ 17'$ , $B = 71^\circ 19'$ , $C = 58^\circ 34'$ ; find $a$ .	15

MENSURATION.

(Time, 3 hours.)

	Marks.
1. The sides of a field are 9.82 chs., 7.48 chs., and 10.76 chs. What is the area?	14
2. Give formulæ for volume and surface of a sphere, cylinder, cone and frustum of a pyramid.	14
3. The specific gravity of a certain metal is 5; what must be the inner diameter of a spherical shell of that metal, the outer diameter being 10 inches, so that the shell may just float in water?	14
4. If during the glacial age the ice extended to latitudes $+ 30^\circ$ and $- 45^\circ$ respectively, what part of the earth's surface was glaciated?	14
5. What is the area of the right of way passing over the field in question 1, the right of way being 100 feet in width, and its centre line parallel to and distant two chains from the shortest side?	14
6. In a sphere 10 inches radius, what is the volume of the "peeling" made by the revolution of a chord, 5 inches in length, about the diameter parallel to it?	15
7. The surface of a lake is 1,500 square miles; how much will the lake be lowered in a year by an additional discharge through a canal 100 ft. wide and 15 ft. deep, and the flow at the rate of one and a half miles an hour?	15

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION AS ARTICLED PUPIL.

## XXII.

## PENMANSHIP AND ORTHOGRAPHY.

*(Time, 3 hours.)*

Write a composition of not less than 300 words on 'The Climate of Canada.'

## ARITHMETIC AND LOGARITHMS.

*(Time, 3 hours.)*

		Marks.
1. Simplify	$1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2}{5}}}$	14
2. Find the sum of 3.4 $\dot{9}$ , 4.0 $\dot{4}\dot{7}$ and .146 $\dot{3}$ .		14
3. In a hundred-yard race A can give B four and C five yards start. If B were to race C, giving him one yard in a hundred, which would win?		14
4. Find the value by logarithms of	$(3.124)^9 \quad (.0287)^{\frac{1}{5}} \div (.942)^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad (14.03)^3$	14
5. What power of .02837 is 1.05?		14
6. A man owns . $\dot{2}\dot{7}$ of a certain patent. He sells .41 $\dot{6}$ of his share for \$3,240. What is the value of the patent?		15
7. Find the numerical value of Cot A + Cos B + Sec C when A = 40° 12' 15", B = 115° 11' 30", and C = 38° 19' 45".		15

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## ALGEBRA.

(Time, 3 hours.)

	Marks.
1. Find the H. C. F. of $20x^4 + x^2 - 1$ and $75x^4 + 15x^3 - 3x - 3$ .	11
2. Find the L. C. M. of $x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1$ , $x^3 - x^2 - x + 1$ , $x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x - 1$ and $x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x + 1$ .	11
3. From $\frac{x}{x-a} + \frac{x}{x-b} + \frac{x}{x-c}$ take $\frac{a}{x-a} + \frac{b}{x-b} + \frac{c}{x-c}$	11
4. Solve $\frac{x}{3} - \frac{x^2 - 5x}{3x - 7} = \frac{2}{3}$ .	11
5. Find the time between h and h + 1 o'clock when the minute hand is m minute divisions before the hour hand.	12
6. What fraction is that which when its numerator is increased by 7, becomes equal to $\frac{3}{2}$ and when its denominator is increased by 10, equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ ?	11
7. The product of four consecutive numbers is 24024. Find them.	11
8. I bought a certain number of eggs at 2 a penny, and the same number at 3 a penny. I sold them at 5 for two pence and lost a penny. How many eggs did I buy?	11
9. Reduce to a common radical index.	11

$$\sqrt[4]{7}, \sqrt[5]{5}, \sqrt[10]{120}.$$

## PLANE GEOMETRY.

## FIRST PAPER.

(Time, 3 hours.)

	Marks.
1. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.	14
2. Draw a straight line from a given point, either without or on the circumference, which shall touch a given circle.	14
3. Inscribe a triangle in a given circle, equiangular to a given triangle.	14
4. When two circles intersect, their common chord bisects their common tangent.	14
5. Describe a square equal to the difference of two given squares.	14
6. If the base and vertical angle of a triangle be given, find the locus of the vertex.	14
7. Having given the radius of a circle, determine its centre, when the circle touches two given lines, which are not parallel.	15

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## PLANE GEOMETRY.

## SECOND PAPER.

*(Time, 3 hours.)*

Marks.

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| 8. Prove geometrically $(a+b)(b-a)+a^2=b^2$ .   | 14 |
| 9. In any triangle prove geometrically $c^2=a^2+b^2-2ab \cos C$ .   | 14 |
| 10. Prove that the locus of a point whose distance from one of two fixed points is double that from the other, is a circle. | 14 |
| 11. The sum of two opposite angles of a convex quadrilateral inscribed in a circle is equal to two right angles.            | 14 |
| 12. Construct a triangle, having given the base, the vertical angle and the altitude.                                       | 14 |
| 13. Any equilateral figure which is inscribed in a circle is also equiangular.  | 15 |
| 14. Construct a right-angled triangle having given the hypotenuse and the difference of the sides.                          | 15 |

## PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

*(Time, 3 hours.)*

Marks.

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| 1. Show that $\cos A + \sin A = \pm \sqrt{1 + \sin 2A}$ .  | 14 |
| 2. Show that $\frac{\cos A + \sin A}{\cos A - \sin A} = \sec 2A + \tan 2A$ .                               | 14 |
| 3. Prove $\tan \frac{1}{2}A = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{s(s-a)}}$ .  | 14 |
| 4. Simplify $\sin 3A + \sin 2A + 2 \sin \frac{3A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2}$ .                                   | 14 |
| 5. If $2 \cos A - \cos 2A = a$ , and $2 \sin A - \sin 2A = b$ , prove that $(a^2 + b^2 - 3)^2 = 12 - 8a$ . | 14 |
| 6. The three sides of a triangle are 12, 14, 16; find the angles.  | 15 |
| 7. Two sides of a triangle are 11 and 13, and the included angle $36^\circ 42'$ , find the remaining side. | 15 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

(Time, 3 hours.)

	Marks.
1. Show that $\cos a \sin b = \sin a \cos b \cos C + \sin c \cos A$ .	14
2. Prove Napier's rules for the solution of right-angled spherical triangles.	14
3. Deduce one of Napier's analogies.	14
4. Show that $\cos \frac{1}{2}a = \sqrt{\frac{\cos(S-B) \cos(S-C)}{\sin B \sin C}}$ .	14
5. Given $a = 64^\circ 15'$ , $b = 70^\circ 32'$ and $C = 52^\circ 14'$ , find $c$ .	14
6. In a right-angled spherical triangle, right angle $C$ , $b = 1^\circ 14' 13''$ , $c = 44^\circ 34' 30''$ ; find the angles $A$ and $B$ .	15
7. Given $A = 52^\circ 17'$ , $B = 68^\circ 22'$ , $C = 58^\circ 59'$ ; find $c$ .	15

MENSURATION.

(Time, 3 hours.)

	Marks.
1. Of how many degrees will the angle be which an arc, whose length is 1 ft., subtends at the centre of a circle of 2 ft. radius?	14
2. Assuming the earth to be a sphere of 7913 miles in diameter, find the length of a degree of longitude in latitude $60^\circ$ .	14
3. The length of the perimeter of an ellipse is 383 inches, and the lengths of the axes are as 10 to 7; find the lengths of the axes.	14
4. The sides of a field are 6.42 ch., 7.84 ch. and 8.10 ch. Find the area.	14
5. A sphere is 30 inches in diameter. What fraction of the whole surface will be visible to an eye placed at a distance of 10 ft. from the centre of the sphere?	14
6. Give formulæ for volume and surface of a sphere, cylinder, cone and frustum of a pyramid.	15
7. How much water will run over if a heavy globe of 2 in. diameter be dropped into a conical glass full of water, the diameter of the mouth of the glass being 2.5 inches, and its depth 3 inches?	15

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION (LIMITED).

## VII.

## FIRST PAPER.

(Time, 3 hours.)

	Marks.
1. Write a composition of not less than 200 words on:—The Forests of Canada.	
2. At what rate per annum, compound interest, will a sum of money double in twelve years?	
3. Extract the fifth root of .17856, then multiply result by (.0478) <sup>8</sup> .	9
4. Find the cube root of $18\sqrt[3]{3} + 14\sqrt[3]{5}$ algebraically.	9
5. Solve $\frac{x}{x-2} + \frac{x+2}{x} = \frac{7}{2}$	8
6. The product of four consecutive numbers is 5040; find them.	9
7. Prove geometrically $(a+b)^2 + (a-b)^2 = 2(a^2 + b^2)$ .	9
8. The feet of the perpendiculars drawn from any point on a circle to the three sides of an inscribed triangle lie on a straight line.	9
9. If a hexagon be described about a circle, the straight lines joining opposite vertices pass through a point.	9
10. To divide a given straight line in extreme and mean ratio.	9

## SECOND PAPER.

(Time, 3 hours.)

	Marks.
11. The locus of a point from which tangents drawn to two circles are equal, is a straight line.	13
12. Prove $\frac{\sin 3a}{\sin a} - \frac{\cos 3a}{\cos a} = 2$ .	12
13. If $\tan B = \frac{b}{a}$ , prove that $\sqrt{\frac{a+b}{a-b}} + \sqrt{\frac{a-b}{a+b}} = \frac{2 \cos B}{1/\cos 2B}$	13
14. In a plane triangle having given $A = 50^\circ$ , $b = 119$ chains, $a = 97$ chains, find B and C.	12
15. The area of a plane triangle is A, and its perimeter 2s, find the radius of the inscribed circle.	12
16. Deduce one of Napier's analogies.	13
17. In a spherical triangle the three sides are respectively $62^\circ 13'$ , $17^\circ 38'$ and $59^\circ 42'$ , find one of the angles.	13
18. Give formulæ for surface and volume of a sphere, cylinder, cone and frustum of a pyramid.	12

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION (LIMITED).

## VIII.

## FIRST PAPER.

*(Time 3 hours.)*

	Marks.
1. Write a composition of not less than 200 words on : The Fisheries of Canada.	
2. At what rate per annum, compound interest, will a sum of money treble itself in fifteen years ?	9
3. What power of 2 is 7 ? What power of 29·84 is 4738 ?	8
4. Extract seventh root of ·003425 and multiply result by (8·234) <sup>2</sup> .	9
5. If $2^x \times 4^{x-1} = 2(8)^{2x-5}$ , find $x$ .	
6. From a number consisting of three digits the sum of the digits is subtracted. What number will always divide the remainder ?	9
7. The locus of a point, such that the difference of the squares on its distance from two given points is equal to a given square, is a straight line.	9
8. If two sides of a triangle of constant shape and size pass through two fixed points, the third side always touches a fixed circle.	9
9. Given the base and the vertical angle of a triangle, prove that the locus of the centre of the nine-point circle is a circle.	9
10. Inscribe a regular pentagon in a given circle.	9

## SECOND PAPER

*(Time, 3 hours.)*

	Marks.
11. If $\tan B = \frac{b}{a}$ , prove that	11
$\sqrt{\frac{a+b}{a-b}} + \sqrt{\frac{a-b}{a+b}} = \frac{2 \cos B}{\sqrt{\cos 2 B}}$	11
12. $A + B + C = \pi$ Show that $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C = 4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}$ .	11
13. If in a triangle the radius of the circumscribed circle is double of the radius of the inscribed circle, the triangle is equilateral.	11
14. In a plane triangle $a = 14.32$ , $b = 16.48$ , $C = 37^\circ 18'$ ; find $c$ .	11
15. In a plane triangle show that $\tan \frac{1}{2} A = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{s(s-a)}}$ .	11

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

	Marks.
16. Deduce one of Napier's analogies.	11
17. Shew that in a spherical triangle	11
$\sin \frac{1}{2} c \cos \frac{1}{2} (A-B) = \sin \frac{1}{2} C \sin \frac{1}{2} (a+b).$	12
18. In a spherical triangle $a=72^\circ 18'$ , $b=64^\circ 12'$ , $c=58^\circ 14'$ ; find $A$ .	11
19. How is the area of a spherical triangle determined? Give proof.	11

## PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION (LIMITED).

## IX.

## FIRST PAPER.

*(Time, 3 hours.)*

	Marks.
1. Write a composition of not less than 200 words on— The Parliament of Canada.	
2. Prove the rule for converting a recurring decimal to a vulgar fraction. Prove the rule for extracting any root of a number by logarithms.	10
3. Solve $3^{x+1} + 9^x = 108$ .	10
4. Find values of $(\cdot 00238)^{\frac{1}{5}}$ , $(73\cdot 82)^3$ , $(\cdot 04873)^{\frac{2}{3}}$ .	10
5. Find the cube root of $18\sqrt{3} + 14\sqrt{5}$ algebraically.	10
6. What power of $3\cdot 15$ is $8\cdot 92$ ; what power of $\cdot 00328$ is $\cdot 328$ ?	10
7. Prove geometrically for the general triangle that $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$ .	10
8. The locus of a point, such that the difference of the squares on its distance from two given points is equal to a given square, is a straight line.	10
9. Write down the seventh term of $(a+b)^{16}$ .	10

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

SECOND PAPER.

(Time, 3 hours.)

	Marks.
10. The distance of the orthocentre of a triangle from any vertex is double of the distance of the centre of the circumscribed circle from the opposite side.	12
11. Show that $\text{Cot } B + \text{Cot } A = \frac{\text{Sin } (A + B)}{\text{Sin } A \text{ Sin } B}$ ; also that $\tan^{-1} t_1 - \tan^{-1} t_2 = \tan^{-1} \frac{t_1 - t_2}{1 + t_1 t_2}$	12
12. Deduce formula for finding an angle in a plane triangle, having given the three sides.	12
13. In a plane triangle $a = 16.42, b = 18.24, C = 60^\circ$ , find the other parts.	12
14. In a spherical triangle shew that $\text{Cos } a \text{ Sin } b = \text{Sin } a \text{ Cos } b \text{ Cos } C + \text{Sin } c \text{ Cos } A$ .	13
15. In a spherical triangle $a = 62^\circ 12', b = 38^\circ 18', c = 42^\circ 14'$ , find $A$ .	13
16. Give formulæ for surface of a circle, sphere, cylinder and right cone ; also formulæ for volume of sphere, cylinder, pyramid, and frustum of cone.	13
17. How many square yards surface are there in a " bell " tent, diameter of base 10 ft., height 10 ft. ?	13

FULL EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION AS SURVEYOR.

XXIX.

ALGEBRA.

(Time, 3 hours.)

	Marks.
1. Find the G.C.M. of $2x^5 - 11x^2 - 9$ and $4x^5 + 11x^4 + 81$ ; and the L.C.M. of $x^3 - x, x^3 - 1$ , and $x^3 + 1$ .	11
2. Simplify $\frac{\frac{m^2 + n^2}{n} - m}{1} \times \frac{\frac{m^2 - n^2}{m^3 + n^3}}{1}$	11
3. Solve $\frac{x}{a + b} + \frac{y}{a - b} = 2a, \frac{x - y}{4ab} = 1$ .	11

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

	Marks.
4. A certain number becomes 1 when 3 is added to its numerator, and $\frac{1}{2}$ when 2 is added to its denominator. What fraction is it?	11
5. Solve the equation $\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x+b} = \sqrt{c}$ .	12
6. Solve $2^{x+1} + 4^x = 80$ .	11
7. Solve $x^2 - \frac{2}{3x} = \frac{13}{9}$ .	11
8. Find two numbers such that their sum may be 39, and the sum of their cubes 17199.	11
9. The product of two numbers is 750, and the quotient when one is divided by the other is $3\frac{1}{3}$ : find the numbers.	11

## PLANE GEOMETRY.

(Time, 3 hours.)

	Marks.
1. Prove geometrically $(a-b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab$ .	15
2. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.	20
3. Describe a circle about a given triangle.	15
4. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.	20
5. Show that the diagonals of a quadrilateral, two of whose sides are parallel and one of them double of the other, cut one another at a point of trisection.	20
6. Determine the locus of a point whose distance from any point is double its distance from another given point.	20
7. A straight line and two circles are given. Find the point in the straight line from which the tangents drawn to the circles are of equal length.	20
8. Describe a circle which shall pass through a given point and bisect the circumference of two given circles.	20

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## SOLID GEOMETRY.

(Time, 3 hours.)

	Marks.
1. Define Solid, Inclination of a plane to a plane, Pyramid, Frustum of a Cone, Similar Solid Figures, Tetrahedron, Parallelopiped, Icosahedron.	12
2. Two straight lines which cut one another are in one plane; and three straight lines which meet one another are in one plane.	12
3. If two straight lines meeting one another be parallel to two others that meet one another, and are not in the same plane with the first two, the first two and the other two shall contain equal angles.	12
4. Every solid angle is contained by plane angles, which are together less than four right angles.	12
5. Given the lengths of the three edges of a triangular pyramid, which meet at the vertex, and the angles between them, shew how to find the surface and volume of the pyramid. Apply to the case where the three edges are each 5 inches in length, and the three angles between them are right angles.	15
6. Find the volume of the ring formed by the revolution of a circle one inch in diameter about a straight line three inches from the centre of the circle. What will be its weight if made of iron, specific gravity 7.5?	12

## SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

(Time, 3 hours.)

	Marks.
1. Show that $\cos a \sin b = \sin a \cos b \cos C + \sin c \cos A$ .	17
2. Prove $\tan \frac{1}{2}(A - B) = \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(a-b)}{\sin \frac{1}{2}(a+b)} \cot \frac{1}{2}C$	18
3. Prove Napier's rules for the solution of right-angled triangles.	18
4. Deduce formula $\cos \frac{1}{2}A = \sqrt{\frac{\sin s \sin (s-a)}{\sin b \sin c}}$	18
5. In a right angled triangle, right angle $C$ , $c = 44^\circ 35'$ , $a = 1^\circ 13' 15''$ , find $A$ and $B$ .	18
6. $A = 62^\circ 30'$ , $B = 71^\circ 14'$ , $C = 101^\circ 10'$ . Find $a$ .	18
7. $A = 76^\circ 18'$ , $b = 22^\circ 19'$ , $c = 56^\circ 37'$ . Find $a$ .	18

AREAS.

(Time, 3 hours.)

Marks.

1. The following are the notes of a survey of a quadrilateral piece of land :—

Station	Bearings.	Distances.
N.	54° 00' E.	15.94 chains.
S.	27° 45' E.	6.15 "
S.	33° 45' W.	11.53 "
N.	59° 00' W.	10.70 "

Find the area by the method of Latitudes and Departures, first "balancing" the courses. 25

2. Express the conditions necessary for a closed survey by two equations. 25

- (a) And from them show what missing data in a survey can be supplied.
- (b) How does the supplying of missing data in a survey affect "balancing" the survey?

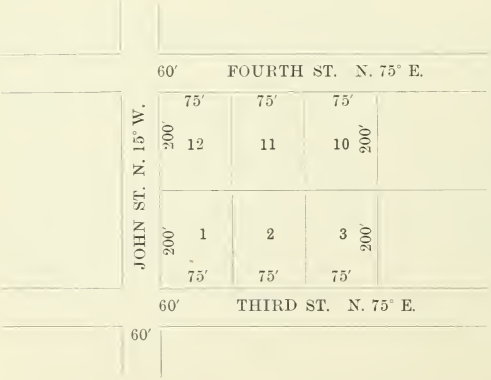
3. The centre line of a half-mile race track is composed of two parallel tangents, eight chains apart, joined by two semi-circles. The track is 33 feet wide ; what is the area ? 25

4. The sides of a quadrilateral are 11, 12, 13 and 14 chains, and one of the diagonals 17 chains ; find the area. 25

DESCRIPTIONS.

(Time, 3 hours.)

1.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

	Marks.
The above is part of the registered plan of the town of Holly, in the county of Tweed and province of Alberta. <i>A</i> sells to <i>B</i> a part of lot No. 1 and adjoining John and Third streets. The part sold is to have a frontage of forty feet on Third street to extend to the rear of the lot, and the dividing line to be parallel to John street. Make a description for a deed.	25
2. Using the plan of question 1. Supposing <i>A</i> to own lots Nos. 1 and 2, he sells lot No. 2 to <i>B</i> , and gives the right of ingress and egress to <i>B</i> by a lane 16 feet wide, running along the whole of the rear limit of lot No. 1. Make the necessary description for the conveyance.	25
3. Moose Creek flows across the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 12, T. 13, R. 15 W. in an easterly direction. <i>B</i> desires to buy the northerly part of the quarter section lying north of the creek, together with the creek. From measurement the southerly bank of the creek intersects the eastern and western quarter section lines respectively at 22 12 and 20 <sup>ch</sup> . 18 from the northern quarter section line. The whole area to be conveyed is supposed to contain 85 acres. Make a description for a deed.	25
4. Make a description for the remaining part of the quarter section given in question 3.	25

ASTRONOMY.

FIRST PAPER.

(Time, 3 hours.)

	Marks.
1. Define declination, right ascension, celestial latitude and longitude; solar, mean, and sidereal time: parallax and azimuth.	14
2. Explain fully the equation of time and its variations. A graphical representation may be given.	14
3. In latitude 85° 25' N. longitude 82° W., on Feb. 22nd 1902, what is the azimuth of Polaris at eastern elongation?	14
4. In question 3 what is the standard time of eastern elongation?	15
5. For the same place as in question 3 what is the standard time of sun-rise on April 1st., 1902.	15
6. The observed altitude of a star, whose declination is 32° 18' on the prime vertical was 72° 14'; what is the latitude of the place?	14
7. On 15th June, 1902, in longitude 110° W. the meridian altitude of the moon was 38° 56': what is the latitude of the place?	14

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## ASTRONOMY.

## SECOND PAPER.

*(Time, 3 hours.)*

Marks.

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| 8. On June 7th, 1902, on the 4th base line S. E. corner of sec. 1, range 17 W. of 2nd I. M., the observed altitude of the sun's lower limb was $34^{\circ} 16'$ in the forenoon; what was the standard time of observation?             | 17 |
| 9. In question 8, what was the azimuth of the sun? The horizontal circle reading on the sun's centre was $328^{\circ} 17'$ and on the reference object $54^{\circ} 38'$ ; what was the azimuth of the reference object?                 | 17 |
| 10. At the same place and date as question 8, what was the azimuth of Polaris at 3.15 p.m., standard time?  | 17 |
| 11. At the same place and date as question 8, a sidereal chronometer is fast on local sidereal time $5^m 13^s$ , and fast on a mean time chronometer $5^h 04^m 37^s$ ; what is the error of the mean time chronometer on standard time? | 17 |
| 12. In latitude $45^{\circ} 25'$ , longitude $75^{\circ} 42'$ , at what time will Sirius set on June 18th, 1902, and what is the standard time of its passing the meridian?   | 16 |
| 13. Within what limits (in latitude) can observations be taken on Polaris for azimuth? What is the greatest azimuth Polaris can have, what the least, the declination being $88^{\circ} 46' 45''$ ?                                     | 16 |

## FULL EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION AS SURVEYOR.

## XXX.

## PLANE GEOMETRY.

*(Time, 3 hours.)*

Marks.

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| 1. If the opposite angles of a quadrilateral be equal, the opposite sides are equal.                  | 22 |
| 2. Prove geometrically $(a-b)^2 + 4ab = (a+b)^2$ .  | 21 |
| 3. Chords of a circle, which are equidistant from the centre are equal.                               | 21 |
| 4. The circles described on any two sides of a triangle as diameters intersect on the third side.     | 22 |
| 5. Describe a circle about a given regular pentagon.  | 21 |
| 6. The locus of a point, the ratio of whose distances from two given points is constant, is a circle. | 22 |
| 7. If a straight line cut two sides of a triangle proportionately, it is parallel to the third side.  | 21 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

SOLID GEOMETRY.

(Time, 3 hours.)

	Marks.
1. Every point, which is equidistant from two fixed points, lies in a fixed plane.	12
2. If two straight lines be at right angles to the same plane, they are parallel to one another.	12
3. To draw a straight line at right angles to a given plane from a given point without it.	12
4. Planes parallel to the same plane are parallel to one another.	13
5. A wooden sphere ten inches in diameter is immersed in water. What volume of lead must be attached to it so that it will just sink ? Specific gravity of the wood being .8, that of lead 11 ; water weighing 62.5 pounds to the cubic foot.	13
6. What is the surface of a circular (bell) tent, eight feet in diameter, having a tent-foot pole and two-foot wall ?	13

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

(Time, 3 hours.)

	Marks.
1. Prove Napier's rules.	17
2. Shew that $\cos a = \cos b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A$ .	18
3. Shew that $\tan^2 \frac{1}{2}a = \frac{-\cos S \cos (S-A)}{\cos (S-B) \cos (S-C)}$ .	18
4. Given $A = 95^\circ 38' 04''$ , $C = 97^\circ 26' 29''$ , $b = 64^\circ 23' 15''$ , find $B$ .	18
5. Given $a = 40^\circ 16'$ , $b = 47^\circ 44'$ , $A = 52^\circ 30'$ ; find $B$ .	18
6. Given $a = 100^\circ$ , $b = 50^\circ$ , $c = 60^\circ$ ; find $A$ .	18
7. Deduce one of Napier's analogies.	18

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## MEASUREMENT OF AREAS AND SUBDIVISION OF LAND.

*(Time, 3 hours.)*

Marks.

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| 1. Divide a triangle into two parts in a given ratio by a straight line running in a given direction.   | 20 |
| 2. In a triangle, with sides of 15, 16 and 17 chains respectively, draw a line from the point 6 chains from one extremity of the longest side and measured towards the other extremity bisecting the triangle.  | 20 |
| 3. In a rectangular area, 80 by 100 chains, the land increases in value uniformly with the distance from one of the sides, so that at one end of the area the value is double that at the opposite side. Divide the area by a line parallel to those sides so that the parts may be of equal value.                                 | 20 |
| 4. The centre line of a mile race track consists of two parallel tangents connecting two semi-circles of five chains radius each. The track is 40 feet wide, 20 feet on each side of centre line. What is the area of the track; and what is the difference in area of the above track and a circular one of the same measurements? | 20 |
| 5. It is required to divide S. 4, T. 13, R. 7 W. of 3rd I. M. into three equal parts by the two right lines from the point on the southern boundary 16 chains from the southeast corner of the section. Required the lengths and azimuths of the division lines.  | 20 |

## DESCRIPTIONS.

*(Time, 3 hours.)*

Marks.

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| 1. A man sells the southeast quarter of Section 4, Township 5, Range 7, west of 3rd Initial Meridian. Make a description of the part sold for insertion in a deed.  | 20 |
| 2. If in the preceding example the man had sold 160 acres in the form of an equilateral quadrilateral adjoining the eastern and southern section lines, how should the necessary description for conveyance be made?  | 20 |
| 3. Through the above section a railroad runs on a tangent, and for which lands 50 feet on each side of the centre line have been appropriated. The centre line cuts the northern limit of the section 15 chains, and the western limit 20 chains from the northwest corner of the section. Make a description for a deed of the whole of the section exclusive of railroad. | 20 |
| 4. Off the southeast corner and adjoining its bounding limits of the section given in the above No. 1, a parcel is sold in the form of an equilateral quadrilateral and, having a frontage of 200 feet along the southern limit. Make a description for a deed.   | 20 |
| 5. Draw up a settler's declaration of occupation.   | 10 |
| 6. Draw up an assumed evidence regarding the position of a lost section corner post which it is desired to re-establish.  | 10 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

ASTRONOMY.

FIRST PAPER.

(Time, 3 hours.)

	Marks.
1. Define declination ; right ascension ; celestial latitude and longitude ; mean, solar, civil and sidereal time ; parallax ; parallactic angle ; and refraction.	14
2. Explain the unequal variation in the equation of time, and illustrate same graphically.	14
3. At Ottawa, longitude $5^{\text{h}} 02^{\text{m}} 50^{\text{s}}.02$ , a sidereal chronometer shows $12^{\text{h}} 15^{\text{m}} 36^{\text{s}}.52$ , correction $+ 0^{\text{h}} 00^{\text{m}} 13^{\text{s}}.74$ for local sidereal time, when at Kamloops a sidereal chronometer shows $9^{\text{h}} 18^{\text{m}} 40^{\text{s}}.86$ , correction $- 0^{\text{h}} 01^{\text{m}} 19^{\text{s}}.40$ for local sidereal time, What is the difference of longitude of the two places expressed in mean time ?	14
4. On June 20, 1903, the shadow at noon of a pole, ten feet high standing on the ridge of a roof, measured 30 feet on the roof, the latter having a pitch of $30^{\circ}$ to the horizon. What is the latitude of the place ?	14
5. On a level-trier ten feet long was placed a level. It was found that by raising one end of the level-trier one twenty-fifth of an inch by means of the micrometer screw, the bubble was displaced eight divisions. What is the value of one division of the level ?	14
6. What is the azimuth of Polaris at western elongation at Ottawa, latitude $45^{\circ} 25' 23''$ , longitude $5^{\text{h}} 2^{\text{m}} 50^{\text{s}}$ , on May 24, 1903 ?	15
7. What is the Standard time of the upper transit of Polaris for the place and time of question 6 ?	15

ASTRONOMY.

SECOND PAPER.

(Time 3 hours.)

	Marks.
8. Required time of sunset, expressed in Standard time, for date and place of question 6.  Semi-diameter, refraction, parallax to be considered.	20
9. What is the apparent meridian altitude of the sun's lower limb on the fourth base line at the 2nd I. M. on June 15, 1903 ?	20
10. At the same date and place as given in question 9, the observed altitude of the sun's upper limb in the forenoon was $34^{\circ} 15'$ when a watch showed $8^{\text{h}} 46^{\text{m}} 37^{\text{s}}$ ; what was the azimuth of the sun and watch correction to Central Standard time ?	20
11. At the same date and place as given in question 9, the observed altitude of a star at lower transit was $39^{\circ} 52'$ , what was the declination of the star ?	20
12. Find from the Nautical Almanac the right ascension and declination of the moon at $18^{\text{h}} 17^{\text{m}} 42^{\text{s}}$ , Greenwich mean time, on July 1, 1903.	20



PART IV

YUKON TERRITORY



# YUKON TERRITORY

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## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

DAWSON, Y.T., August 3, 1903.

To the Honourable CLIFFORD SIFTON,  
Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Yukon Territory for the year ending June 30, 1903.

### MINING.

In regard to the gold mining industry in the Yukon, the returns for the last year are satisfactory, and the promises for the future are more so. Preparations have been made for an unusual amount of work during the coming season. Whether the gold output for the present summer shall equal, exceed or fall below last year now depends wholly upon the rainfall. If the season is as wet as last year, or more so, the output will exceed last year's. If there is anything in the nature of a drought the output will decline proportionately with the severity of such drought.

The gold output of the Yukon depends as completely upon the rainfall as the agricultural crops in other parts of Canada. It depends more now upon the rainfall than it did formerly, when water was used chiefly for supplying the sluice-boxes and enabling the separation of the gold from the pay-dirt therein. This will be apparent from knowledge of the fact that now much dirt is removed from place by hydraulic methods, and for this purpose more water is required than when the dirt was handled entirely by means other than hydraulic up to the time it was placed in the sluice-boxes. I do not, however, anticipate as large an output this year as last, for the reasons that last year was an unusually rainy season, and still more because many properties which yielded largely last year, and are still capable of yielding largely, will produce very little, owing to the fact that enormous plants are being installed for working them, and these plants cannot be expected to be more than finished and ready for work before fall. From these operations I expect much in the season of 1904.

The new discoveries have not been worked as largely as expected, although there is little doubt of the great value of some of them.

The Duncan creek country is certainly good. The shallow diggings on that creek and vicinity show great promise, but the depth to bed-rock on the creek has prevented any large development until machinery was available, and this could not be until a road was constructed. Such road will be constructed this year; some machinery will then go in, and next season will, I believe, justify the great faith of many excellent miners in the richness of Duncan creek.

A recent strike has been made in the Alseck country, in the vicinity of Lake Deza-deash, and about 100 miles south of Whitehorse, from which the citizens of Whitehorse expect much. It is too soon to speak in regard to this.

That fortunes are still made in the Yukon is shown by an incident of the year's mining operations. The North American Transportation & Trading Company let a

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

50 per cent lay to three men on claim No. 28, Upper Bonanza, from which little was expected. They took out during the winter, and washed up in the spring, ground from which was obtained \$204,000 net. This sum was the return from 22,000 buckets of dirt, each bucket, therefore, averaging over \$9. A bucket contains 6 pans, and there are 150 pans in a cubic yard of dirt. The company obtained \$102,000 as their share, and the fortunate laymen divided the same amount among themselves.

Some progress is being made in quartz development, and it is hoped that diamond drills will be provided, which will aid such development, and also enable the copper properties at Whitehorse to be proved.

Quartz in place has been located on what is known as the Violet hill group off Eldorado creek. Some territorial assistance has been voted to aid the development of quartz and other mining, and I propose to devote this to proving the Violet Hill group, as this is the most promising presentation of quartz, and proof of its value will stimulate the prospecting and development of quartz mines. I trust, before another year expires, to be able to report at least one well-established quartz mining venture.

The temporary removal of duties on certain classes of mining machinery has, in my opinion, been amply justified by the importation of several large plants, which, I believe, will next season prove large producers, and more than return to the government the loss of duties, and will, if successful, create a still larger demand for similar machinery after the remission of duty has ceased to operate.

The report of the Assistant Gold Commissioner, which accompanies this report, shows, I submit, a satisfactory condition of affairs, and gives much particular information on matters to which I need not further advert.

#### LAND AND TIMBER.

The last year has shown marked improvement in agriculture in the territory. It is not looked upon now as experimental to endeavour to raise ordinary crops of many kinds. Another year will make the Yukon self-supporting in respect of most staple vegetables, and largely so, I believe, as to hay.

The provisions under which land can be sold for as low as \$1 per acre are regarded generally as much more satisfactory than homestead regulations, and relieve the administration of the great expense which would attend a proper enforcement of such regulations.

In view of the matters stated in the accompanying report of the Crown Timber and Land Agent, I deem the transactions of his office during the past year to be gratifying, and to give great promise for the future.

#### FINANCE.

The report of the comptroller and the accounts of the revenue and expenditure for the last fiscal year are sent herewith for your information. The completion of a splendid system of roads will relieve the local treasury in the future of the heavy expense of the past. The former expenditure has been amply justified by the great benefits conferred on the community by the cheapening of transportation. In many instances, where former freight charges were as high as thirty cents, they are now as low as two and a half cents per pound, a reduction rendered possible by the good roads. Properties that could not have been worked save at a loss are, by reason of comparatively cheap transportation, now worked profitably.

I might further remark, in this connection, on the great difficulty of estimating in advance the cost of many branches of the public service. There is always the prospect of new discovery. Such discovery, while of incalculable benefit to the country, at first only means increased expenditure on trails, for offices, and in many other ways. I shall endeavour to use the best judgment of the officers of the administration, of the

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

best informed people and of myself, in regard to such matters, and trust that the close of the next fiscal year will show a surplus instead of a deficit.

## POLICE.

I beg to hand you herewith reports covering the work of the North-west Mounted Police during the year. (1) These reports render it unnecessary to add anything thereto more than to say that the work of the force has been up to its usual standard. The North-west Mounted Police is the pride of every Canadian in the territory, and the admiration of foreigners. This remark is subject only to the deduction which wholesome dread of the force by evil doers, whether native or foreign, would necessitate.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

The report of the Superintendent of Works shows the work of his department, both on public buildings and roads. (2)

## TRADE.

In this connection, I desire to call attention to the accompanying reports of Mr. Busby, the efficient Collector of Customs at Dawson, whose work has been done with intelligence, thoroughness and good judgment. (3) Apart from other matters, these reports show a gratifying change in the Canadian origin of a large portion of goods imported.

In addition to the duty collected at Dawson, there was collected at Whitehorse the sum of \$63,625.55, and from other sources \$1,666.75, in all \$65,292.30, collected by the Collector of Customs at Whitehorse.

Business generally in Dawson has been passing through a somewhat critical stage. Formerly, when enormous profits were usual, men in business made small fortunes in a year. Many of these, who had reaped great returns from small investments, not unnaturally concluded that increased investments meant corresponding increase of profits, and put into business all available assets, including those arising from excessively liberal credits with the banks and elsewhere. Competition increased, the banks changed their former liberal policy, and severe financial straits to many operators was the inevitable result. I believe the worst has passed, and that in many respects the money stringency has been a benefit in restraining the waste and extravagance that formerly existed. Business is certainly on a more substantial basis now, although this result has only been obtained after the most unfortunate results to many former large operators. An enormous drain on the resources of the Yukon is due to the annual exodus of so many people. It is not possible to go to eastern Canada or the United States, spend some time and return to Dawson at less than seven hundred dollars for each individual. This is a conservative estimate. Five hundred dollars would probably be the minimum, and five thousand dollars the maximum cash per individual, so that seven hundred dollars is a low estimate. At least one thousand, and probably fully fifteen hundred people leave Dawson each autumn, and return in the late winter or early summer following. This means an annual expenditure outside of Dawson of from \$700,000 to \$1,050,000, or more, of money earned in Dawson and vicinity. Eastern Canada receives a large part of this expenditure, which would mean so much if expended among the merchants and labouring men of Dawson and the Creeks during the dull months of winter. A city of the size of Dawson that can furnish such a number of travellers with such an amount of money at their disposal is certainly not in a financial condition to be despised.

(1) Transferred to Comptroller, North-west Mounted Police.

(2) Transferred to Department of Public Works.

(3) Transferred to Department of Customs.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

I beg also to hand you the report of the Survey Office and of the Fisheries Inspector. (1) The latter is of interest, as showing the value of the fishing industry as far as recorded.

I have the honuor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRED T. CONGDON.

(1) Fisheries report, transferred to Department of Marine and Fisheries.

## APPENDIX 1 TO REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

## REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT GOLD COMMISSIONER.

DAWSON, Y. T., August 3, 1903.

Honourable F. T. CONGDON,  
Commissioner of the Yukon Territory,  
Dawson.

SIR,—In compliance with your request, I beg to inclose herewith the annual financial report of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, last, embodying therein the returns from the outside Mining Recorders' offices, and from the mining inspectors' offices, in the Yukon Territory for the period commencing June 1, 1902, and ending May 31, 1903. The total receipts shown by the inclosed statement amount to \$289,525.14. The total receipts for the previous period amounted to \$624,507.02. The decrease, however, which is only apparent, does not mean a corresponding decrease of business, and is due principally,

1. To the discontinuance of the collection of royalty on gold recovered from any claims in the Territory, which has been replaced since May 1, 1902, by an export tax of 2½ per cent, which is collected by the Comptroller's Office ;
2. To the reduction in fees, which took effect on May 6, last, on free miner's certificates and on placer mining grants ;
3. To the regulation which came in force on June 16, 1902, exempting the labourer from the necessity of taking a free miner's license ;
4. To the fact that the practice of collecting fees at this office with any applications filed for any placer mining claims and depositing said fees to the credit of the Receiver General as per forfeited fees and advance deposit account, even though no grants were issued for same, has been discontinued.
5. To the practice adopted in July, 1902, regarding the fees which used to be paid in to the Gold Commissioner's Court, and by which these fees are now paid by law stamps purchased at the Comptroller's office.

The apparent decrease of business by reason of the above mentioned changes is as follows :—

1. By reason of royalty on gold having been replaced by an export tax..	\$242,185 10
2. Reduction by reason of abolition of forfeited fees and advance deposit account....	6,811 50
3. Reduction by reason of Gold Commissioner's court fees being paid by law stamps purchased from the Comptroller's office..	3,037 50
	<hr/>
	\$252,034 10

Amongst the credits the item 'balance account' \$6,573.75 is an amount brought forward from the advance deposit account in the balance sheet of the previous year, which amount has been reduced during the past year by grants issued at Dawson, and refund cheques issued at Ottawa, to the present balance of \$2,362.08, which amount is in the hands of the Receiver General.

You can, therefore, easily see that the decrease in the receipts of this office does not mean, as I stated hereinabove, a corresponding decrease of business ; and notwithstanding the reduction of fees for placer mining grants there is even an increase in the receipts for renewals of placer mining claims of \$2,415. The receipts from the offices

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

outside of the Dawson mining district have been steady, and even in the case of what was formerly the Clear Creek mining district, and which forms now two mining districts, namely: one under the name of the Clear Creek mining district, and the other under the name of the Duncan mining district, there has been a very large increase. The division of the Clear Creek district was made by proclamation issued on January 14 last, and since then Duncan Creek district has come to the front considerably, and although it has not produced much gold, still everything tends to indicate that the district will be in the near future a large producer. At present there are about 800 claims recorded.

The Clear Creek district has not proved yet to be a large producer, but I understand from claim owners interested in that part of the country, that the placer claims on Clear creek and tributaries may yet become fair producers.

During the last fiscal year the mining district of Fortymile was divided in two separate districts by proclamation issued in November last, namely:—one district to be known as the Fortymile district and the other as the Sixtymile district. This division was made in order to accommodate the miners on Miller Creek, Glacier, Bedrock and other creeks tributary to Sixtymile river, near the international boundary line. From information received from the Mining Recorder for Sixtymile district, everything tends to indicate that the claims which were the first producers of gold in this country in 1894, 1895 and 1896, will yet be good producers in the future; and a lot of gold has been taken during the last twelve months in claims in that locality which were abandoned at the time of the discovery of gold on Bonanza, Eldorado and Hunker.

Stewart river district has not developed to the extent of the indications of a year ago, still I understand from a number of miners on Henderson Creek that a large number of claims in the locality can pay good wages. I understand, also, that a fair number of claims on Thistle creek can also pay good wages.

As regards the Pelly, Hootalinqua and Dalton Trail districts, there has been no new development during the last fiscal year, and no new ground was re-located in those districts.

As regards the Whitehorse district, there has been no development of any kind during the last fiscal year in placer mining, but there has been a large amount of development work in quartz and copper mining, and several Crown grants have been applied for in connection with mineral claims in that district.

In the comparative statement herewith inclosed you will see that there is a small decrease of receipts for fees in connection with quartz grants, but there is a substantial increase of fees received in connection with certificates of work issued for quartz claims; and there was also a very large amount of money paid during the last fiscal year for Crown grants of mineral claims.

You will also notice that there is a very large increase of receipts of rentals on account of hydraulic leases.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. X. GOSSELIN,

*Assistant Gold Commissioner.*

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT of the Gold Commissioner's Office from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.

Approximate Number of Documents Issued.		Amount.	Totals.
	DAWSON.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
4,370	To Free miners' certificates .....	46,401 00	
1,099	Grants .....	16,035 00	
4,490	Renewals .....	66,475 00	
1,775	Relocations .....	24,525 00	
5,086	Registered documents .....	16,581 00	
4,776	Certificate of work .....	9,552 00	
70	Payment lieu of assessment .....	14,000 00	
82	Abstracts .....	624 50	
136	Water Grants .....	625 00	
12	Amended applications .....	60 00	
	Court fees .....	37 50	
	Advance deposit .....	2,362 08	
	No. 1 Mint gulch .....	65 50	
	Royalty .....	1 14	
			150,943 72
	QUARTZ, DAWSON.		
900	To Grants .....	4,545 00	
449	Registered documents .....	1,337 50	
74	Certificate of partnership .....	185 00	
811	" work .....	2,635 00	
20	Lieu of assessment .....	2,000 00	
15 applications	Crown grant .....	5,639 57	
			15,742 07
	HYDRAULICS, Y.T.		
12 Reg. Doc. 15 Rental	To Registered documents and rental .....		9,114 46
	The following documents were issued between June 1, 1902, and May 31, 1903:		
	DOMINION.		
551	To Free miners' certificates .....	5,423 00	
1	Inspection of work performed .....	5 00	
			5,428 00
	HUNTER.		
406	To Free miners' certificates .....	4,050 50	
5	Inspection of work performed .....	25 50	
			4,076 00
	SULPHUR.		
229	To Free miners' certificates .....		2,303 50
	GRAND FORKS.		
1,015	To Free miners' certificates .....	10,371 00	
23	Inspection of work performed .....	165 00	
			10,536 00
	GOLD RUN.		
321	To Free miners' certificates .....	3,214 00	
1	Inspection of work performed .....	5 00	
			3,219 00

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT of the Gold Commissioner's Office from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903—Continued.

Approximate number of documents issued.		Amount.	Totals.
	STEWART RIVER.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
183	To Free miners' certificates . . . . .	1,912 50	
59	Placer grants . . . . .	870 00	
271	Renewals . . . . .	4,025 00	
121	Relocations . . . . .	1,785 00	
1	Abstracts . . . . .	3 00	
314	Certificate of work . . . . . Placer.	628 00	
33	Quartz grants . . . . .	165 00	
232	Registered documents . . . . . Placer.	554 00	
10	" " . . . . . Quartz.	33 00	
1	Lien of assessment . . . . . Placer.	200 00	
1	" " . . . . . Quartz.	100 00	10,275 50
	FORTY MILE.		
80	To Free miners' certificates . . . . .	844 00	
140	Placer grants . . . . .	2,080 00	
9	Relocations . . . . .	135 00	
49	Renewals . . . . .	900 00	
66	Certificate of work . . . . . Placer	132 00	
9	" partnership . . . . . "	18 00	
98	Registered documents . . . . . "	295 00	
5	Quartz grants . . . . .	25 00	
1	Water grants . . . . .	2 50	4,431 50
	CLEAR CREEK.		
115	To Free miners' certificates . . . . .	1,175 00	
258	Placer grants . . . . .	3,860 00	
81	Relocations . . . . .	1,230 00	
120	Renewals . . . . .	1,785 00	
3	Inspection of work performed . . . . .	11 50	
184	Certificate of work . . . . . Placer	368 00	
192	Registered documents . . . . . "	439 50	
22	Quartz grants . . . . .	110 00	
1	Water grants . . . . .	2 50	8,981 50
	SELKIRK.		
38	To Free miners' certificates . . . . .	377 50	
3	Certificate of work . . . . . Placer	6 00	
3	Renewals . . . . .	45 00	
7	Quartz grants . . . . .	35 00	
6	Registered documents . . . . . Quartz	15 00	
1	Certificate of partnership . . . . . "	2 50	
10	" work . . . . . "	25 00	506 00
	WHITEHORSE.		
148	To Free miners' certificates . . . . .	1,540 00	
6	Placer grants . . . . .	90 00	
1	Renewals . . . . .	15 00	
1	Certificate of work . . . . . Placer	2 00	
15	" partnership . . . . . Quartz	37 50	
54	Quartz grants . . . . .	270 00	
	Certificate of work . . . . . Quartz	587 50	
215	Registered documents . . . . . "	168 35	
	Crown grants . . . . . "	471 79	3,132 14

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

FINANCIAL STATEMENT of the Gold Commissioner's Office from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903—*Concluded.*

Approximate number of documents issued.		Amount.	Totals.
	HOOTALINQUA.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
64	To Free miners' certificates.....	727 50	
6	Placer grants.....	90 00	
7	Certificate of work..... Quartz	17 50	
7	Quartz grants.....	35 00	
63	Registered documents..... Placer	204 50	
104	Certificate of work..... "	208 00	
89	Renewals.....	2,020 00	
24	Relocations.....	360 00	
			3,662 50
	DALTON TRAIL.		
31	To Free miners' certificates.....	277 50	
32	Placer grants.....	480 00	
10	Registered documents..... Placer	20 00	
			777 50
	SIXTY MILE.		
44	To Free miners' certificates.....	450 00	
38	Relocations.....	425 00	
33	Renewals.....	530 00	
55	Certificate of work..... Placer	110 00	
23	Registered documents..... "	52 50	
12	Placer grants.....	160 00	
			1,727 50
	PELLY BANKS.		
3	To Free miners' certificates.....		35 00
	DUNCAN CREEK.		
103	To Free miners' certificates.....	1,032 50	
158	Renewals.....	2,340 00	
163	Certificate of work..... Placer	326 00	
101	Registered documents..... "	295 75	
281	Placer grants.....	3,885 00	
21	Relocations.....	305 00	
1	Water grants.....	2 50	
1	Abstracts.....	5 50	
1	Inspection of work performed.....	5 00	
7	Quartz grants.....	35 00	
			8,232 25
			289,525 14
	CREDITS.		
	By Receiver General.....	282,720 39	
	Balance account.....	6,573 75	
	Misappropriated funds account.....	45 00	
	Fees paid in Ottawa.....	111 00	
	Forfeited fees account.....	75 00	
			289,525 14

T. M. McKAY,  
*Accountant.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## RECAPITU

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, Gold Commissioner's

	Free Miner's Certificates.	Placer Grants.	Renewals.	Relocations.	Placer— Registered Documents.	Placer— Certificate of work.	Placer—Lien of Assessment.	Abstracts.	Amended applications.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dawson .....	46,401 00	16,035 00	66,475 00	24,525 00	16,581 00	9,552 00	14,000 00	624 50	60 00
Dominion .....	5,423 00								
Hunker .....	4,050 50								
Sulphur .....	2,303 50								
Grand Forks ..	10,371 00								
Gold Run .....	3,214 09								
Stewart .....	1,912 50	870 00	4,025 00	1,785 00	554 00	628 00	200 00	3 00	
Forty Mile .....	844 00	2,080 00	900 00	135 00	313 00	132 00			
Clear Creek .....	1,175 00	3,860 00	1,785 00	1,230 00	439 50	368 00			
Selkirk .....	377 50		45 00			6 00			
White Horse .....	1,540 00	90 00	15 00			2 00			
Hootalinqua .....	727 50	90 00	2,020 00	360 00	204 50	208 00			
Dalton .....	277 50	480 00			20 00				
Sixty Mile .....	450 00	160 00	530 00	425 00	52 50	110 00			
Pelly Banks .....	35 00								
Duncan .....	1,032 50	3,885 00	2,340 00	305 00	295 75	326 00		5 50	
Totals .....	80,134 50	27,550 00	78,135 00	28,765 00	18,460 25	11,332 00	14,200 00	633 00	60 00

\* Sundries accounts composed of the following:—

Court fees .....	8 37 50
No. Mint gulch .....	65 50
Royalty .....	1 14

8104 14

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

LATION.

Office, July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.

Water grants.	Quartz grants.	Quartz— Certificate of work.	Quartz— Certificate of partnership.	Quartz— Registered documents.	Quartz—Lieu of Assessment.	Quartz Crown grants.	Hydraulics.	Advanced deposit.	Quartz Sundries.	Inspection of Work.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts
625 00	4,545 00	2,035 00	185 00	1,337 50	2,000 00	5,639 57	9,114 46	2,362 08	104 14	5 00	289,525 14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	
.....	165 00	.....	.....	33 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2 50	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2 50	110 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 50	
.....	35 00	25 00	2 5	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	270 00	537 50	37 50	168 35	.....	471 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	35 00	17 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2 50	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	
632 50	5,220 00	2,615 00	225 00	1,553 85	2,100 00	6,111 36	9,114 46	2,362 08	104 14	217 00	

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## COMPARATIVE Statement, Returns Gold Commissioner's office.

	Year ending June 30, 1902.	Year ending June 30, 1903.	1903. — Increase.	1903. — Decrease.
	8 3ts.	8 cts.	8 cts.	8 cts.
Free miners' certificates .....	114,161 50	80,134 50		34,027 00
Placer grants .....	65,310 00	27,550 00		37,760 00
Renewals .....	75,720 00	78,135 00	2,415 00	
Relocations .....	39 885 00	28,765 00		11,120 00
Registered documents—Placer .....	22,076 50	18,460 25		3,616 25
Certificate of work—Placer .....	10,476 00	11,332 00	856 00	
Lieu of assessment—Placer .....	18,250 00	14,200 00		4,050 00
Abstracts .....	1,419 00	633 00		786 00
Water grants .....	387 50	632 50	245 00	
Amended grants .....	90 00	60 00		30 00
Court fees .....	3,075 00	37 50		3,037 50
Quartz grants .....	5,890 00	5,220 00		670 00
Quartz—Registered documents .....	1,561 75	1,553 85		7 90
" Certificate of partnership .....	157 50	225 00	67 50	
" Certificate of work .....	2,072 50	2,615 00	542 50	
" Lieu of assessment .....	3,100 00	2,100 00		1,000 00
" Crown grants .....	244 43	6,111 36	5,866 93	
Hydraulics .....	4,611 73	9,114 46	4,502 73	
Inspection of work .....	240 00	217 00		23 00
Advance deposits .....	6,573 75	2,362 08		4,211 67
Government auction sale .....	9 00			9 00
" Reserve tract .....	95 25			95 25
Royalty .....	242,186 24	1 14		242,185 10
Forfeited fees .....	6,811 50			6,811 50
Leonard claim .....	102 87			102 87
No. 1 Mint gulch .....		65 50	65 50	
Totals .....	624,507 02	289,525 14	14,561 16	349,543 04

## APPENDIX 2 TO REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

## REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AND LAND AGENT.

DAWSON, Y.T., August 1, 1903.

Honourable F. T. CONGDON,  
Commissioner, Yukon Territory,  
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1903. Attached hereto you will find:

1. Statement of receipts on account of Crown timber and hay land.
2. Statement showing revenue derived from Dominion land, including sales, rentals, survey, registration and patent fees.
3. Statement showing timber permits issued.
4. Statement showing hay permits issued.
5. Statement showing proportions in which this office, and the sub-agencies under the direct supervision of this office, have contributed to the general revenue.
6. Statement showing the operations of the mills operating in the Yukon Territory.

As you will see by comparing the report of 1901-2 with this one, the total receipts for the past year show a decrease of \$6,159.72. The revenue of the Dominion Lands Branch decreased \$21,751.17, while that of the Crown Timber Branch increased \$15,588.45. I account for the decrease in Dominion lands in this way:—During the year 1901-2 collections were made of the rentals of water front overdue from 1900-1; reductions have been made of the rental of a portion of the water front opposite Dawson; since March last all collections at White Horse have been reported direct to Ottawa, and all payments in connection with the water front rental at White Horse have been made there, while in the preceding years such rentals were collected at Dawson.

## DOMINION LANDS.

Two hundred and nineteen applications to purchase land were received at this office during the past year, in connection with 91 of which payments have been made. The following schedule will show the disposal of the applications in question:—

Disposal.	No. of Applications.	Area. Acres.
Approved and portion purchase price paid . . .	91	3,224
Reserved for government purposes . . . . .	5	260
Cancelled owing to non-payment after approval.	36	2,373
Withdrawn . . . . .	5	229
In abeyance . . . . .	74	5,417½
Not entertained . . . . .	8	81
	219	11,584½

In connection with Dominion lands, I may state that about 3,500 acres are under cultivation, and that all kinds of vegetables are grown in the territory. Oats have

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

ripened, and strawberries have been successfully cultivated. The strawberry crop of 1902 brought a revenue of an average of six cents for each strawberry. Those who have experimented in agriculture all seem satisfied with their experiments. During the past year a number of persons who were cultivating land leased to them by the government have availed themselves of the encouragement given them by the department when the Order in Council of April 8, 1902, came into force, amending the Dominion Lands regulations, changing the price of land from \$10 an acre to from \$1 to \$10 per acre, by purchasing the land which they held under lease. I consider the regulations as they are at present to be the very best possible to meet the conditions and requirements of the territory. I might say that a number of miners have followed the practice inaugurated by themselves in connection with mining claims, namely, that of stampeding to Dominion lands. Applications for Dominion lands are sometimes made in groups of from 6 to 15, and every one applying for a piece of land adjoining that applied for by a friend of his. In many cases the land has not even been looked over, and the applicant has no idea as to the fitness of the land for agriculture, while they apply for the land 'for farming purposes.' In many cases the applicant cannot even tell me whether there is timber on the land, and for that reason I would strongly recommend that in connection with each application a deposit be required, which deposit might be considered an office fee, or a deposit on account of the purchase price in cases where subsequent payments are made, and in the event of the applicant failing to make the first payment when called upon to do so, this deposit, in my opinion, should be confiscated to the Crown, except, of course, in cases where the application cannot be entertained, owing to either a prior application or to the ground being closed to entry, or to its being considered valuable timber land, in which case I would favour a refund of the deposit made. I am particularly anxious to put a stop to the filing of applications for the purpose of holding the ground for speculative purposes for two or three months. For instance, when a new road is started or there is a prospect of a new road being built, applications immediately begin to pour into this office for land at the terminals of such roads, and when it is found later that the road which was proposed or spoken of is not built, the applicants do not even take the trouble to withdraw their applications, and in many cases I have to keep on writing to ascertain their intentions in connection with such applications. Of course, I understand that I might very well cancel their applications on the date of the expiration of the delay given within which to make the first payment, but owing to the uncertainty of the mails in the outlying districts, and for fear of doing an injury to one who is bona fide in his intentions, I prefer ascertaining from the applicant himself that he does not desire the land for which he originally applied. By imposing a fee in connection with each application, I think it would do away with a great number of applications, which, as I stated before, are made simply for the purpose of holding the ground for speculative purposes. As you will see by the preceding schedule, 36 applications for a total area of 2,370 acres have been cancelled owing to non-payment after the applications had been approved by you, while only 5 were withdrawn by the applicants, and I have in abeyance 74 applications for a total area of 5,417½ acres. Of these applications I am satisfied that at least one-half will have to be cancelled owing to non-payment of the first half of the purchase price.

#### CROWN TIMBER.

Sixty-four applications were received for timber berths, 24 being for berths of 5 square miles, 2 being for berths of 3 square miles, 10 being for berths of 2 square miles, 28 being for berths of 1 square mile.

Of the foregoing, 3 applications for berths of 5 square miles, 1 application for berth of 2 square miles, 9 applications for berths of 1 square mile have been com-

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

pleted by payment of the bonus called for by the regulations. The status of the remaining 148 miles is as follows :—

	Miles.
Cancelled . . . . .	14
In abeyance . . . . .	32
Applied for in localities closed against timber berths . . . .	65
Withdrawn . . . . .	19
For locations already applied for . . . . .	18
	<hr/>
	148

You will notice in a statement showing the operations of the saw mills operating in the Yukon Territory, a discrepancy between the quantity on hand on June 30, 1902, as shown by the report for the fiscal year 1901-02, and the quantity on hand July, 1902, as shown by this statement. Such is accounted for in this way—the various mills had been carrying their balance forward and ‘forcing’ the balance on hand at the first of each month, but in order to ascertain the exact quantity on hand I asked the various managers of the mills to take stock on July 1, 1902, which they did, with the result shown. I dare say there will again be a discrepancy between the quantity shown on hand June 30, and the quantity which will be shown as having been on hand July 1, when the next annual report goes in, but this is a matter which cannot be done away with. The lumber sales have decreased nearly 2,000,000 feet during the past year due no doubt to the fact that the various mining companies operating have secured all their sluice lumber, and also to the decrease in building activity in Dawson. Timber is not very plentiful, and it is very seldom that a timber cruiser can find a square mile on which a quarter million feet can be cut. The same remarks in reference to stampeding of Dominion lands apply also to timber lands.

As to cordwood, I might say that the large quantity of wood which was cut during the years 1900 and 1901, which has been carried in stock from year to year, is now nearly all disposed of, and I expect to find a material increase in the revenue from timber permits next year.

*Hay.*

The decrease shown in the revenue from hay permits is due to the fact that not only is there very little native hay used at present, but also that hay lands have been purchased by those who in past years secured permits to cut.

*Coal.*

Of coal lands 3,640 acres were applied for during the past year by 20 applicants. The status of these is as follows : 6 applications, or a total of 880 acres, approved and portion purchase price paid, 3 applications, or a total of 680 acres cancelled, 5 applications, or a total of 800 acres withdrawn, 6 applications, or a total of 1,280 acres in abeyance.

A considerable amount has been expended by the companies in exploiting coal, and I think that before very long coal will be substituted for wood as fuel in this territory. The Five Fingers Coal Company, the North American Trading and Transportation Company and the Coal Creek Coal Company will ship coal to Dawson this year, the latter company being now at work constructing a railway from their coal lands to the Yukon river. The remarks in reference to stampeding of Dominion Lands also apply to coal lands.

In conclusion, I beg to say that the work of this office has increased considerably during the past year, so much so that I have not been able to carry out my intentions of making one of the inspectors perform the duties of fire warden. I am not in a posi-

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

tion to give the figures of the total correspondence for the past twelve months, owing to a change having been made in conducting that branch of the office, the correspondence of the various offices in the administration building being now in the hands of a correspondence clerk, whose duty it is to enter all letters received and copy those that are sent out, and the correspondence clerk does not keep separate registers for the different offices.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

H. M. MARTIN,

*Crown Timber and Land Agent.*

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Crown Timber and Hay Lands for Year ending June 30, 1903.

Month.	Bonus.	Royalty.	Timber Permits.	Seizures.	Inspectors' Fees.	Hay Permits.	Total.	Remarks.
	%	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.
1902.								
July.....	2,950 00	790 33	1,457 60	635 97	.....	99 50	5,933 40	
August.....	2,500 00	97 50	731 25	36 50	.....	50 00	3,415 25	
September.....	1,250 00	104 00	833 50	3,644 06	.....	21 00	5,852 56	
October.....	750 00	461 51	1,829 91	1,704 22	10 00	8 00	4,760 64	
November.....	500 00	929 97	2,524 30	920 52	.....	.....	4,874 79	
December.....	500 00	373 03	605 00	301 00	40 00	.....	1,819 03	Dawson Agency. .... 54,043 51 White Horse " .... 2,035 55 Selkirk " .... 2,309 88 Stewart " .... 1,036 25 Forty Mile " .... 336 00
1903.								
January.....	.....	2,008 15	577 50	90 00	.....	.....	2,675 65	
February.....	.....	354 00	615 00	8,355 00	.....	.....	3,324 00	
March.....	.....	3,286 01	1,053 50	291 00	.....	.....	4,630 51	
April.....	.....	422 21	948 00	1,708 00	.....	.....	3,138 21	
May.....	3,015 62	1,469 40	966 50	3,653 86	70 00	31 50	9,206 88	
June.....	1,000 00	2,353 53	682 00	653 74	10 00	51 00	4,730 27	
Total	12,465 62	12,629 64	12,821 06	22,653 87	130 00	261 00	60,361 19	

H. M. MARTIN,  
*Crown Timber and Land Agent.*

STATEMENT showing Revenue derived from Dominion Lands for Year ending June 30, 1903.

Month.	General Sales.	Rental.	Registration Fees.	Patent Fees.	Survey Fees.	Total.	Remarks.
	% cts.	\$ cts.	% cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1902.							
July..	1,567 68	80 05	4 00			1,651 73	
August..	2,786 41	723 00	12 00	10 00		3,531 41	
September	3,972 20	321 24	14 00	30 00		4,337 44	
October..	1,327 05	579 99	6 00	10 00	20 00	1,943 04	
November	946 32	31 83				978 21	
December..	1,228 57	1,340 61	4 00			2,573 18	
1903.							
January..	1,694 86	13 44	4 00			1,712 30	Dawson Agency .....
February.	515 98		2 00			517 98	White Horse " .....
March ..	571 72			10 00		581 72	Saskink " .....
April ..	1,940 70	9,199 79	18 00		200 00	11,358 49	Forty Mile .....
May ..	504 33	4,764 15	8 00			5,276 48	
June...	6,606 91	959 66	6 00		100 00	7,572 57	
Total .....	23,662 79	18,013 76	78 00	60 00	320 00	42,134 55	

H. M. MARTIN,  
*Crown Timber and Land Agent.*

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

PERMITS issued for Timber for year ending June 30, 1903.

Agency.	No.	Cords.	Feet of House Logs.
Dawson.....	193	13,215	4,726
Selkirk.....	31	3,852	
Forty Mile.....	11	437	
White Horse.....	35	3,110	1,680
Stewart.....	13	1,870	
Totals.....	282	22,484	6,406

H. M. MARTIN,  
*Crown Timber and Land Agent.*

PERMITS issued for Hay for year ending June 30, 1903.

Agency.	No.	Tons.
Dawson.....	24	128½
White Horse.....	5	14
Selkirk.....	2	18
Forty Mile.....	2	12
Stewart.....	2	18½
Totals.....	35	191

H. M. MARTIN,  
*Crown Timber and Land Agent.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## STATEMENT showing Revenue of Agencies and Sub-agencies for year ending June 30, 1903.

	\$	cts.
Dawson—		
Crown Timber.....	54,043	51
Dominion Lands.....	38,267	58
Total.....	92,311	09
White Horse—		
Crown Timber.....	2,035	55
Dominion Lands.....	2,272	06
Total.....	4,307	61
Selkirk—		
Crown Timber.....	2,309	88
Dominion Lands.....	674	91
Total.....	2,984	79
Stewart—		
Crown Timber.....	1,036	25
Dominion Lands.....		
Total.....	1,036	25
Forty Mile—		
Crown Timber.....	936	00
Dominion Lands.....	920	00
Total.....	1,856	00
Grand Total.....	102,495	74

H. M. MARTIN,  
Crown Timber and Land Agent.

## STATEMENT showing operations of Saw-mills, 1902-3.

Mill.	On hand July 1, 1902.	Manufac- tured July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903	Sold July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.	On hand June 30, 1903
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Can. Yukon Lumber Co.....	193,796	553,495	694,952	52,339
Yukon Saw-mill Co.....	349,725	727,270	1,033,098	43,897
Klondike Mill Co.....	803,235	2,332,844	1,955,046	1,181,033
A. J. Prudhomme.....		225,000	225,000	
Hachu, G. M. & D. Co.....	585,206	583,791	936,340	232,657
Ruth Howard.....	48,608			48,608
Totals.....	1,980,570	4,422,400	4,844,436	1,558,534

H. M. MARTIN,  
Crown Timber and Land Agent.

## APPENDIX 3 TO REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

## REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER.

DAWSON, July 27, 1903.

Honourable F. T. CONGDON,  
Commissioner of the Yukon Territory,  
Dawson.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1903.

The disbursements under the letter of credit account of the Department of the Interior, including surveys, amounted to \$272,840.03. Monthly statements, with vouchers, were forwarded to the department.

The revenue and expenditure of the Yukon Territory were, as heretofore, received and expended through this office, the revenue being \$357,039.33, and the expenditure \$644,716.11. A copy of the annual report is hereto attached.

The salaries of the officials of the Department of Justice and the witness and jury fees were paid through this office, the disbursements for the year being \$37,692.02; monthly statement, with vouchers, being forwarded to the Department of Justice.

A special vote was taken through the Department of the Interior for road construction in the Territory, amounting to \$178,500. This expenditure was made through this office and duly accounted for to the department.

The expenditure for the construction and maintenance of public buildings under the control of the Department of the Interior amounted to : construction, \$25,976.62; maintenance, \$65,498.11. Statements, with vouchers, have been forwarded to the department each month.

Letter of Credit, Department of Public Works, for the maintenance of public buildings, amounted to \$43,998.73. The cheques for these disbursements were countersigned by me and the accounts examined.

There was a credit of \$35,000 established for disbursements on account of the Dominion elections. The books and accounts in connection with this credit were kept in my office, and the statements and vouchers forwarded to the Auditor General.

The royalty export tax for the year ending June 30, 1903, was collected through this office.

The amount collected in Dawson was.....	\$302,041 03
“ “ Whitehorse.....	633 83
“ “ Fortymile.....	96 38
Total.....	\$302,771 24

The sale of law stamps for the year was :—

Yukon Territorial Court.....	\$12,953 50
Gold Commissioner's Court.....	2,557 00

All the revenue received was duly deposited to the credit of the Receiver General, and statements and drafts forwarded to the different departments.

On presentation of certificates from the American collectors of Customs at points in Alaska, free certificates have been issued to citizens of the United States allowing

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

gold dust to pass through the territory free. Certificates were issued for 21,408'95 ounces.

The returns from the Gold Commissioner's and Crown timber and land agent's offices have been checked over and forwarded to the Department of the Interior, the drafts for revenue received being mailed with a weekly statement.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. LITHGOW,

*Comptroller.*

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

YUKON TERRITORY—FISCAL YEAR 1902-3.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER,

DAWSON, Y.T., July 15, 1903.

Honourable F. T. CONGDON,

Commissioner of the Yukon Territory,  
Dawson.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Yukon Territory for the year ending June 30, 1903.

The revenue for the year, from all sources, amounted to \$357,039.33 ; the expenditure was \$644,716.11, leaving a deficit of \$287,676.78, to cover which provision will have to be made in a supplementary estimate for the year ending June 30, 1903.

The chief items on which an over-expenditure was made are, roads, bridges and public works, the estimate being \$100,000 and the expenditure \$310,818.91, over-expenditure \$210,818.91. Contract for capping and the labour in connection with the Eldorado Gusher, \$50,083.62, for which no appropriation had been made nor was any such expenditure anticipated.

The following is a statement of the estimated revenue and of the amounts actually received :—

Estimated Revenue.		Revenue Received.	
\$ 75,000 00	Liquor license account....	\$ 47,654 09	
105,000 00	Liquor permit....	151,857 39	
1,000 00	Barristers' registration fees....	1,300 00	
2,000 00	Incorporation fees....	1,200 00	
2,000 00	Fines..	2,536 50	
1,251 73	Sundry revenue....	5,143 08	
400 00	Marriage licenses....	600 00	
131,000 00	Grant from Dominion government....	131,000 00	
15,748 27	Refund from Department Public Works....	15,748 27	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
\$333,400 00	Totals.....	\$357,039 33	

The falling off in the liquor licenses is due to the fact that the license year was changed to July 14, the license holders only paying for a portion of the year to that date instead of for the full year as formerly.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The following statement shows the appropriations for the different services and the amounts actually expended :—

Appropriation.	Expenditure.
\$ 10,000 00 Indemnity and travelling expenses.. ....	\$ 5,589 00

*Members of Yukon Council.*

100,000 00	Roads, bridges and public works.... .	310,815 91
62,600 00	Schools.....	67,654 90
52,000 00	Hospitals, charity and quarantine.....	52,793 84
10,000 00	Contingencies.....	15,823 44
15,000 00	Printing, stationery and consolidation of the Yukon ordinances .....	20,657 40
35,000 00	To compensate T. W. O'Brien for the construction of a road from Klondike to Grand Forks.....	27,000 00
5,000 00	Fire department, Whitehorse.....	4,946 35
15,000 00	Preventive service....	12,537 64
29,300 00	Salaries and travelling expenses....	31,561 37
12,500 00	City of Dawson, 60 p. c. of liquor licenses	8,138 00
1,500 00	Church of England.....	1,500 00

*For removing Building from Public Street.*

	Eldorado gusher....	50,083 62
10,000 00	Election of members.....	9,915 20
1,000 00	Sinking shaft on No. 3 Eldorado....	350 00
900 00	Grant to Whitehorse library....	900 00
2,200 00	Town of Bonanza, 60 p. c. liquor licenses..	672 58
2,775 00	Grant to Dawson free library.....	2,775 00
1,400 00	Vote to City of Dawson, refund Bluff road	1,400 00
3,500 00	Bonus <i>re</i> quartz mill, Dawson....	904 13
<hr/>		<hr/>
\$369,675 00	Totals.....	\$626,021 38

A supplementary appropriation to cover the following expenditures will be required :—

Roads, bridges and public works.....	\$210,815 91
Schools.....	5,054 90
Hospitals, charity and quarantine.....	793 84
Contingencies.....	5,823 44
Printing, stationery and consolidation of the Yukon ordinances.....	5,657 40
Salaries and travelling expenses.....	2,261 37
Eldorado gusher....	50,083 62
	<hr/>
	\$280,493 48

A summary of the expenditure for the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and public works is given below :—

Total expenditure.....	\$310,815 91
------------------------	--------------

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

DAWSON, July 1, 1903.

Statement of expenditure by government of the Yukon Territory on roads for the year ending June 30, 1903 :—

## CONSTRUCTION.

Gold Bottom wagon road.....	..\$ 4,337 84
Lower Dominion wagon road.....	4,010 72
Lower Dominion sled road.....	984 00
Henderson wagon road.....	1,856 62
Lepine Creek sled road.....	2,770 00
Lovett Gulch and Bear Creek wagon roads.....	4,560 50
Last Chance wagon road.....	408 82
Last Chance sled road.....	2,816 10
Boucher Creek sled road and pack trail.....	4,683 79
Mayo bridge, Mayo river.....	2,146 70
Eureka wagon road.....	7,180 05
West Dawson Bluff road.....	8,804 25
Copper mines wagon road, Whitehorse district.....	1,901 39
Livingstone Creek wagon road.....	1,720 64
Whitehorse-Musk Creek trail survey.....	672 83
Sulphur wagon road.....	813 39
Dawson-Whitehorse overland sled road.....	54,641 42
Sulphur sled road.....	996 42
Stewart river cut offs. McQuesten to Gordon's Landing..	2,000 00
Gold Hill wagon road.....	7,097 95
Dawson Bluff road improvement, widening to 20 feet, road formerly 8 feet wide.....	25,053 71
Hootalingua trail survey to Whitehorse trail.....	251 50
Clear Creek sled road.....	750 00
Sulphur Creek wagon road, 1901, outstanding accounts..	1,568 25
	<hr/>
	\$142,026 89

## MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

Henderson wagon road.....	1,566 00
Ridge wagon road.....	10,429 71
West Dawson-Glacier sled road.....	1,009 00
Sulphur sled and wagon road.....	13,018 20
Gold Run wagon road.....	7,694 27
Dominion wagon road.....	9,505 85
Copper mines wagon road, Whitehorse.....	703 50
Livingstone Creek wagon road.....	225 25
Klondike City bridge.....	231 45
Calder and Eureka wagon road.....	2,390 25
Boucher and Glacier sled road.....	1,692 00
Ogilvie bridge.....	975 00
Dawson-Whitehorse overland trail.....	12,325 00
Bonanza, Lovett, Adams, Gold Hill and Eldorado road..	44,245 95
Hunker, Bear, Last Chance and Gold Bottom roads ....	58,287 54
	<hr/>
	\$164,298 97

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

# SUMMARY.

Road construction.. .. .	\$142,026 89
Maintenance and repairs.... .	164,298 97
Klondike River water supply survey per W. Thibadeau, Territorial Engineer.... .	1,185 55
Grant to Town of Bonanza to improve First Avenue...	1,500 00
Paid W. P. & Y. Route, for repairs to Lake Laberge- Makey trail season 1901-1902.....	1,807 50
	<hr/>
	\$310,818 91

Summary of the expenditure on account of schools.... 67,654 90

# SUMMARY.

TERRITORIAL SCHOOLS, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.

## Dawson School.

Teachers' salaries.... .	\$13,383 43
Janitor.....	1,920 00
Stoker.....	784 00
Maintenance and repairs, including the rais- ing and fixing foundation of school building	4,285 22
Water supplied school.... .	138 75
Scavenging.....	48 33
Lighting.....	375 90
Installing electric light.....	388 00
Wood.....	2,625 15
Piano for kindergarten department.....	600 00
Contingencies.....	129 77
School desks and table legs.... .	246 50
On account construction and heating appa- tus.....	2,568 00
Rent of wood yard for Dawson school.....	120 00
One fire extinguisher.... .	40 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 27,653 05

## St. Mary's School.

Teachers' salaries.... .	3,883 87
Rent of school building.....	1,625 00
	<hr/>
	5,508 87

## Schools—General.

Superintendent's salary.. . . .	3,300 00
Superintendent's travelling expenses.... .	768 45
Printing.... .	175 00
School books.....	837 65
	<hr/>
	5,081 10

## Grand Forks School.

Teachers' salary.....	2,600 00
Rent of school building, fuel and janitor ....	1,085 00
Water supplied school.....	9 00
Wood.....	280 00
	<hr/>
	3,974 00

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

*Whitehorse School.*

Teachers' salaries.....	\$3,500 00	
Rent of building for school.....	527 00	
Teachers' travelling expenses to Whitehorse..	219 40	
Construction Whitehorse school....	6,663 61	
Janitor's salary.....	340 00	
Installing electric light....	100 00	
Lighting school building....	135 00	
Wood.....	98 00	
Contingencies.....	31 75	
		<hr/> \$11,614 76

*Dominion School.*

Teacher's salary.....	2,100 00	
Rent of school building, fuel and janitor....	920 00	
		<hr/> 3,020 00

*Gold Run School.*

Teacher's salary.....	2,275 00	
Rent of school building, fuel and janitor....	835 00	
Contingencies.....	32 00	
		<hr/> 3,142 00

*Gold Bottom School.*

Teacher's salary.....	2,100 00	
Rent of school building, fuel and janitor....	725 00	
Contingencies.....	16 40	
		<hr/> 2,841 40

*Bear Creek School.*

Teacher's salary.....	1,600 00	
Janitor's salary.....	160 00	
Wood.....	65 87	
Contingencies.....	23 00	
Construction of school building.....	1,075 00	
		<hr/> 2,923 87

*No. 30 Bonanza School.*

Teacher's salary.....	1,400 00	
Rent of school building, fuel and janitor....	560 00	
		<hr/> 1,960 00

\$ 67,719 05

Less amount received from sale of school books....	64 15	
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\$ 67,654 90

Summary of the expenditure on account of hospitals, charity and quarantine :—

Total expenditure.....	\$ 52,793 84
------------------------	--------------

## SUMMARY.

Hospitals and charity account, year ending June 30, 1903 :—

Quarantine.....	\$ 10,397 53
Good Samaritan Hospital.....	18,629 00
St. Mary's Hospital.....	15,043 50
Whitehorse Hospital.....	786 15
Passage of indigents.....	3,643 50

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Treatment of indigents.. . . . .	..\$ 616 50
Care of indigents.....	1,222 03
Burial of indigents....	788 99
Rent of morgue.....	100 00
Dr. Thompson, as Health Officer, 1898....	666 64
Dawson Reading Room, balance due June 30, '02.. . . .	900 00

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\$ 52,793 84

Summary of the expenditure on account of contingencies :—

Total expenditure.....\$15,823 44

## SUMMARY.

Contingent account, year ending June 30, 1903 :—

Typewriting medical health officer's report.. . . . .	..\$ 5 00
Horse-hire for medical health officer.. . . . .	123 50
Horse-hire for Chief License Inspector.. . . . .	40 00
Horse-hire for Inspector of Mines....	66 75
Registration fees, births, marriages and deaths .. . . .	112 50
Freight .. . . . .	25 61
Rent of morgue.....	20 00
Telegraph account.....	800 04
Territorial law costs re Parsons & Pollock....	185 00
Grant in aid of Bonanza Fire Department....	1,640 20
Assisting transportation of mail from Steamer <i>Emma Nott</i> , November, 1901....	137 50
Firing noon-day gun....	197 50
Powder for firing noon-day gun.....	250 00
Examination of law students.....	125 00
Blue prints of Dawson and Whitehorse road....	230 00
Travelling expenses of Comptroller.. . . . .	16 50
Street signs and numbering Government buildings... .	42 50
Expenses collecting and forwarding Yukon exhibits, 1902	21 00
Subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, including subscriptions to local newspapers for members of the Yukon Council.....	764 00
Interest paid Bank of Commerce on overdrafts....	7,412 26
Remuneration to Pattullo & Ridley as legal advisers when W. H. P. Clement resigned.....	2,082 00
Telephone service.....	57 00
Returning officer in election of overseer of town of Bonanza.....	10 00
Rubber stamps.. . . . .	28 40
Sundries.....	6 00
Outfit for boiler inspector.....	328 50
One Century Dictionary (10 vols.)....	105 00
Advertising Klondike in South Africa and Scenes....	53 25
Voucher boxes and lettering same....	19 00
One revolver and cartridges for paymaster....	22 50
Supplies for territorial engineer.....	108 50
Revising barrister....	450 00
Supplies re survey of Klondike water system.. . . .	332 68

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\$ 15,823 44

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## Summary of the expenditure on account of Eldorado gusher :—

Total expenditure.....	..\$ 50,083 62
------------------------	----------------

## SUMMARY.

## Eldorado gusher, year ending June 30, 1903 :—

Labour digging ditch and keeping it open....	..\$ 34,444 08
Wood supplied for boilers using steam in ditch....	6,764 17
Contract and extras capping gusher.....	6,377 40
Labour and expense removing filling and stopping leak..	1,909 57
Sundry supplies. rent of boiler, freight, &c.....	588 40
	<hr/>
	\$ 50,083 62

## Summary of the expenditure on account of salaries and travelling expenses :—

Total expenditure....	..\$ 31,561 37
-----------------------	----------------

## SUMMARY.

## Salaries and travelling expenses account year ending June 30, 1903 :—

Treasurer.....	..\$ 1,000 00
Secretary..	1,500 00
Bookkeeper....	813 95
Engineer.....	6,000 00
Road inspector....	3,600 00
Chief License Inspector....	3,512 90
Superintendent of Public works....	1,900 00
Inspector of Mines.....	6,957 50
Health Officer....	1,833 26
Boiler Inspector....	2,064 51
Travelling expenses of Chief License Inspector, Inspec- tor of Mines and Boiler Inspector.....	2,379 25
	<hr/>
	\$ 31,561 37

Summary of expenditure on account of printing, stationery  
and consolidation of the Yukon ordinances :—

Total expenditure.....	..\$ 20,657 40
------------------------	----------------

## Printing and stationery account, year ending June 30, 1903 :—

Printing, including 'blank books'.....	..\$ 6,689 47
Stationery.....	63 25
Consolidation of ordinances of the Yukon Territory....	5,500 00
Advertising, printing and binding ordinances, printing proofs, &c.....	8,279 93
Binding copies of Klondike <i>Nugget</i> ....	102 25
Christmas copies of <i>Nugget</i> .....	22 50
	<hr/>
	\$ 20,657 40

## Summary of the expenditure on account of preventive service :—

Total expenditure....	..\$ 12,537 64
-----------------------	----------------

## Preventive service account, year ending June 30, 1903 :—

Salary chief preventive officer....	..\$ 4,200 00
Salary of assistants....	7,350 00
Travelling expenses.....	987 64
	<hr/>
	\$ 12,537 64

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Election of members of Yukon Council, year ending June 30, 1903 :—

Printing.....	\$ 2,159 50
Posting proclamation <i>re</i> election....	90 00
Stationery.....	59 60
Court of Review....	105 00
Delivering and collecting ballot boxes....	1,581 50
Deputy returning officers, poll clerks, rent and mileage.	3,937 50
Returning officers (3).....	1,500 00
Election clerks (3).....	450 00
Contingencies....	32 10

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\$ 9,915 20

Quarterly statements of the revenue and expenditure of the Territory are sent to the Auditor General of Canada, in accordance with Order in Council, and vouchers and cheques are also forwarded to his office and audited in the same way as the revenue and expenditure of the Dominion of Canada. An itemized statement is published in his report each year.

The work in my office in connection with the Territory has increased to such an extent that I find the present staff inadequate to cope with it satisfactorily, and I will ask you to have the kindness to have an amount placed in the estimates to provide for the services of an accountant who can devote his whole time to local matters.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. LITHGOW,

*Comptroller.*

## APPENDIX 4 TO REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

### REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF SURVEYS, YUKON TERRITORY.

SURVEY OFFICE, DAWSON, Y.T., June 6, 1903.

Honourable F. T. CONGDON,  
Commissioner Yukon Territory,  
Dawson.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this office for the year ending June 30, 1903, as follows:—

The work carried on through this office may be divided generally under three heads: the control of surveys made by the staff surveyors (of whom there are three), the examination of survey returns by surveyors in private practice in the territory (of whom there are at present nine), and filing of survey records of all kinds for purposes of reference. Under the last heading it may be mentioned that the office as a depository for survey records is becoming exceedingly valuable to the public as well as to the departmental officers here, and the larger the number of compilations we are able to make from recorded surveys the greater will be the value obtained from the surveys made. Of the staff surveyors, Mr. James Gibbon, D.L.S., was engaged last summer season in the survey of the public road from Dawson up Hunker creek, with branch roads on Last Chance creek and Gold Bottom—in all 40 miles; he also established base lines on Bear and Lindow creeks (12 miles), and surveyed 50 placer claims purchased

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

at public auction in 1900. On March 16 of this year he commenced a survey of base lines on Lépine and Bradley creeks (18 miles), connecting with the Klondike river traverse; from the head of Lépine creek he established a reference traverse to the quartz mining claims on Chandindu river (18½ miles). From this point he made a reference traverse of the Chandindu river to its mouth (37½ miles), and thence of the Yukon river to connect with surveys in the vicinity of Dawson (16 miles).

Mr. C. W. MacPherson, D.L.S., last summer completed his survey of base lines on tributaries to the south fork of the Big Salmon river. This survey had been commenced in 1900, and left incomplete at the end of the season. He afterwards completed a base line survey on Gold Run creek, portions of this base line having been run at different times in the past, and made the surveys of 36 claims on that creek purchased at public auction in 1900. He subsequently made a survey of the public road from the Klondike river to Bonanza townsite (11 miles).

Mr. A. J. McPherson, D.L.S., who had formerly been on the staff of this office, was transferred last summer season to the territorial engineering staff, and returned to us on November 1. He was engaged in the office during the winter months, and on March 13 commenced a reference traverse of the Stewart river from the Whitehorse road crossing to the mouth of McQuesten river. He has also established a reference traverse on the McQuesten river from its mouth to the Forks, and connected with Duncan creek. He is still engaged with his party in that district, and will this summer establish base lines on several new creeks, and obtain sufficient exploratory information to enable us to prepare a very useful map of that part of the territory.

During the past year base lines were established by Mr. R. W. Cautley, D.L.S., under contract, on Boucher creek and its tributaries (28.8 miles), and Messrs Barwell and Rinfret, D.L.S., had a contract to establish base lines on Duncan creek and its tributaries (36.3 miles). To summarize, the surveys undertaken by the department during the past twelve months have included 51 miles of road surveys, 110 miles of new base lines, 153 miles of reference traverse, and 86 placer claims bought at public auction.

It will be observed that we have during the past year been able to extend our operations to include a considerable quantity of reference traverse work. The natural features of this territory and the cost of labour and transportation render any system of township outlines impracticable and unsuitable. It is, therefore, necessary to substitute some system of outlines by which to connect and control surveys. The system adopted, and which should gradually be extended over the whole territory, is to create, by means of the surveys of creek base lines and roads connected by reference traverses on the rivers and ridges, closed circuits well defined on the ground, with which future surveys can be connected.

The returns of surveys, other than those referred to, which have been filed in the office during the past year, have included 126 group lots (including 47 quartz mineral claims and 7 copper mineral claims), 3 hydraulic concessions, and 230 placer claims (for advertisement under section 46).

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. C. CHATAWAY,

*Director of Surveys, Yukon Territory*

PART V

KEEWATIN



REPORT OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF  
KEEWATIN.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

WINNIPEG, August 1, 1903.

The Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,  
Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR.—In submitting a report upon the conditions obtaining during the past year in the District of Keewatin, I am pleased to be able to say that nothing has occurred calling for very special mention.

The two enterprises in which the inhabitants are chiefly engaged are the fishing on Lake Winnipeg and neighbouring waters and the hunting of the fur-bearing animals.

The fishing industry, which is now eagerly prosecuted throughout the waters of Lake Winnipeg was, I believe, fairly successful during the past year, and gave employment to a considerable number of new-comers to this part of the country, besides many of the local population. In the lake itself, the white fishing by hanging nets is now largely in the hands of the Icelandic settlers along the lake, while beyond as far as nearly a hundred miles down the Nelson, sturgeon are collected for the American market.

Several steamers equipped to carry both freight and passengers ply upon the lake, making regular bi-weekly journeys from Selkirk to the two principal points of call at the farther end of the lake—the Grand Rapids of the Saskatchewan and Warren's Landing, which is at the commencement of the Nelson river, the outflow from the lake. Travellers may, therefore, now enjoy the privilege of a pleasant journey throughout the whole extent of Lake Winnipeg and can also obtain comfortable quarters at either of these two points of call, should they choose to stay over for a time. Such good time do these vessels make that it may well cause some astonishment to know that white fish caught at the north end of Lake Winnipeg may be marketed at Detroit well within a week and kept in cold storage meanwhile.

The pursuit of fur-bearing animals has, to a large extent, given way to the fishing, wherever fishing is carried on. The latter proves much the more reliable and constant source of revenue.

The reports which have reached me from the more distant interior regarding the condition of the natives are favourable. The food supply, which is always in a measure precarious, proved comparatively abundant. In particular, there was no scarcity of rabbits, the food upon which most dependence is placed in the winter season. Amongst some of the varieties of fur-bearing animals I understand there was a great falling off from the numbers caught by the natives in the previous year, but the smaller catch was largely compensated for by the higher prices ruling.

Norway House, the Hudson's Bay Company's post of that name, situated some 20 miles north-east from the north end of Lake Winnipeg, is the centre of settlement in Keewatin, which may be dignified with the name of village. The population altogether about the post and on the neighbouring reserve numbers about one thousand, and from all reports the making of a livelihood does not demand too strenuous an effort on the part of the inhabitants. Many cultivate small garden patches and possess one or two head of cattle, but the main dependence is placed upon the fishing. Some of the Indians on the reserve still prosecute the hunt in winter with some success.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

The different missionary organizations are well represented throughout the district, but the work which is being done at Norway House is of an extent to deserve special mention. The Industrial Home established by the Methodist church some two years ago is now a flourishing institution, equipped with an able staff of teachers and cannot fail to accomplish good work.

But the need for a resident medical man at such a point as Norway House is being felt more keenly every year, and has been strongly represented to me. Several cases requiring surgical treatment, very often from gun-shot injuries, present themselves every year from around Norway House or from the interior, and must necessarily be either neglected or suffer by the delay consequent upon their being sent so far as Selkirk, the nearest point at which there is a medical man resident. I believe this question is before the Department of the Interior, and I would desire to add my recommendation to that which may have been already made, that the department should have a duly qualified man appointed for duty at Norway House.

Before concluding these remarks, something remains to be said of the good work being accomplished in reference to the strictness with which the law is upheld through the country; and this may be said especially in reference to the law excluding the importation of all spirituous liquors, except under permit. The permits for the past year for the whole territory do not exceed sixty gallons, and I have good reason to think that this is to all intents and purposes all the liquor which was taken into the district. The Hudson's Bay Company, the Fishing Companies and others engaged in trade in the district deserve credit for the firm stand which they have taken in this matter, all concerns being united in making it a severely punishable offence for any employee to give liquor to Indians. I am persuaded that nowhere in the Indian country is the law in this respect so zealously adhered to. Of the debauchery of the Indians by drink, which is but too evident in many other parts adjacent to Indian reserves, there is absolutely no trace in Keewatin.

One cannot regard but with feeling of sadness the future which may be in store for the native to whom Keewatin, 'The North Land,' has been indeed a happy hunting ground. It is not to be gainsaid that this large tract of country must some day appear good to the eyes of the pioneer, but a night will precede the dawn of that day which but few of the Indians will survive.

I have had the pleasure of discussing the affairs of Keewatin district with many of those interested in it, amongst others the missionaries of the three denominations ministering there, the Church of England, Roman Catholic and Methodist, Mr. Chipman, the commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company and Capt. Robinson, of the Dominion Fish Company, and desire to express my deep obligations to them all for the information they have so cordially given me.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. H. McMILLAN.

*Lieutenant-Governor.*

## PART VI

# NORTH-WEST REGISTRARS



# NORTH-WEST REGISTRARS

## REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR AT REGINA.

REGINA, N.W.T., July 2, 1903.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I inclose herewith annual statement of registration fees and instruments registered in this office during the year ending June 30, 1903.

Your obedient servant,  
J. KELSO HUNTER,  
*Deputy Registrar.*

## ASSINIBOIA LAND REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

REGISTRATION Fees, etc., July 2, 1902, to June 30, 1903.

Year and Month.	For Certificates of Title.	For Registration of Instrument.	For Searches, Abstracts, Copies, etc.	For all other services under Act.	Total Fees.	Deposits.	Free Certificate of Title.
1902.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
July.....	610 00	682 00	863 05	554 85	2,709 90	2,709 90	250
August.....	473 00	495 50	669 30	367 20	2,005 00	2,005 00	453
September. ....	427 00	473 00	670 65	362 40	1,933 05	1,933 05	357
October.....	422 00	444 50	671 90	356 70	1,895 10	1,895 10	312
November.....	570 00	589 00	798 10	575 55	2,532 65	2,532 65	225
December.....	656 00	725 00	974 95	633 50	2,989 45	2,989 45	163
1903.							
January.....	1,189 25	571 00	314 75	644 60	2,719 60	2,719 60	310
February.....	1,214 15	561 75	275 75	625 75	2,677 40	2,677 40	253
March.....	1,762 65	916 10	374 00	994 65	4,047 40	4,047 40	142
April.....	2,100 25	707 70	363 75	1,069 00	4,240 70	4,240 70	167
May.....	1,626 60	610 00	310 65	1,465 30	4,012 55	4,012 55	264
June.....	2,341 65	681 00	328 30	1,241 25	4,592 20	4,612 20	278
Total.....	13,392 55	7,456 55	6,615 15	8,890 75	36,355 00	36,375 00	3,174

Number of instruments registered 11,414.

J. KELSO HUNTER,  
*Deputy Registrar.*

REGINA, July 2, 1903.

## REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR AT CALGARY.

CALGARY, N.W.T., July 21, 1903.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to inclose the usual comparative statement of work done in this office for the two years ending June 30, 1902, and June 30, 1903, respectively.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
H. ROLAND WINTER, *Registrar.*



SESSIONAL PAPER 'No. 25

## REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR AT BATTLEFORD.

BATTLEFORD, N.W.T., July 10, 1903.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith a statement showing the work done and fees received therefor at this office during the fiscal year ending June 30 last.

Your obedient servant,  
R. F. CHISHOLM, *Registrar*.

STATEMENT of services rendered and fees collected at the Land Titles Office, Battleford, for the year ending June 30, 1903.

Year and month.	Instruments Registered.	Free Certificates.	Total Certificates.	Assurance Fees.	Total Fees.
1902.				£ cts.	£ cts.
July.....	10	2	7	4 95	32 45
August.....	5	1	5	1 79	19 19
September.....	4	3	4	1 55	6 65
October.....	24	14	16	2 40	12 35
November.....	6	4	5	2 00	7 85
December.....	20	10	15	2 00	30 45
1903.					
January.....	28	25	27	1 40	8 90
February.....	29	24	24	.....	8 00
March.....	5	1	3	.....	15 75
April.....	15	8	8	.....	9 00
May.....	10	7	8	0 60	7 60
June.....	33	17	29	6 27	48 77
Totals.....	189	116	151	22 96	206 96

Certified correct,

R. F. CHISHOLM,  
*Registrar*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR AT PRINCE ALBERT.

STATEMENT of Registrations, &c., Land Titles Office for the East Saskatchewan Registration District, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

Year and month.	Number of Instruments	Certificates issued free.	Number of Certificates issued.	Assurance Fees.	Total Fees.
1902.				8 cts.	8 cts.
July .....	182	34	73	53 00	405 75
August .....	116	10	57	46 15	393 10
September .....	150	36	86	23 70	360 00
October .....	165	32	75	70 75	467 70
November .....	168	17	75	64 30	440 70
December .....	142	13	75	47 70	485 50
1903.					
January .....	268	53	127	53 30	561 55
February .....	199	62	136	43 30	410 05
March .....	234	51	125	102 90	657 15
April .....	217	39	132	122 95	627 95
May .....	196	37	115	69 20	520 95
June .....	348	116	229	151 00	801 50
Totals .....	2,385	500	1,305	848 85	6,131 90

The total receipts for the year 1901-2 were \$3,081.73, showing an increase this year over last of \$3,050.17, or nearly double.

Your obedient servant,

S. BREWSTER,

*Registrar E. S. L. R. D.*

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR AT EDMONTON.

EDMONTON, N.W.T., July 7, 1903.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to herewith inclose my report for the work done and fees collected in this office for the fiscal year ending June 30 last.

The amount of work done in this office during the year is satisfactory, as you will see that the increase in revenue, over and above last year, is \$9,148.20.

There is every indication that the work will continue to increase during the year just commenced.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE ROY, *Registrar, N.A.L.R.D.*

## REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR AT EDMONTON.

STATEMENT showing number of Registrations and amount of Fees collected in the Land Titles Office for the North Alberta Land Registration District for the year ending June 30, 1903, and a comparison with the work done for the year ending June 30, 1902.

Month.	Total Number of Instruments Registered.	Total Number of Certificates Issued.	Number of Free Certificates Issued.	Amount of Assurance Fees.	Total Amount of Fees Collected.
1902.					
July.....	419	245	102	246 25	1,232 65
August.....	399	223	93	253 65	1,203 55
September.....	591	304	172	247 30	1,339 65
October.....	735	395	219	292 90	1,527 60
November.....	474	209	65	259 35	1,407 45
December.....	707	348	104	438 95	2,227 55
1903.					
January.....	611	332	117	383 20	1,743 35
February.....	570	274	58	348 20	1,717 10
March.....	787	448	137	476 10	2,209 95
April.....	641	341	45	418 60	2,053 95
May.....	678	302	67	408 60	2,078 20
June.....	810	507	147	428 00	2,108 90
	7,422	3,928	1,326	4,201 10	20,849 90
Work in 1901-2.....	4,942	3,201	1,663	1,868 05	11,791 70
Increase 1902-3 .....	2,480	727		2,333 05	9,148 20
Decrease.....			37		

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR AT DAWSON.

LAND TITLES OFFICE,  
DAWSON, Y.T., June 30, 1903.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I inclose herewith the report of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. GIROUARD, *Registrar.*

REPORT of transactions at the Land Titles Office for the Yukon Land Registration District, from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.

Year and Month.	Number of Deeds Recorded.	Number of Certificates of Title Issued.	INCOME.		
			Fees.	Assurance Fund.	Total.
1902.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July.....	182	88	897 50	285 15	1,182 65
August.....	126	66	607 70	120 40	728 10
September.....	153	74	732 20	185 70	917 90
October.....	147	84	657 30	69 54	726 84
November.....	88	47	493 40	266 55	759 95
December.....	53	20	211 40	30 65	242 05
1903.					
January.....	57	27	126 35	8 85	135 20
February.....	55	28	201 30	42 70	244 00
March.....	86	42	316 55	73 25	389 80
April.....	80	45	332 75	106 48	439 20
May.....	71	38	252 15	76 30	328 45
June.....	113	46	422 80	44 90	467 70
Total.....	1,211	605	5,251 40	1,310 44	6,561 84

J. E. GIROUARD,  
*Registrar.*

## PART VII

# ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK OF CANADA



# ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK OF CANADA

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## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK,  
BANFF, ALTA., July 15, 1903.

To the Honourable CLIFFORD SIFTON,  
Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Rocky Mountains Park for the year ending June 30, 1903. The increase and extension of the work in the park which have from year to year been referred to in the annual report, have again to be noted, with reference to the work of the past year. The season during which it is possible to complete road improvements or other public work, involving labour in the open air in the territories, is short, and the weather during the season has, therefore, a marked influence upon the success of completing such work. During the summer of 1902, the territories, as a whole, experienced a wet season, and while that condition had much to do with the production of the bountiful crops with which all parts of the territories were blessed, the wet weather very seriously retarded our work of road improvements in the park. However, the fall fortunately proved exceptionally fine and open, and we were therefore enabled to finish the work that in ordinary seasons would have had to

be deferred. My report of last year brought the work down to June 30, at which time the bridle trail to the top of Sulphur mountain was under construction. The building of this trail was required in connection with the Observatory located at the top of the mountain. During July and August, this work was proceeded with and was completed about the first of September. This bridle path, throughout its length, is from six to eight feet in width, solid and compact, on a grade of about one in six, so that there is little or no risk, and equestrians can pass up and down without difficulty. The total length from the Hot Springs to the observatory at the summit, is 19,850 feet, or a trifle over 3.75 miles. This trip is considered the most interesting in the park at the present time. The guiding object in the location of the road was to obtain the best possible site, so that the work done would be permanent, and not lost by any possible necessity for altering the location at any later date. So any work done in the future will consist simply in improving the work, as originally laid down. After the trail was completed, the building of the observatory was commenced, and a stone structure, 14 x 18 with a 26 foot tower was erected on the highest point of the mountain, at an altitude of 8,756 feet above sea level. A connection with this building is made with a seven strand wire cable to the museum in the valley, and it will register automatically the velocity and currents of the wind, also the temperature. I believe that the establishment of this station is a matter of great importance to the park, as the publication of the weather reports from here during the summer would call attention to the desirability of the park as a summer resort, and would greatly add to its popularity.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

During the month of September, the men were engaged putting up hay for the buffalo and other animals in the park, and also in overhauling the roads after the heavy rains.

The general repair work has covered the entire system of roads, and a far greater amount of work has been done in this respect than usual.

In November, work was commenced on the excavation for a new swimming basin at the Cave and Basin, and was continued until the frost came, when all outside work closed down for the season.

Early in April, work was resumed on the swimming pool at the Cave and Basin. When this improvement was contemplated, it was thought that the excavation for the basin would be all that would be necessary, but it was soon found that, from the nature of the soil that composed the sides and bottom, a very treacherous substance had to be dealt with, and every precaution would be necessary to secure success in connection with the work.

The principal deposit at this point is carbonate of lime, and as the fragments of rock were removed, streams of quicksand appeared which were before hidden. It was, therefore, obvious that the work now begun must be carried on in the most thorough manner, and nothing be left to the chance of accident in the future that foresight could provide against. A solid masonry wall, with iron outlet pipes with a valve to regulate the height of the water, was built. The whole of the masonry was built with Portland cement, and the inside face of the wall was plastered with a thick coat of the same. It is sufficiently evident that nothing short of the most thorough treatment of this work would have been justifiable, and it may readily be conceived that the cost attending these improvements must necessarily far exceed the anticipated estimates, but full value for the outlay has been realized, and nothing short of a complete and substantial execution of these works would have been justifiable. It will be late in the season before these works are completed, and the rush of visitors to the park will then be nearly over, so that another season will be necessary to test to the full the great popularity of these bathing resorts.

I have found it necessary to put an addition to the rustic building already there, and this is now under construction. A stone foundation has been placed under this addition, and a wood heating furnace will be placed there, and both buildings be heated from this furnace; so that every available means has been taken to add to the comfort of bathers.

#### FOREST FIRES.

During the summer of 1902 several small fires occurred on the railway, between Banff and Laggan, which, but for the exertions of the men on the works, might have resulted disastrously. In May, 1903, a very serious fire was located about three miles west of Banff station, on the north side of the railway, and it burned fiercely for two or three days. Much time and labour were lost in battling with the flames, and all the men on the works, assisted by a large force of railway employees, worked faithfully day and night to subdue the fire. Fortunately a welcome rain came the third day, and the fire was got under control. The terrible disaster to the park which an extensive fire might produce is so apparent that great vigilance is exercised in detecting its first appearance, and afterwards in subduing it. The large quantities of dead and fallen timber covering the ground in many places make the danger much more imminent, and the task of subduing fire more difficult. For this reason it is of the greatest importance that as much of this inflammable matter as possible should be removed in the near future, as, with the return of dry seasons, we may expect to have a recurrence of the fires that so devastated the park in its early history. From personal observation I have noticed that in the course of a few years after a forest fire has swept along its destructive course the work of regeneration begins, and a new crop of trees appears. Curiously enough, however, a new kind of tree replaces the old, almost invariably. Out on the

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

prairie the poplar usually follows the coniferous trees, but in the mountains, where the poplar cannot grow at high altitudes, the pines follow after spruce and balsam, or vice versa. This is probably due to the fact that the soil becomes somewhat exhausted in the particular element needed by one species of trees, so that when they are removed by an unnatural cause new kinds have the advantage in the renewed struggle for existence. Thus we have a natural rotation of crops illustrated in the replacement of trees.

BUFFALO AND OTHER ANIMALS.

The animal paddock continues to be one of the interesting features to the tourist, and more people visited the inclosure during last year than ever before. Nearly 5,000 visitors passed through the gates into the paddock during the year, and few go away without seeing the collection of animals that are now found in the park.

The increase during the past year has been most satisfactory. From the date of my last report, June 30, 1902, to June 30 of the present year, the increase in the buffalo has been nine head, and loss one cow, found dead—supposed to have eaten some poisonous plant.

The total increase since 1899 has been 28, and loss 3. The herd now numbers 40 head in all, and all are in good condition.

The elk have also done very well, and have had an increase of three, but, unfortunately, the buffalo killed two during the winter, and it will be necessary to have a separate inclosure built for them; in fact, it is not safe to have any other animals kept with buffalo, as they are very treacherous, and will charge unexpectedly at any time.

The three moose that were reported last year have survived the winter, and are now in prime condition. There has also been an addition to them—one young baby moose, now the most interesting feature in the animal collection.

During the year eight blacktail or jumping deer were purchased, and are doing well.

The Angora goats have done remarkably well, and during the year ten were disposed of, as it was not thought advisable to keep too large a herd of them. They are pretty and interesting little animals, and increase very fast. There are now fourteen in the herd.

Total number of animals and birds at the buffalo park at the present:—

	Head.
Buffalo .. . . .	40
Elk .. . . .	8
Moose .. . . .	4
Angora goats .. . . .	14
Blacktail deer .. . . .	8
Coyotte .. . . .	1
Golden eagle.....	1
Total .. . . .	74

The scarcity of birds of all kinds has been frequently noted, and it has been suggested that the capercaillie and blackcock, game birds of northern Europe, might be introduced into the park. The capercaillie is said to be the largest of the grouse species, and is found in large numbers in Norway and Sweden. Its home is in the pine forests, and when the deep snows come it can live on the pine leaves. The blackcock is also a fine game bird, and I believe would do well in the park. If these birds could be successfully raised here, they would soon spread into the neighbouring country and afford fine bird shooting where there is little or none at present.

There are some blue and ruffed grouse in the park, but they are by no means numerous.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

In order to afford perfect protection to game in the park, it is absolutely necessary to have the public sentiment of the people surrounding it, on our side, and every possible effort has been made to secure their goodwill in the matter.

The friendly spirit that has been shown by the large majority of these people has been very encouraging, and it is my opinion that they now realize the fact that the protection of game in the park is a matter in which they are quite as much interested as any one else.

According to decisions of the highest courts, game is the property of the state. It should, therefore, like other public property, be carefully administered for the public good.

Under proper management it may become one of the chief attractions of the park, and may even be developed into a source of revenue, besides being a benefit to the people at large, by furnishing them an incentive to recreation and health.

Moreover, it may serve as an attraction to persons from other countries who, in the pursuit of pleasure, spend far more than the intrinsic value of the game they kill, and who often, by this means, become familiar with natural resources and opportunities for investment that otherwise would remain unknown to them.

#### PRESERVATION OF GAME.

Twenty years ago, the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, from the Kicking Horse Pass south to the boundary line, was filled with game.

Moose were frequently seen, elk, and black tail deer, white tail deer, big horns, and goats were plentiful; now some of these have totally disappeared, and the remainder have been so thinned out, as to make this hunting ground practically valueless.

There can be only one opinion on this subject. The Stony Indians are primarily responsible for this condition of affairs. They are very keen hunters, and have always been, and they are the only Indians who hunt in this section of the mountains. For years, from their reserve, south to Chief mountain, they have systematically driven the valleys and hills and slaughtered the game.

Their lodges are full of skins and wild meat. From thirty to fifty of these lodges are continually in the mountains, from September 1 till Christmas.

In season and out of season, winter and summer, in lambing, and fawning time, in fact as long as any game is in sight, they shoot. There is no stop, no rest for the hunted beasts. The old haunts are deserted, the sheep runs are falling into disuse, and the greatest game country the sun ever shone upon is fast becoming a thing of the past.

True, within the last few years, there has been a close season in which the Indians are supposed to stop harassing the game, but no notice has been taken of the law, and in a short time this vast tract of mountain land, abounding in all that is required for the sustenance of wild animals, will be deserted, unless the Indians are compelled to remain on their reserves. Laws are of no use unless they are enforced. There seems to be a feeling that it would not do to press the more radical feature of the law amongst the Indians. I feel that we have reached the time, when we can take a step in advance, when we can apply the laws more forcibly than we have, without creating any adverse sentiment.

Let the line be drawn now; if we wait longer, the game will be gone.

#### FISH AND FISH HATCHERY.

The trout fishing in the park during the past season has been unusually good, and was a source of great amusement and enjoyment to many of the tourists.

It was recommended in my last report that a small fish hatchery be established in the park, with a view to keeping the streams so well stocked with fish as to avoid the necessity of placing any restrictions upon legitimate fishing during the tourist

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

season. I still hope that the Department of Fisheries will see their way to build such an establishment at an early date. I believe this to be the most suitable place in the Territories for a hatchery, and that fish planted in the streams here would, with natural conditions fulfilled, soon fill the streams outside the park.

Later on this year, it is my intention to determine if the black bass that were placed in Lake Minnewanka in 1901 and 1902, have survived. None have as yet been caught, but this could hardly be expected, on account of the size of the lake and the few fish that were placed there.

## MUSEUM.

The new museum building was opened early in June, and is of rustic design. The interior finish is Douglas fir, and the building is generally much admired by visitors to the park.

A reading room, with the leading daily papers and writing material, is also in the building, and has been very much appreciated by visitors, and is now considered one of the attractions of the park. Over three thousand people registered during the year.

Several additional specimens have been added during the year to the minerals, fossils, plants, animals, insects, and birds. Another loan of Indian work has also been received. It would be well to get together a representative collection of Indian work (typical) before the day for these things is gone.

## TOURISTS AND VISITORS.

The aggregate number of tourists visiting the park from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, was 10,696, being an increase of 953 over any previous year in the history of the park.

To determine whether or not the park is becoming travelled and fulfilling gradually, the mission for which it was created, namely, as a health and pleasure resort, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people, the following comparison of totals is made from the records for the last five years:—

1899.. . . . .	7387
1900 (10 months).. . . . .	6533
1901.. . . . .	8156
1902.. . . . .	9743
1903.. . . . .	10696

This increase would have been added to, by from one to two thousand, had there been sufficient accommodation. It is fully expected that the present year, with the extensive additions to the hotels in the park, will show a very substantial increase.

Though the great majority of visitors to the park are strangers, there are many whose familiar faces reappear each successive season. Like pilgrims they make this region the termination of a long annual journey, and here worship in 'temples not made by human hands.' Amongst these lovers of nature far distant England and Ceylon are represented no less than the newer cities of Canada and the United States. The peculiar charms of this locality present an inexhaustible treasure house of delightful experiences that grow by familiarity. One's impressions of the beauty of the mountains improve year by year, as the full meaning of each detail becomes more thoroughly appreciated.

There is an exhilarating buoyancy in the mountain air that conspires to make all things appear as seen through some cheerful medium, where nature is so lavish with countless things of rare interest on every side. One comes at length to regard all other places unworthy of comparison.

3-4 EDWARD VII. A. 1904

Under such circumstances, the rich experiences amongst the mountains will prove a store of physical and mental resources, the memory of which will tempt the tourist to revisit these regions year after year.

The summer tourist represents at once a diversification and an industry, which has been created wholly within the present century, largely within the past fifty years. At the present he is so familiar a figure, that it is difficult for us to appreciate either his novelty or his importance, but if he should suddenly revert to the stay-at-home ways of his fathers, we should not only miss him grievously in our landscapes, but scores of trades would be paralyzed by his disappearance from his accustomed haunts. Millions of dollars' worth of summer resort property would go utterly to waste, many a town would lose its principal sources of support, railroad schedules and steamship sailings be sadly deranged.

Each year brings additional numbers of gentlemen who spend the summer months, for the pure love of adventure, in exploring the several passes, and scaling the mountain peaks for hundreds of miles in all directions.

Many of these persons are not satisfied with a cursory examination of the country covered by these trips, but they carry on as well a rough survey of the region passed over, and on their return at the end of the season produce maps and reports of their summer's work, which are usually published in some scientific publication in England or the United States.

These are matters of the greatest importance, not only to the park but to Canada generally, and should receive every encouragement. It is very satisfactory to know that a good commencement has been made, and that persons who wish to devote their time and money to the exploration of the mountains can do so to the best advantage by making their way to Banff direct, where they will be in a position to not only get full information regarding the best means of attaining their object, but can be supplied with all the necessary outfit for their journey, including careful and reliable guides.

To encourage enterprise of this description, every reasonable assistance should be afforded. We should concern ourselves diligently with the questions: How easy, or how difficult, is it to reach the various scenic regions? What can be done to make the scenic regions more accessible, and what sort of expenditure in this line is most promising of results?

In the immediate vicinity of Banff, or what was the original park reserve, these questions have been quite satisfactorily answered. Tourists can find just as much pleasure as they would in similar localities abroad. That they appreciate it is attested by the thousands of patrons who each year avail themselves of these privileges.

No other mountains in the world combine with greater charm the gentle beauty of placid lakes, of upland meadows gay with bright flowers, or the vast sweep of green forests, with the stern grandeur of rugged cliffs, snow fields and magnificent peaks, such as are characteristic of these Canadian Alps.

#### NEW IMPROVEMENTS RECOMMENDED.

Among the improvements and extensions which I would recommend, in order to add to the attractiveness of the park, and the comfort and convenience of the residents and visitors, might be mentioned the following: Water, sewerage and electric lighting. The population of Banff is increasing year by year at such a rate that something should be done at an early date, to provide a sewerage system, if the good name of Banff, as a health resort, is to be maintained; and regulations should be passed requiring all housekeepers to make connection therewith. Nearly all the residential lots situated within a radius of several blocks from the post office, and many lots on the south side of Bow river, have been applied for by persons who are now building or who

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

contemplate building residences, and the need of water supply, electric lighting and sewerage connections is now already felt. The lighting of the streets and public buildings would add greatly to the many attractions of the park, and from a financial point of view, it is believed that sufficient patronage would be obtained to make the water and light plant almost self sustaining.

The Bow falls afford unlimited water power for electric lighting and water power, and although no estimate has been furnished as to the probable cost of installing a plant, it would seem from an examination of the locality, that the cost of installation would not be very heavy. If the water power plant should, on examination by competent experts, prove impracticable, owing to the presence of anchor ice in winter, a steam plant could be operated at comparatively small cost for fuel, by reason of the fact that an anthracite coal mine of great promise is now being opened up in the park at a distance of about five miles from the village of Banff, and a supply of cheap fuel is almost assured.

Whether the water and light service should be undertaken as a government work, or by a private company under charter with proper conditions, safeguarding the public interest, is a matter that will call for careful consideration, but I can see no reason why the works could not be carried on as a government enterprise.

## COACHING ROAD FROM BANFF TO LAGGAN.

While that portion of the park immediately surrounding Banff is already equipped with beautiful driveways of considerable mileage, it is believed that the opening of a first class roadway from Banff to Laggan, a distance of 34 miles, would prove a great attraction to those visitors to the park who are fond of coaching.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have made very extensive additions to their hotels at Banff and Laggan, and many of those who visit Banff desire to spend a few days at Laggan, and if such a road were provided it is believed that many would avail themselves of travelling between those points by coach, in order to gain a fuller view of the splendid scenery.

The customary meteorological tables are appended.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HOWARD DOUGLAS,

*Superintendent.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTEL, BANFF SPRINGS.

VISITORS from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, inclusive.

From Where.	No.	From Where.	No.
United States.....	1,889	South Africa .....	6
Canada.....	1,217	Japan .....	5
England.....	380	Africa .....	4
Australia .....	129	Philippines. ....	4
Scotland .....	61	Wales .....	4
New Zealand.....	53	Leeward Islands .....	3
China.....	38	Spain.....	3
France.....	25	Sumatra.....	3
India.....	15	Switzerland.....	1
Germany.....	10	Asiatic Turkey.....	1
New South Wales.....	9	Singapore, S.S.....	1
Ireland.....	8	Fiji.....	1
Tasmania.....	7		
Hawaiian Islands.....	7		
Queensland.....	6	Total.....	3,890

## SANITARIUM HOTEL.

VISITORS from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, inclusive.

From Where.	No.	From Where.	No.
Canada.....	1,963	Philippines. ....	2
United States.....	834	Switzerland.....	2
England.....	110	Italy .....	1
Australia .....	29	South Africa.....	1
Scotland.....	21	Fiji.....	1
France.....	9	Mexico.....	1
Ireland.....	9	West Africa.....	1
Tasmania.....	7	Holland.....	1
New South Wales.....	6	Bermuda.....	1
New Zealand.....	5	Japan.....	1
China.....	4	Africa.....	1
India.....	4	Cologne.....	1
Egypt.....	4		
Hawaiian Islands .....	4	Total.....	3,023

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## ALBERTA HOTEL.

VISITORS from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, inclusive.

From where.	No.
Canada.....	1,462
United States.....	187
England.....	25
Ireland.....	3
Australia.....	3
Scotland.....	2
Wales.....	1
South Africa.....	1
Total.....	1,683

TOTAL number of Visitors to the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada, from July 1, 1902,  
to June 30, 1903.

	No.
Canadian Pacific Hotel.....	3,890
Sanitarium Hotel.....	3,023
Alberta Hotel.....	1,683
Beattie Hotel.....	600
Excursion.....	1,000
Summer visitors residing in cottages, boarding houses and camping.....	500
Grand total.....	10,696

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## MUSEUM.

VISITORS from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, inclusive.

From where.	No.	From where.	No.
Canada.....	1,652	Ireland.....	3
United States.....	881	Ceylon.....	2
England.....	132	Saxony.....	2
Australia.....	55	Leeward Islands.....	2
Scotland.....	32	Keeling Cocos Islands.....	1
New Zealand.....	31	West Africa.....	1
New South Wales.....	17	Asiatic Turkey.....	1
Queensland.....	12	Sweden.....	1
China.....	12	Japan.....	1
France.....	9	Bermuda.....	1
Tasmania.....	8	Isle of Man.....	1
Hawaiian Islands.....	8	Egypt.....	1
Philippines.....	4	Spain.....	1
Austria.....	4	Hanover.....	1
Wales.....	4	West Indies.....	1
India.....	4	British North Borneo.....	1
South Africa.....	4		
		Total.....	2,890

CARETAKER of the Cave and Basin's Annual Report, showing Number and Nationality of Visitors from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.

From where.	No.	From where.	No.
Canada.....	2,270	China.....	16
Newfoundland.....	2	Japan.....	6
England.....	254	France.....	27
Scotland.....	55	Spain.....	1
Ireland.....	18	Portugal.....	2
Australian Commonwealth.....	101	Austria.....	2
South Africa.....	11	Germany.....	17
India.....	14	Holland.....	2
Ceylon.....	4	Belgium.....	1
Hawaiian Islands.....	16	Italy.....	4
United States.....	1,634	Switzerland.....	2
Mexico.....	3	Sweden.....	5
Honolulu.....	7		
Point of Borneo.....	2	Total.....	4,476

DAVID DRUMMOND GALLETTY,  
Caretaker Cave and Basin.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK.

MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures and the General State of the Weather between July 1, 1902, and June 30, 1903.

		THERMOMETER READINGS.				
Date.		Maximum.		Minimum.		Weathe .
		6 a.m.	6 p.m.	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
1902.						
July	1.....	50.9	49.4	44.5	44.2	Cloudy, rain.
"	2.....	44.5	53.2	41.3	42.2	"
"	3.....	49.9	51.7	44.0	44.7	"
"	4.....	49.7	57.0	42.0	42.8	"
"	5.....	54.1	60.7	45.1	45.2	"
"	6.....	52.1	56.7	47.0	47.5	"
"	7.....	53.3	58.9	42.5	41.8	"
"	8.....	55.0	63.7	42.1	43.6	Fair.
"	9.....	58.4	70.6	34.6	36.5	"
"	10.....	67.8	76.4	35.7	38.7	" perfect day.
"	11.....	73.3	73.3	40.8	42.8	" thunder, rain.
"	12.....	69.5	70.4	36.9	39.4	" squally wind.
"	13.....	65.2	69.3	39.0	42.5	" perfect day.
"	14.....	64.6	75.5	35.9	39.6	"
"	15.....	70.4	59.2	47.1	48.0	Cloudy, thunder, rain.
"	16.....	53.8	61.3	46.7	47.5	" rain.
"	17.....	57.8	68.4	41.4	42.6	Fair, rain.
"	18.....	54.5	73.0	35.2	37.6	"
"	19.....	69.9	79.9	37.0	42.1	" perfect day.
"	20.....	75.6	81.0	40.8	45.8	"
"	21.....	76.3	81.8	42.9	47.4	" thunder, lightning.
"	22.....	62.6	77.9	44.2	45.7	" perfect day.
"	23.....	73.7	74.4	56.6	57.7	"
"	24.....	66.6	73.9	41.0	41.0	"
"	25.....	70.1	75.9	47.4	47.7	"
"	26.....	73.4	77.0	37.2	40.7	" thunder, lightning.
"	27.....	72.6	65.4	48.2	49.5	" squally wind.
"	28.....	61.8	61.0	44.3	45.2	" thunder, rain.
"	29.....	52.7	65.8	35.2	36.5	"
"	30.....	63.6	72.3	37.7	39.5	"
"	31.....	70.8	67.5	37.2	38.6	" lightning, hail-storm.
Aug.	1.....	55.1	63.1	45.3	46.7	"
"	2.....	60.6	69.4	37.4	39.8	" lightning.
"	3.....	66.9	65.7	41.6	42.6	" thunder, lightning, rain.
"	4.....	62.4	69.3	34.3	37.6	"
"	5.....	65.4	75.9	35.7	38.5	"
"	6.....	71.9	83.5	42.2	43.2	"
"	7.....	77.8	79.8	56.8	57.0	" rain, lightning.
"	8.....	73.6	67.1	48.3	49.8	" light rain.
"	9.....	49.5	65.4	33.7	34.3	"
"	10.....	61.6	74.1	30.8	33.4	" perfect day.
"	11.....	72.7	76.2	36.2	38.9	" slight smoke.
"	12.....	71.9	64.3	38.6	40.8	"
"	13.....	59.5	73.6	32.9	32.9	" hoar frost, smoky.
"	14.....	70.6	76.6	42.8	43.4	" somewhat smoky.
"	15.....	74.7	67.4	39.9	40.6	Cloudy, rain.
"	16.....	53.7	67.4	43.1	44.5	" light rain, smoke.
"	17.....	66.4	43.1	41.2	39.2	" rain.
"	18.....	43.0	53.8	40.0	39.8	"
"	19.....	48.7	62.4	44.0	43.8	"
"	20.....	61.8	66.0	38.0	38.2	Fair.
"	21.....	62.2	71.5	38.1	39.6	"
"	22.....	67.8	73.9	47.4	48.4	"
"	23.....	66.9	73.5	40.9	40.8	" thunder.
"	24.....	70.5	65.0	48.0	48.5	"
"	25.....	62.8	71.9	45.7	45.9	"

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures, &amp;c.—Continued.

THERMOMETER READINGS.					
Date.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Weather.
	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
1902.					
Aug. 26....	69.3	72.9	34.7	35.0	"
" 27....	67.8	68.9	34.8	36.2	" thunder, rain.
" 28....	54.6	49.2	37.6	38.2	" light rain.
" 29....	46.0	54.5	27.1	27.0	" hoar frost.
" 30....	49.4	53.9	29.5	29.9	Cloudy, light rain.
" 31....	47.7	59.3	39.2	39.4	"
Sept. 1....	56.2	62.0	43.1	43.9	Cloudy, very light rain.
" 2....	56.5	59.2	33.1	33.6	Fair.
" 3....	56.7	69.0	28.8	29.4	"
" 4....	63.5	51.7	42.8	43.3	Cloudy, very light rain.
" 5....	48.4	57.3	46.2	46.9	"
" 6....	54.7	62.8	43.7	44.2	" light rain.
" 7....	57.3	52.9	36.6	36.7	Fair.
" 8....	49.8	62.5	35.5	36.2	" perfect day.
" 9....	59.8	64.7	45.1	45.7	" squally wind.
" 10....	55.8	54.0	26.8	27.0	"
" 11....	48.7	60.5	24.0	24.5	" perfect day.
" 12....	57.1	68.5	28.6	28.5	"
" 13....	60.0	69.4	28.1	28.3	"
" 14....	62.9	65.2	32.2	32.5	"
" 15....	60.4	42.6	34.1	34.4	Cloudy, rain and snow.
" 16....	34.8	46.6	33.3	32.8	Fair, snow flurries.
" 17....	42.0	48.4	28.8	29.1	Cloudy.
" 18....	46.9	47.8	33.6	33.5	" very light rain.
" 19....	44.9	41.1	34.2	34.1	" rain.
" 20....	39.4	53.9	27.8	27.8	Fair, perfect day.
" 21....	47.7	59.9	30.0	30.1	" squally wind.
" 22....	56.3	62.4	29.8	29.9	"
" 23....	58.6	66.4	36.8	36.8	" perfect day.
" 24....	61.8	55.0	39.0	39.1	Cloudy, rain.
" 25....	45.5	44.3	33.2	33.0	Fair, rain and snow.
" 26....	38.7	45.1	34.1	35.5	Cloudy.
" 27....	43.5	41.2	33.9	33.1	" rain and sleet.
" 28....	37.4	44.2	31.7	31.6	" light rain.
" 29....	43.9	40.7	30.2	30.5	" sleet and rain.
" 30....	39.8	47.8	33.9	33.5	Fair, light rain and snow.
Oct. 1....	40.0	48.7	28.3	32.1	Cloudy.
" 2....	44.1	60.3	32.8	32.1	Fair.
" 3....	50.9	63.0	29.3	30.8	" perfect day.
" 4....	52.7	62.8	30.4	30.1	"
" 5....	56.5	60.8	29.5	29.4	" smoke from forest fires.
" 6....	49.4	62.0	27.0	26.7	" perfect day.
" 7....	44.8	59.9	27.3	26.8	" hoar frost.
" 8....	44.7	56.4	30.6	30.1	"
" 9....	49.9	56.2	35.5	35.1	"
" 10....	47.9	49.1	27.6	27.2	"
" 11....	43.1	49.1	31.1	30.8	"
" 12....	39.7	55.9	27.0	26.3	"
" 13....	51.2	58.7	30.0	29.0	" perfect day.
" 14....	53.8	54.6	27.2	27.0	Cloudy, rain.
" 15....	50.8	54.1	39.0	38.8	"
" 16....	44.5	50.9	34.8	30.6	Fair, eclipse of moon.
" 17....	46.7	51.7	28.3	29.6	Cloudy, squally wind.
" 18....	48.1	44.0	33.9	33.8	" soft hail.
" 19....	41.4	50.9	38.5	38.2	"
" 20....	39.9	53.9	26.9	26.3	Fair.
" 21....	47.7	54.9	31.0	30.8	Fair.
" 22....	42.7	50.1	35.5	35.1	Cloudy, rain and snow.
" 23....	45.8	36.7	33.4	32.7	Cloudy.
" 24....	34.6	37.8	31.7	30.8	Fair.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures, &c.—*Continued.*

THERMOMETER READINGS.					
Date.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Weather.
	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
1902.					
Oct. 25.....	32.6	43.1	24.7	24.0	Cloudy, very light rain.
" 26.....	36.6	39.3	30.2	29.1	Fair.
" 27.....	31.9	44.1	22.5	22.1	Cloudy.
" 28.....	41.5	44.7	38.5	38.2	Fair, snow.
" 29.....	37.8	38.3	23.8	23.2	Fair, squally wind.
" 30.....	36.1	42.6	24.0	30.2	Cloudy, snow.
" 31.....	33.6	36.1	29.9	29.3	Fair.
Nov. 1.....	32.4	36.9	27.4	26.9	Cloudy.
" 2.....	32.7	33.3	31.0	30.7	Cloudy, snow.
" 3.....	32.4	35.6	23.9	23.1	Cloudy, bad sleighing.
" 4.....	30.4	27.2	12.6	13.5	Fair.
" 5.....	23.9	24.2	17.5	16.8	Cloudy, light snow, river frozen over.
" 6.....	17.1	13.0	8.2	7.5	Cloudy, snow.
" 7.....	9.4	5.8	4.0	-1.0	Cloudy, snow, sleighing.
" 8.....	-0.4	1.3	-13.4	-14.5	Cloudy, snow.
" 9.....	0.8	6.5	-3.0	-3.8	Fair, snow, lunar corona.
" 10.....	-0.3	13.9	-1.2	-0.9	Cloudy, snow.
" 11.....	14.0	37.2	5.0	13.9	Cloudy.
" 12.....	30.5	36.6	19.0	18.7	Cloudy, snow flurries.
" 13.....	32.0	34.0	23.5	21.8	Cloudy.
" 14.....	29.6	34.4	22.4	21.6	"
" 15.....	31.6	36.1	27.1	26.4	"
" 16.....	35.5	36.9	30.9	30.7	Cloudy, very light rain.
" 17.....	35.1	35.4	28.2	28.6	Cloudy, snow flurries and light rain.
" 18.....	31.7	31.8	26.2	22.1	Fair.
" 19.....	22.7	21.9	1.4	0.2	"
" 20.....	25.6	32.0	10.7	21.5	Cloudy, snow flurries.
" 21.....	32.5	37.4	27.8	27.0	Cloudy.
" 22.....	32.2	37.4	19.0	18.8	Fair, snow drifting.
" 23.....	36.0	32.4	24.7	24.3	Cloudy, light snow.
" 24.....	28.8	33.9	25.9	28.5	"
" 25.....	29.8	32.7	23.4	22.9	Cloudy, snow flurries.
" 26.....	29.8	34.5	28.0	28.5	Cloudy.
" 27.....	31.1	29.0	26.8	22.2	"
" 28.....	22.6	18.2	2.9	0.2	Fair.
" 29.....	16.4	25.6	13.0	11.2	"
" 30.....	23.5	27.7	22.4	21.3	Cloudy, light snow.
Dec. 1.....	25.8	25.5	21.4	18.9	"
" 2.....	22.1	20.9	11.8	9.0	Fair.
" 3.....	18.9	23.9	9.0	9.5	Cloudy, light snow.
" 4.....	22.9	10.8	5.2	3.8	"
" 5.....	5.9	6.8	-8.2	-10.4	Fair.
" 6.....	-6.2	-4.0	-21.6	-16.8	Fair, light snow.
" 7.....	-8.2	-6.1	23.6	-26.7	Fair.
" 8.....	-3.4	19.0	-11.5	-3.0	Cloudy, light snow.
" 9.....	18.7	6.2	7.2	0.2	Cloudy, light snow and drifting.
" 10.....	0.8	17.5	-17.5	-17.2	Fair.
" 11.....	8.6	6.0	-4.9	-7.8	"
" 12.....	-0.4	18.1	-6.3	-4.1	Fair, squally wind.
" 13.....	19.2	24.4	10.3	16.2	Fair.
" 14.....	17.6	18.0	-0.5	-1.1	"
" 15.....	20.0	22.5	12.2	14.1	"
" 16.....	23.0	21.1	17.4	18.0	"
" 17.....	25.9	27.5	20.7	20.4	"
" 18.....	23.4	24.5	15.0	13.7	Cloudy.
" 19.....	22.6	32.8	13.8	15.5	"
" 20.....	27.4	27.9	21.2	21.2	Fair, squally wind.
" 21.....	24.8	20.5	10.4	7.9	Fair.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures, &c.—*Continued.*

THERMOMETER READINGS.					
Date.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Weather.
	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
1902.					
Dec. 22....	15.9	22.3	7.7	9.9	Cloudy, snow.
" 23....	23.0	6.1	1.4	-3.3	Fair.
" 24....	-3.1	6.6	-10.5	-5.6	Cloudy, light snow.
" 25....	19.6	31.5	6.0	18.5	Cloudy, snow and rain.
" 26....	38.0	38.3	30.2	31.3	Cloudy, snow.
" 27....	31.6	23.4	20.1	16.5	Fair.
" 28....	21.0	22.0	10.7	10.4	"
" 29....	26.8	31.0	18.3	24.5	Cloudy.
" 30....	30.2	29.2	28.2	26.0	Cloudy, snow.
" 31....	29.0	29.0	25.2	23.9	Cloudy.
1903.					
Jan. 1....	24.6	24.0	14.2	12.8	Fair.
" 2....	24.5	29.2	12.5	22.1	Fair, snow flurries.
" 3....	29.5	32.9	27.0	25.1	Fair.
" 4....	31.5	37.3	26.0	31.5	"
" 5....	42.5	43.2	34.8	36.4	Fair, squally wind.
" 6....	40.8	22.7	21.2	20.1	Fair.
" 7....	20.8	19.1	-5.9	-5.4	"
" 8....	14.8	25.3	2.8	7.7	Fair, lunar corona.
" 9....	22.8	28.3	15.2	16.6	Cloudy, snow.
" 10....	20.0	7.2	5.9	2.8	Fair.
" 11....	3.7	21.7	0.8	2.2	"
" 12....	20.3	26.1	11.2	13.2	"
" 13....	24.6	28.1	12.8	15.2	"
" 14....	24.6	25.4	9.4	9.7	Fair, perfect day.
" 15....	25.6	20.9	11.8	12.8	"
" 16....	18.7	20.2	4.0	3.7	Fair.
" 17....	13.9	23.7	2.8	4.7	Cloudy.
" 18....	20.6	24.2	16.0	17.0	Cloudy, light snow.
" 19....	21.0	28.9	18.5	19.0	Cloudy.
" 20....	24.8	29.1	17.2	18.2	Cloudy, rain and snow.
" 21....	30.0	27.4	12.3	10.5	Cloudy, snow flurries.
" 22....	29.3	30.9	19.7	19.8	Cloudy, snow.
" 23....	29.5	34.8	26.6	26.8	Cloudy, very squally wind.
" 24....	32.6	28.9	26.0	22.5	Cloudy, snow.
" 25....	29.2	27.6	25.6	18.2	Cloudy, light snow.
" 26....	8.8	4.5	-8.5	-11.4	Fair, light snow.
" 27....	4.0	9.5	1.8	-2.0	Fair.
" 28....	4.0	15.0	-5.1	-3.2	"
" 29....	13.5	18.5	-5.9	-3.0	Fair, light snow.
" 30....	17.6	21.5	5.9	4.0	Fair, snow flurries.
" 31....	17.8	17.2	-5.3	-7.1	Fair.
Feb. 1....	9.6	9.0	-15.3	-16.6	"
" 2....	3.3	20.6	-13.0	-4.5	"
" 3....	16.8	19.1	-0.8	-2.6	"
" 4....	17.9	20.1	3.5	2.8	"
" 5....	15.9	17.7	-10.5	-11.6	"
" 6....	16.5	23.7	0.8	1.7	Fair, squally wind.
" 7....	22.5	27.1	14.9	14.5	Fair.
" 8....	26.7	33.2	23.8	27.3	Cloudy, snow flurries.
" 9....	29.2	33.8	22.9	22.9	"
" 10....	31.5	27.0	25.7	17.2	Cloudy, snow.
" 11....	17.6	16.5	-10.2	-10.7	Fair.
" 12....	10.0	17.2	-7.9	-7.9	Cloudy, light snow and drifting.
" 13....	3.8	7.7	-20.5	-22.6	Fair.
" 14....	4.9	-0.7	-19.7	-23.1	"
" 15....	5.4	22.1	-13.7	-5.3	"
" 16....	19.8	29.4	6.1	7.7	"

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures, &c.—*Continued.*

THERMOMETER READINGS.					
Date.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Weather.
•	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
1903.					
Feb. 17....	28.4	38.0	20.8	21.0	"
" 18....	32.1	37.9	13.8	15.9	"
" 19....	34.8	38.2	16.8	14.1	" perfect day.
" 20....	34.3	36.5	9.5	7.9	"
" 21....	33.8	39.3	15.9	18.5	Cloudy.
" 22....	37.4	37.0	30.2	29.7	" light snow.
" 23....	34.6	35.3	14.4	12.9	Fair, perfect day.
" 24....	26.7	38.0	5.8	4.3	"
" 25....	32.1	35.3	6.1	5.2	"
" 26....	32.8	34.1	13.7	13.8	Cloudy, snow.
" 27....	32.5	26.7	15.3	10.2	Fair, perfect day.
" 28....	15.9	34.6	-4.1	-4.8	"
Mar. 1....	32.3	29.4	21.8	20.8	Cloudy, light snow.
" 2....	24.3	17.8	7.9	6.5	Fair.
" 3....	13.5	18.5	-16.2	-17.3	"
" 4....	16.1	22.3	-9.6	-13.1	" perfect day.
" 5....	19.6	29.0	-0.2	-3.0	"
" 6....	25.6	29.8	8.3	13.3	Cloudy, light snow.
" 7....	27.6	27.2	10.5	8.5	"
" 8....	12.5	6.3	0.2	-0.9	" snow.
" 9....	6.0	12.1	-7.1	-8.2	"
" 10....	12.8	10.0	-2.2	-2.7	"
" 11....	-0.2	-1.8	-4.6	-5.7	"
" 12....	-3.9	10.8	-7.5	-8.7	Fair.
" 13....	-3.9	11.4	-29.6	-31.8	" perfect day.
" 14....	5.0	26.4	-24.7	-26.3	"
" 15....	25.9	31.6	7.2	10.2	Cloudy, snow.
" 16....	29.5	34.8	5.3	4.5	Fair, perfect day.
" 17....	30.5	25.9	16.2	17.0	Cloudy.
" 18....	21.6	28.2	-2.0	-2.8	Fair, perfect day.
" 19....	26.4	36.3	-4.1	-6.1	"
" 20....	34.1	37.5	18.2	17.1	" chinook.
" 21....	30.6	29.9	-0.9	-2.3	"
" 22....	27.6	41.2	0.4	0.1	" perfect day.
" 23....	39.7	47.9	12.1	13.0	"
" 24....	43.7	18.2	16.2	11.3	" squally wind.
" 25....	12.4	12.7	1.4	0.2	"
" 26....	11.0	41.2	4.0	6.0	Cloudy.
" 27....	38.5	45.1	11.8	14.0	Fair.
" 28....	43.0	49.3	32.4	34.0	" squally wind.
" 29....	43.6	42.7	32.6	30.9	"
" 30....	38.7	45.0	19.8	18.1	"
" 31....	40.9	42.1	33.3	31.8	Cloudy, snow flurries.
April 1....	38.9	38.1	27.2	26.1	Fair.
" 2....	33.8	49.1	22.1	23.3	" sleighing bad.
" 3....	37.0	38.8	32.8	31.2	" snow.
" 4....	32.1	35.8	22.0	21.1	"
" 5....	31.5	38.0	17.3	16.6	" squally wind.
" 6....	33.6	36.7	30.5	28.9	Cloudy, light snow.
" 7....	34.8	35.6	28.0	28.5	"
" 8....	34.6	34.1	19.2	20.5	" snow.
" 9....	30.1	33.7	13.8	13.2	"
" 10....	30.8	35.2	14.0	13.5	Fair.
" 11....	31.8	32.1	11.5	8.3	Cloudy, squally wind.
" 12....	29.0	36.3	5.2	8.5	Fair.
" 13....	34.8	42.8	16.5	16.3	" robins about.
" 14....	39.9	43.5	24.5	24.2	Fair.
" 15....	39.7	44.6	24.4	23.8	"
" 16....	42.9	47.3	19.2	18.6	" no sleighing.
" 17....	44.4	47.8	21.8	21.7	" Bow River open.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures, &c.—*Continued.*

THERMOMETER READINGS.					
Date.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Weather.
	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
1903.	°	°	°	°	
April 18....	42·7	45·7	25·0	24·2	" rain and part snow.
" 19....	39·9	42·3	29·0	28·3	"
" 20....	40·7	47·6	21·8	21·3	" perfect day.
" 21....	45·0	52·3	26·5	25·8	"
" 22....	48·5	48·8	32·0	31·2	Cloudy, rain.
" 23....	44·1	46·9	36·8	36·8	"
" 24....	43·2	50·9	25·0	24·7	Fair.
" 25....	48·2	57·3	27·1	27·1	"
" 26....	51·9	47·4	36·1	34·2	Cloudy, rain and snow.
" 27....	34·6	34·8	26·4	24·6	"
" 28....	30·7	36·8	19·5	18·9	Fair.
" 29....	34·8	44·0	14·7	14·0	"
" 30....	42·7	34·2	25·8	26·2	Cloudy, snow.
May 1....	34·4	43·6	25·5	25·8	Fair, snow.
" 2....	42·5	48·3	27·5	29·6	Cloudy.
" 3....	44·9	52·2	29·5	28·9	" light rain.
" 4....	48·6	53·9	30·2	30·9	" " and soft hail.
" 5....	46·7	57·3	27·3	27·1	Fair.
" 6....	55·6	64·4	29·0	28·9	"
" 7....	52·7	42·1	33·5	33·3	" squally wind.
" 8....	38·9	45·0	30·5	30·3	Cloudy.
" 9....	39·9	48·3	29·4	28·6	"
" 10....	43·5	53·3	25·7	25·2	Fair.
" 11....	48·7	53·8	27·1	27·5	Cloudy.
" 12....	51·1	65·2	34·8	35·5	Fair, perfect day.
" 13....	62·0	62·2	38·1	40·4	" snow gone.
" 14....	58·6	52·9	42·1	41·8	" rain.
" 15....	46·0	50·1	37·3	36·4	Cloudy, snow flurries
" 16....	43·9	43·8	29·1	28·0	" light snow and rain.
" 17....	38·2	36·7	31·5	30·9	" snow and rain.
" 18....	36·3	39·1	29·4	28·5	" light snow.
" 19....	37·7	42·8	31·8	31·1	" "
" 20....	38·7	47·8	29·8	29·3	" snow.
" 21....	44·7	49·1	26·0	25·2	" "
" 22....	46·7	54·8	26·5	26·3	"
" 23....	50·5	55·9	32·8	32·2	"
" 24....	52·0	57·3	32·5	32·1	Fair, soft hail.
" 25....	55·7	64·2	28·9	29·8	" very light rain.
" 26....	60·8	60·2	41·8	41·7	Cloudy, light rain.
" 27....	53·4	54·4	38·2	39·1	" rain and soft hail.
" 28....	52·7	56·1	29·0	29·5	Fair, soft hail and rain.
" 29....	48·7	60·7	29·0	29·7	"
" 30....	57·5	74·0	44·5	44·2	"
" 31....	70·8	80·8	36·3	36·3	"
June 1....	76·6	76·4	39·8	40·5	"
" 2....	71·6	71·0	37·7	38·0	Cloudy, very light rain.
" 3....	65·6	65·0	48·0	47·7	Fair, rain.
" 4....	61·7	59·4	37·1	39·4	"
" 5....	57·5	66·5	31·9	35·8	"
" 6....	62·6	72·1	41·7	43·2	"
" 7....	67·6	76·0	36·7	38·6	" perfect day.
" 8....	71·6	61·4	47·0	47·5	Cloudy.
" 9....	59·1	73·5	43·8	44·6	Fair, perfect day.
" 10....	70·9	84·1	37·2	40·5	"
" 11....	79·2	78·6	39·2	43·0	"
" 12....	71·4	76·1	43·8	44·6	"

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures, &c.—*Concluded.*

Date.	THERMOMETER READINGS.				Weather.
	Maximum.		Minimum.		
	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
1903.	°	°	°	°	
June 13 ...	69·7	76·5	51·1	51·8	Fair, rain, thunder.
" 14....	69·8	66·7	48·6	48·2	Fair.
" 15....	63·4	77·4	37·4	38·1	"
" 16 ...	72·8	84·0	42·0	43·4	Fair, perfect day.
" 17 ...	79·7	72·0	44·3	46·7	Cloudy, light rain, thunder.
" 18....	61·1	69·3	41·1	44·4	Fair.
" 19....	64·6	68·2	40·0	43·4	Cloudy, rain.
" 20 ...	54·7	60·9	46·0	47·2	"
" 21....	56·7	71·3	38·8	41·4	Fair.
" 22....	68·2	60·8	50·9	51·4	Cloudy, rain.
" 23....	57·7	58·4	46·2	46·8	Cloudy.
" 24 ...	54·7	69·9	35·7	38·0	Fair.
" 25....	66·7	71·1	54·1	53·8	Fair, lightning.
" 26....	66·0	68·2	40·2	41·2	Fair, rain.
" 27....	64·0	63·3	53·7	49·0	Cloudy, rain.
" 28....	49·0	62·6	40·1	42·8	Fair.
" 29....	58·4	58·8	31·7	34·0	Cloudy, rain, thunder.
" 30....	56·7	55·3	31·8	33·5	Fair, rain.

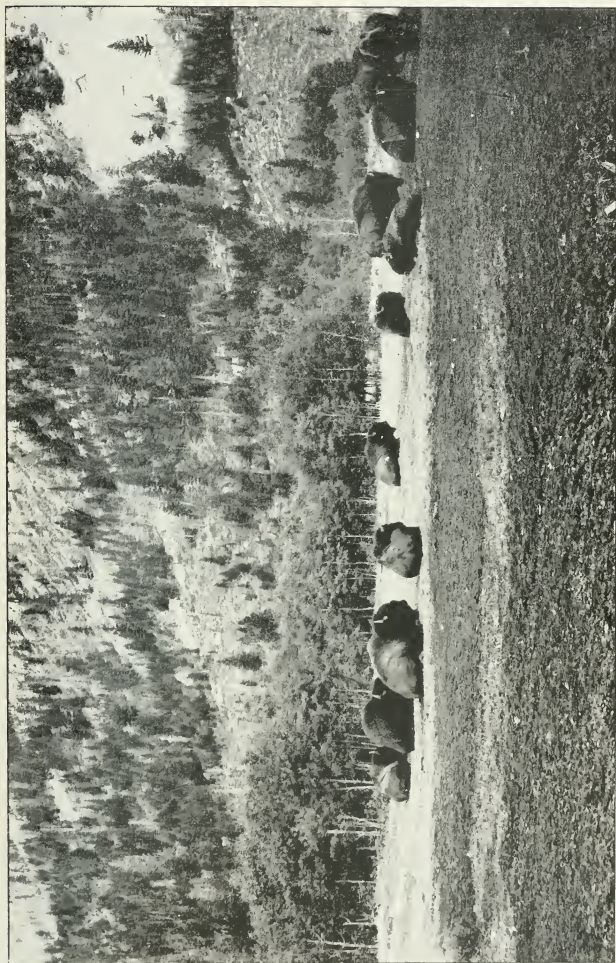
NORMAN B. SANSON,  
*Observer.*





THE MOOSE, BANFF NATIONAL PARK, BANFF, ALTA.





THE BUFFALO, CANADIAN NATIONAL PARK, BANFF, ALTA.





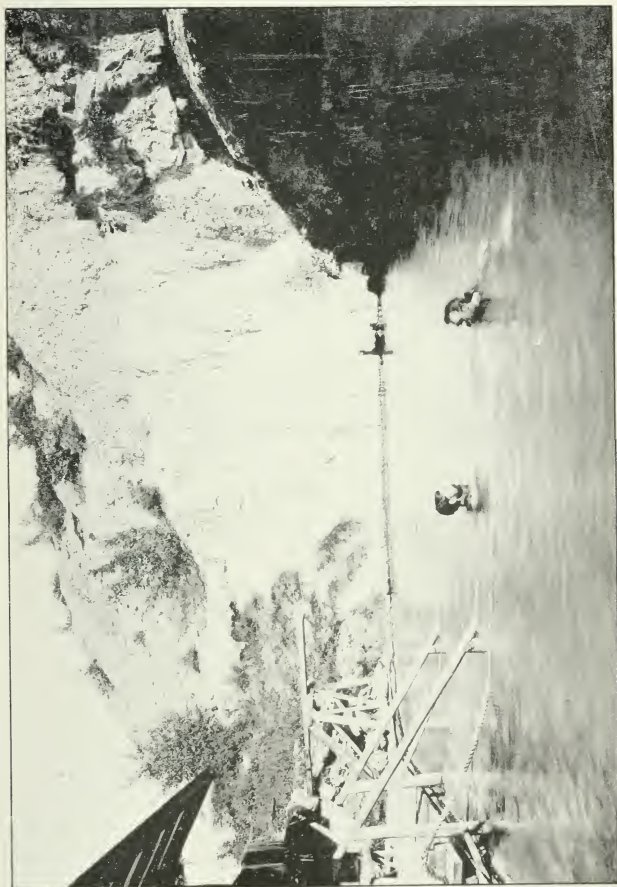
DEVIL'S CANYON AND CASCADE MOUNTAIN FROM THE BRIDGE ON THE ROAD TO MINNEWANKA.





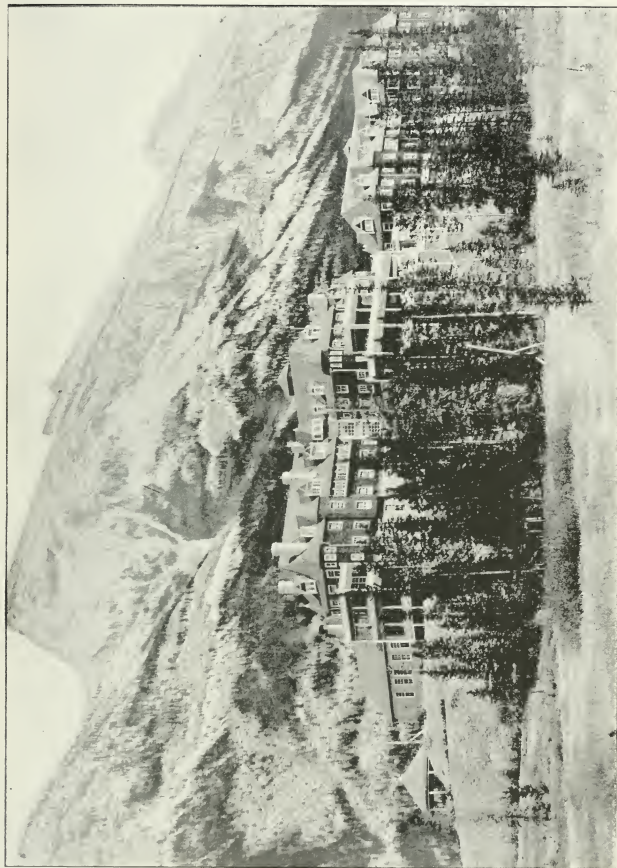
BOW RIVER FALLS.





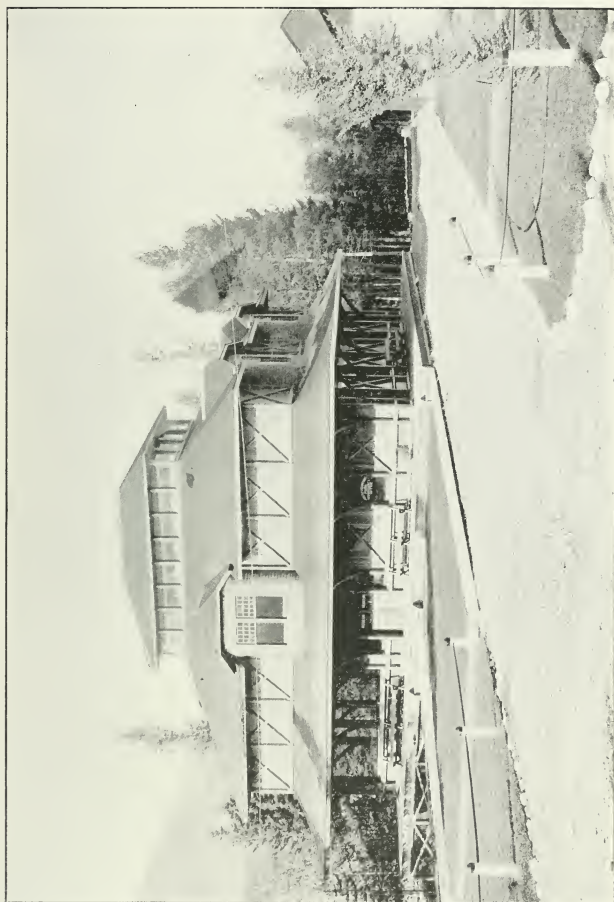
BASIN.





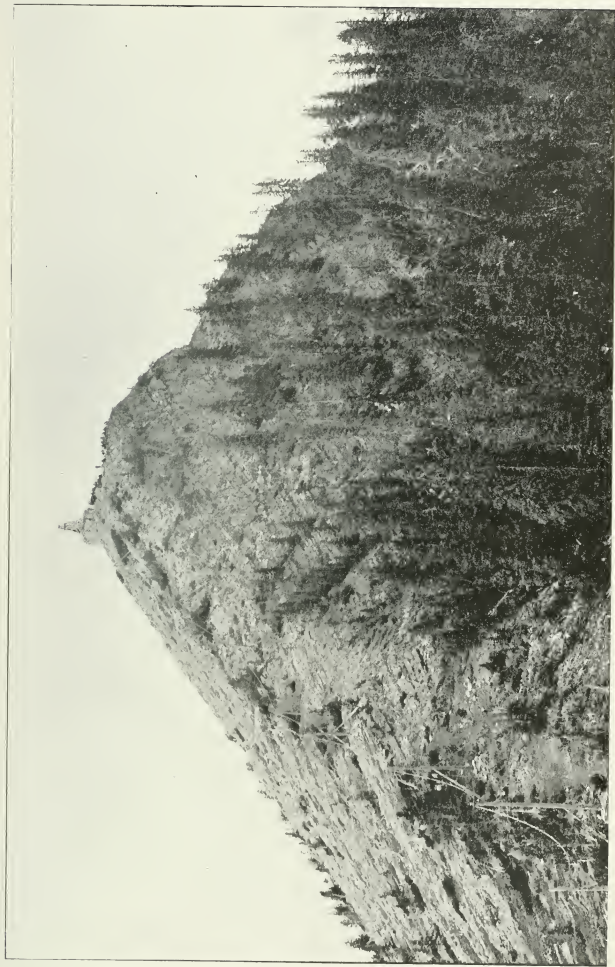
C. P. R. HOTEL.





OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT AND MUSEUM.





COMMUNICATION OF "CASCADE," "PERFECTION" AND "BOW RIVER" MASONIC LODGES AT THE OBSERVATORY, SULPHUR MOUNTAIN, AUG. 13, 1908, 9,000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL, 4,500 FEET ABOVE RAILWAY TRACK, BANFF, ALTA.





MT. RUNDLE, FROM NEAR THE SPRAY FALLS.



# REPORT

ON THE

## GREAT LANDSLIDE AT FRANK, ALBERTA



## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA.

OTTAWA, June 12, 1903.

DR. EUGENE HAANEL,  
Superintendent of Mines,  
Department of the Interior.

SIR,—In pursuance of the instructions of the Honourable the acting Minister of the Interior, transmitted through you, we have examined the Frank landslide, and beg to submit the following report thereon.

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,

R. G. McCONNELL.  
R. W. BROCK.

## THE GREAT LANDSLIDE AT FRANK, ALBERTA.

## SITUATION.

Turtle mountain, the scene of the late disastrous rock avalanche, forms part of the most easterly or front range of the Rocky Mountains. It is a long, narrow, somewhat wedge-shaped ridge, surmounted by a number of rocky peaks, the highest of which have an elevation of rather more than 3,000 feet above the valley of Old Man river, or more than 7,100 feet above the sea. The range, of which Turtle mountain forms a part, runs in a N.N.W.—S.S.E. direction. It is pierced, north of Turtle mountain, by a narrow gap, through which Old Man river secures an exit from the mountains. Half a mile south-east of the gap, where the valley is broadened by the debouchment of Gold creek, and close to the foot of the mountain, nestles the town of Frank, an important coal mining centre on the Crow's Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The summit of the Rockies and the continental divide lies 14 miles to the west.

## TOPOGRAPHY.

Turtle mountain is a typical Rocky Mountain ridge. It is built of westerly dipping beds and its steep sides meet above in a sharp crest, with projecting rocky points. The eastern face of the ridge, the one which overhangs the town of Frank, possesses

two main slopes. The lower or talus slope is 800 feet in height at Frank, and rises at an angle of about  $30^{\circ}$ . The upper or cliff slope is excessively steep, the angle of elevation throughout often exceeding  $45^{\circ}$ , and rises in a succession of precipitous limestone cliffs, some of which appear almost vertical. The central peak, the one which broke away, is stated to have projected eastward beyond those that remain and probably rose above the steepest portion of the ridge.\* The western slope is more uniform and flatter than the eastern, the angle of elevation averaging about  $33^{\circ}$ .

Between the Gap and Frank, Turtle mountain rises directly from the valley, but opposite the south peak a wide spur, 1,200 feet in height, is thrown off to the eastward, which descends to the level of the valley in a succession of terrace-like steps. (See plate 4.)

Old Man river is a rapid stream, 40-50 feet in width. After issuing from the Gap, it flows southward along the base of Turtle mountain until deflected to the east by the spur from the south peak.

The valley of Old Man river, near Frank, consists of a flat about half a mile in width, trenched slightly by the beds of Old Man river and Gold creek, and broken in places by low sandstone ridges and knolls. A conspicuous hill of broken rock south of the railway track was formerly a rocky knoll 50 feet in height. (See plate 2.) The valley is bordered on both sides by terraces. A narrow, well-marked terrace, built of boulderclay and gravel, follows the river on the right from the Gap southward to near Frank. It is covered with debris or destroyed for some distance east of Frank, but appears again east of the slide, at a height of 150 feet above the river. The north bank is interrupted by two main terraces. The lower has a height of fifty feet above the railway flat east of the slide. This terrace separates into two smaller ones, before reaching the eastern end of the slide. The upper terrace has an uneven surface and its scarp is notched in places by subordinate terracing. It has a height above the valley of from 250 feet to 300 feet. The surface east of the terraces is contoured irregularly, but rises steadily eastward toward the Livingstone range.

The main points in the topography of the region are the precipitous slopes of Turtle mountain ridge, the flat-bottomed terraced valley of Old Man river at its base, and on the farther side a gradually rising surface, terminating in a high ridge.

#### GEOLOGY OF MOUNTAINS.

Turtle mountain may be described generally as built of Upper Palæozoic limestones above and Cretaceous shales and sandstones below. The northern part of the mountain consists entirely of limestone, but going southward, the underlying sandstones and shales rise gradually in the face of the ridge, and a mile south of Frank reach an elevation of about 1,300 feet above the valley of Old Man river. The dip of both series is westerly at high angles.

#### UPPER PALÆOZOIC.

The limestones in the lower part of the mountain are evenly bedded, are very compact and as a rule are dark in a fresh fracture, but weather to a light gray, or yellowish colour. Ordinary and magnesian limestones are both present, and many of the beds are more or less bituminous. A band of dark shales, 25 feet in thickness, occurs about 800 feet above the base of the limestones, and is succeeded by shaly impure limestone, which in places has a strongly developed cleavage. These beds mark the base of the cliff portion of the mountain above Frank. The limestones in the upper portion of the mountain are more crystalline than those below, are purer and occur in heavy massive beds, separated by flaggy bands. A zone of conspicuously striped cherty limestone,

\* Plate 1.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

consisting of alternating layers of gray limestones and black chert, from one to three inches in thickness, occurs some distance above the band of shales. The limestones outcropping between the crest of the mountain and the Cretaceous beds which overlie them on the west, were not examined.

## AGE OF LIMESTONES.

Two corals, one collected about 1,500 feet above the base of the limestone, and the other from the slide rock, were submitted to Mr. Lawrence Lambe, assistant palæontologist, who contributes the following note in regard to them :—

'*Diphyphyllum arundinaceum*, Billings. A well preserved specimen, with external characters and the internal structure clearly shown. This species occurs abundantly in the Corniferous limestone of Ontario. A loose specimen from Peace river, B.C., between Fossil Point and the Canyon on the Mountain of Rocks, was collected by Professor John Macoun, in 1875, (Devonian).'

'*Acrophyllum Oneidæense*, Billings. The second specimen probably belongs to this species. It is fragmentary and does not present the structure in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, but sufficient data are available for a specific determination. This species is also characteristic of the Corniferous formation, as developed in the province of Ontario.

'The above two species clearly indicate a Devonian horizon.'

These fossils determine the position of a portion at least of the limestone outcropping on the eastern face of Turtle mountain, where the slide occurred. The prevalent westerly dip brings in higher beds on the west and it is probable that these extend up into the Carboniferous.

## CRETACEOUS BEDS.

The Cretaceous beds along the eastern face of Turtle mountain consist mostly of alternating bands of hard, in places almost quartzitic, rusty coloured sandstones and dark, comparatively soft shales. The shales weather easily and are seldom exposed, while the harder sandstones often project above the surface in hummocks and long ridges. The beds include an occasional band of coarse pebbly conglomerate, some carbonaceous shales and some important coal seams, one from 13 to 18 feet in thickness. The dip of the beds is westerly at an angle of 82°, and the strike nearly north and south.

## STRUCTURE OF MOUNTAINS.

The limestones which form the main mass of Turtle mountain range, and which are in part at least of Devonian age, dip steeply to the west at an average angle of about 50°. They are overlaid by Cretaceous sandstones and shales along the western base of the range, but they overlie beds belonging to the same series on the eastern. The peculiar relationship of the two formations can only be explained by faulting. The front ranges of the Rocky Mountains, wherever they have been closely examined, have been found to owe their origin largely to a great system of thrust faults. Near Bow river\* the Cambro-Silurian has been broken and thrust forward for miles over the Cretaceous and at the International boundary Mr. Bailey Willis† has shown that the rocks down to and including a part of the Algonkian, have been similarly affected and now rest on Cretaceous strata. At Turtle mountain the thrust has not been so great, but has been extensive enough to bring the Devonian and possibly somewhat

\* R. G. McConnell, G. S. C. Annual Report, Vol. II., (N.S.), 1886, Part D.

† Stratigraphy and Structure, Lewis and Livingstone Ranges, Montana, by Bailey Willis, Bull. Geol. Soc. Am., Vol. 13, pp. 305-52.

lower rocks over the Cretaceous. The fault plane near the surface dips steeply to the west, but the exact angle was not ascertained. (See section of Turtle mountain.)

A short, sharp double fold occurs about 800 feet above the base of the limestones, a second minor one about 200 feet lower down and some of the lower beds are badly crushed into angular, irregular shaped fragments, often with slickensided surfaces. With these exceptions the dip of the strata is remarkably regular. The Cretaceous beds, on the other hand, have been completely overturned east of the fault, and now dip westward at angles of about 80°, and the whole formation for several miles to the east has been strongly folded and crumpled.

The limestones are traversed by several sets of jointing planes, intersecting each other at various angles. This structural feature is important from its possible bearing on the cause of the slide. Two strong sets intersecting at an angle of 97° are conspicuous at several points along the crest of the ridge, and their effect on the erosion of the mountain is plainly seen in the successions of salient and re-entrant angles which line vertically the face of the ridge. The fissures opened up by the slide follow the jointing planes, as a rule, but often break across from one set to another. The limestones are also cut by old fracture planes, probably formed during the faulting which produced the mountain. More or less movement must have occurred along some of these planes, as slickensided surfaces are common in the debris brought down by the slide.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE SLIDE.

At dawn, on April 29, 1903, a huge rock mass, nearly half a mile square and probably 400 to 500 feet thick in places, suddenly broke loose from the east face of Turtle mountain and precipitated itself with terrific violence into the valley beneath, overwhelming everything in its course. The great mass, urged forward by the momentum acquired in its descent, and broken into innumerable fragments, ploughed through the bed of Old Man river, and carrying both water and underlying sediments along with it, crossed the valley and hurled itself against and up the opposite terraced slopes to a height of 400 feet. Blocks of limestones and shale, mingled with mud, now cover the valley to a depth of from 3 to probably 150 feet, over an area of 1.03 square miles. (See map section and frontispiece.)

The number of people killed by the slide is not known exactly, but it is given at about 70. The property destroyed includes the tippie and plant at the mouth of the Canadian American Coal and Coke Company's mine, the company's barn and seven cottages at the east end of the town of Frank, half a dozen outlying houses, with some shacks and camps, besides a considerable number of horses and cattle and a couple of ranches. The track of the Crow's Nest Railway was hopelessly buried for a distance of nearly 7,000 feet and the lower mile of the Frank and Grassy Mountain Railway met a similar fate. The people occupying the houses in the track of the slide were all swept away with it and destroyed, with the exception of a few near the edge of the slide, who escaped in some almost miraculous way, which they themselves cannot explain.\*

The slide occurred about 4.10 a.m., at a time when most of the inhabitants of the valley were asleep and before full daylight. The statements of the few eye-witnesses throw little light on the character of the slide, but the following notes\* obtained from them are not without interest:—

Karl Cornelianson was awakened by the noise. He rushed to the door of his house, which looked out over the first terrace flat and the base of the second. His first thought was that there had been an explosion at the mine and his first look was in that direction. Seeing nothing there, he glanced round to the terrace flat in time

\* Plates 2 and 3.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

to see the rock debris hurl itself against the slope of the second terrace, and its momentum spent, fall back to the lower level. His impression was that an explosion had taken place directly in front of him. The edge of the slide was about a quarter of a mile from his door.

Mr. McLean, who kept a boarding house in Frank, was already up. Hearing the noise, he rushed to the door in time to see the slide rush by only a few feet in front of him. The passage of the slide was so instantaneous that he thought an eruption had taken place directly in front of him.

A freight train was shunting on the mine siding at the time of the disaster. They had taken some cars of coal from the tippie at the mouth of the tunnel and were slowly backing up for another load, when the engineer heard the rocks breaking away from the mountain above. He immediately changed to full speed ahead and ran out of danger. The conductor saw the men at the tippie become alarmed and start to run, but they were overtaken by the slide and perished. Immediately after everything was shrouded in a cloud of dust.

Mr. Warrington, who was sleeping in one of the cottages destroyed, was awakened by a noise which he thought was caused by hail. He jumped out of bed and then realized that it was something more serious, but before he had time to become alarmed the house began to rock, and the next thing he was conscious of was finding himself in the lee of some rocks, forty feet from where the house had stood. His bed was some twenty feet farther on. His thigh was broken and he was otherwise injured by small fragments of debris being forced into his body. He pulled himself out with his arms, and was trying to work his way to some children, whose cries he heard, when the first rescue party arrived.

Mrs. Ennis, whose house was also destroyed, was startled by the noise. She had time to waken her husband and get out of bed, but before they could rouse the children their house was demolished.

Lester Ackroyd (Johnson), whose father and mother were killed, was not wakened. He found himself under the floor of the house and escaped through a small hole between it and the surface of the slide rock. He looked for his neighbours' houses, but finding them gone, waded the creek and proceeded to a friend's cottage. He was seriously wounded by a splinter which pierced his abdomen.

Many of the inhabitants of Frank, who were wakened by the noise, state that the thud of the rocks striking the valley bottom was distinctly felt, but that the shock differed entirely from an earthquake movement. The noise of the slide was described as resembling that of steam escaping under high pressure.

Nineteen men were working in the mine at the time of the slide. Of these seventeen escaped and two, who are supposed to have been at or outside the mouth of the tunnel, perished.\*

The statement of Chapman, one of the miners working at the top of No. 8 man-way, of what happened in the mine is as follows: He became aware that something was wrong at 4 a.m., according to his watch. The coal commenced to break and run down the man-way. The men working near by became alarmed and started to escape down the ladders. One of them, Mackenzie, was caught by the crushing in of a cross-cut, but Chapman and a companion succeeded in rescuing him before he was smothered. In coming down the man-way, they were considerably battered by falling coal, but not seriously injured. After reaching the gangway, they proceeded along it to the entrance, but found it blocked with debris. The lower tunnel was then tried, but proved to be full of water. After some discussion as to whether it was better to dig their way through the debris closing the mouth of the tunnel, or to send an upraise to the surface, they decided on the latter course. Volunteers had to go back to the face of the tunnel, 5,500 feet, in order to secure the necessary tools. It was 7 a.m. before they commenced the upraise and nearly 5 p.m. before they reached the surface. During

\* Plates 4 and 5.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

the operation men went back into the mine for timber and Mackenzie tried to reach the surface through an air-way, but was turned back by gas. These trips back into the mine show that the main passage ways at least were not seriously injured.

Miners who were in the gangway at the time report that a blast of air rushed into the tunnel, blew the trap doors open and threw men and horses off their feet. Immediately afterward the mouth of the tunnel was sealed with debris.

#### CLASSIFICATION.

Balzer\* divides large land slips into two classes, the Bergsturz and the Bergrutsch. In the former the rocks break across the bedding planes and in the latter slip along them. The Turtle mountain slide is a typical example of a Bergsturz, as the break cuts across the bedding planes, almost at right angles.

#### TIME AND RATE OF MOVEMENT.

It is difficult to arrive at any definite conclusion in regard to the time occupied by the slide, as the estimates of eye witnesses range all the way from twenty seconds to two minutes. It is probable from the evidence obtainable, such as it is, that the time which elapsed between the first crash and complete rest did not exceed one hundred seconds and may have been somewhat less. The distance from the summit of the mountain to the end of the slide, measured horizontally, is 9,916 feet, and following the slope, about two and a half miles. No estimate of the rate at which the material travelled after it broke away can be given, but as those awakened by the roar had scarcely time to do more than to rise from their beds before all was over, it must have been extremely rapid. Heim† estimates that the blocks in the great slide which occurred at Elm in 1881 travelled about a mile and a half in from 10 to at most 30 seconds. The material in this slide leaped from a projecting shelf right across the valley, and the movement on this account was probably more rapid than in the case of the Turtle mountain slide.

#### CHARACTER OF MOVEMENT.

The separated rock mass seems to have been shattered by impacts against the side of the mountain during its descent, and probably long before it reached the bottom, into myriads of fragments, some of which were doubtless flung far out into the valley. A shelf of rock in the basin of the slide seems to have hurled most of the material over the coal mine at the base of the mountain into the river bed, or beyond. The movement of the broken rock mass cannot be characterized as a slide in the ordinary sense of the word. The blocks must have travelled to their destination largely by a succession of great leaps or ricochets, probably accompanied by a certain amount of rolling and sliding. The character of the movement is clearly shown in the gradually lessening bounds ending in a short roll of a number of fragments, which were thrown forward beyond the main mass. The progress of these can be distinctly traced by the indentations made in the surface by the bounding rocks. While the movements of the individual fragments consisted of a succession of bounds from the surface and caroms from flying rocks, the movement of the mass, taken as a whole, suggests that of a viscous fluid. On the level flats the movement was onward, but with a tendency towards lateral dilation, but when terraces or other elevations were encountered, a portion of the material was deflected and flowed along the obstruction. (See Map). In some instances the rocks appear to have been flung back from steep terraced

\*Neues Jahrb., 1880, p. 198.

† Der Bergsturz von Elm. Zeitschrift der Deutschen Geologischen Gesellschaft, Band XXXIV, 1882, p. 76.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

faces like spray, or fell back after climbing part way up. (See Plate 7). The outline of the slide consists of a succession of bays and promontories, most of which are largely due to the irregular topography of the valley. The total deflection in some cases amounted to fully 90°.

The cessation of the movement appears to have been remarkably sudden. At a number of points around the edge of the slide the rocks piled up into a high rim and then, the velocity acquired in their descent becoming exhausted, fell gently forward. (See frontispiece). This seems to be the explanation of the escape of a number of trees which still stand erect a few feet inside the slide. The trees are surrounded by rocks, but have apparently sustained little injury.

## THE SLIDE ROCK.

The slide rock consists mostly of angular fragments of limestone, ranging in size from grains up to great blocks forty feet in length. Large rocks are common everywhere, and in places, especially along the central portion of the slide, the greater part of the debris consists of fragments from three to twenty feet in diameter.\*

Dark shale fragments are abundant along a narrow belt, running parallel to the north-western edge of the slide, and are sparingly distributed elsewhere. Similar shales occur in the mountain, interbanded with the limestone. No rocks of Cretaceous age were found in the debris, and it is assumed that the slide did not cut down to them.

In portions of the slide the spaces between the rocks are filled with material resembling boulder clay and a number of small mud flats, separated by mounds and ridges of broken rock, occur east of Gold creek.† The edge of the slide is usually fringed with more or less mud and the same material, mingled with small rocks, occurs in places spattered over the surface for some distance ahead of the slide. At some points water was squirted out from the slide, laden with trees, mud and a few boulders. The soft mud was derived largely from the bed of Old Man river, parts of which were scooped out, probably down to bed rock. The bed of Gold creek and the marshes in the road of the slide furnished a portion of the material and a further contribution was obtained from the fragments of the boulder clay terraces on the lower slopes of Turtle mountain.

## SURFACE OF SLIDE.

The surface of the slide is singularly uneven.‡ The rocks are heaped up into mounds and short interlacing ridges inclosing hollows, somewhat resembling a terminal moraine. In some places the lumpy condition of the surface suggests that the material travelled in waves, the waves retaining their form when movement ceased. Peculiar conical mounds, built of loose rocks up to three feet in diameter, were noticed at several points. The origin of these mounds is uncertain, but some of them may represent portions of ridges, which have been partly destroyed by flying rocks.§ The larger ridges are due in most cases to elevations in the old surface. A well marked depression extends across the slide, near the line of the old railway. It appears to be due to the protection of a rocky knoll to the south, which flung the greater part of the material across it. This depression is followed by the new grade of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway.

The slide rock usually terminates abruptly in a steep slope from six to thirty feet in height, and in places is heaped up at the edge into a prominent rim. The rimmed character of the edge is especially noticeable where the drive was straight onward.

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\* Plate 6.

† Plate 7.

‡ Plate 8.

§ Plate 9 and 10.

The edges of the promontories where the material spread or was deflected sideways are usually comparatively thin. (See frontispiece).

The mud flats mentioned previously as occurring east of Gold creek form a conspicuous feature of the surface. The soft semi-liquid mud was splashed out of the bottom of Old Man river by the falling rocks, and driven for some distance ahead of them. Afterwards it spread out between the debris piles into small level spaces. Diminutive cones with crater-like depressions in the centre, due to the escape of imprisoned air, are common features of the mud flats.

#### CHANGES IN TOPOGRAPHY.

Changes in topography due to the slide are common. The valley is, of course, completely changed, as the former flats and even terraces are buried deeply under a mass of unassorted material. Old Man river is dammed at the lower part of the slide, and the channel above it occupied by a chain of small lakes with a depth of from 20 to 35 feet.\* The bottom of the lake opposite the tunnel is several feet lower than the old bed of the river. Gold creek has been deflected to the west and now follows the edge of the slide to its junction with Old Man river. A couple of small lakes are formed, where streams coming from the north reach the edge of the slide, and a shallow lake which formerly existed near the east corner of the slide has been filled up.

#### SOME MINOR FEATURES.

While the boulders as a rule are much bruised, a few in the slide just east of the river have slipped down to their present position with little or no bounding or rolling. One large boulder still retains on its upper surface a coating of moss and a fragment of a rotten log lying quite undisturbed. This must have broken away about the close of the slide. From its position and the character of the wood, it is evident that it came from the lower part of the northern limit of the slide.

The huge rock mass, falling with such frightful velocity, must have greatly disturbed the lower strata of air. The air must have been compressed under it and forced out as a sudden heavy gust of wind. The miners, as already mentioned, felt a strong blast in the gangway of the mine, but this was not noticed in the town above the slide. On the other hand, the southern edge of the slide for some distance away is strewn with twigs and branches of trees and other wreckage, evidencing a rush of air down the valley. The cause of this southerly escape of the air may have been the natural wind, which was blowing down the valley at the time, or may have been due to the northern part of the mass breaking away a few seconds in advance of the southern.

An avalanche just south of the edge of the slide is partially covered with debris. The heaviest deposits of dust are also south of the slide.

A quantity of dynamite was stored near Poupore and McVeigh's construction camp, situated at the junction of the Grassy Mountain Railway and the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, near the south edge of the slide. It was probably exploded during the slide, but the only evidence of the explosion is furnished by the boulders buried in the ground over an area extending at least 2,100 feet from the edge of the slide, in the vicinity of the old camp. Unlike the boulders in the slide, these are not solid, but have fresh fractures running through them, sometimes radiating from a central point; they did not travel by bounds, but fell from a height, remaining buried where they fell, and they are not found at other points around the edge of the slide.

A large quantity of dynamite belonging to the coal company was buried in the slide, but absolutely no trace of its explosion has been found anywhere.

Just west of the lower lake at the south end of the slide, a boulder clay terrace is partially buried under and partially cut away by the slide. The cutting appears

\* Plate 11.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

to have been done by huge flying boulders, which shot through it. At one point a column of boulder clay is left standing alone.

The mouth of the upper tunnel of the mine is sealed with boulder clay, carried down from a deposit above and so compacted by pressure as to present the appearance of an original and undisturbed bed of boulder clay.

A few tree trunks, some of them scarcely bruised, were found mixed with the rock debris. Near the farthest limit of the slide a new tie, which must have come from the railway track, was found almost uninjured.

## DIMENSIONS.

The dimensions of the slide cannot be given accurately, as no contoured maps showing the old topography are available for reference. A section along the central portion of the slide in the direction of the movement gave an average depth of 35 feet. A section at right angles to the movement along the new location line of the railway, probably the thinnest portion of the slide, averages about 27 feet in depth. At one point north of the section measured the slide rock has a depth of fully 150 feet. At other points around the edge, the material is often spread out in a thin layer only a few feet in depth. The average depth of the whole of the slide rock, estimated from such measurements as we were able to obtain, amounts to about 45 feet. The area covered measures 1.03 square miles, or 3,190,528 square yards, and the contents of the mass, assuming 45 feet as the thickness, about 47,857,820 cubic yards. This represents approximately 36,000,000 cubic yards of solid rock, equal in weight to about 80,300,000 tons. A rough estimate of the size of the mass which broke away, obtained by comparison of the old and new contours of the mountain itself, is somewhat greater, amounting to about 40,702,000 cubic yards, or 90,796,000 tons.

Rock slides of this magnitude are exceedingly rare in the Canadian Rockies, in fact, no slide at all approaching it in size has been recorded from any part of the range. The mountains, as a rule, wear away gradually and fall in small blocks. A rock slide occurred in the Selkirk range, near Arrowhead, this spring. In the Alps destructive land slides have been more frequent, 150 having been recorded in Switzerland.\* The dimensions of two of the largest of these, the Elm and Rossberg slides, may be inserted for comparison.

The Elm land slide† was a 'bergsturz,' like that at Frank, only much smaller. The slide rock ran down a valley with a three per cent grade for a distance of 1,538 yards. Its width was 437 to 564 yards, its depth 16 to 21 yards. Its contents were estimated to be about 12,000,000 cubic yards. 84 houses and 115 human beings were buried beneath it.

The Rossberg slide‡ in 1806, one of the largest on record, swept away four villages and killed 457 of their inhabitants. It was 4,300 yards long, 349 wide and 35 deep, and contained about 51,000,000 cubic yards of material.

## CAUSES OF THE LANDSLIP.

The various theories first announced regarding the cause of the sudden destruction of a portion of the town of Frank, such as a volcanic outburst, a violent earthquake, an explosion in the coal mine, are, it is almost unnecessary to say, without foundation. None of the phenomena attendant on volcanic eruptions are observable. No earthquake shock is reported at the seismic stations, nor could an explosion in the

\* Neues. Jahrb., 1877, p. 916.

† Der Bergsturz von Elm, Rothpletz, Zeit. der Deutsch. Geol. Gesell., Band XXXIII, 1881, p. 540.

‡ Der Bergsturz von Elm, Albert Helm, Ibid., Band XXXIV, 1882, p. 74.

‡ Goldau und Seine Gegend, Neues Jahrb., 1875, p. 15.

mine, violent enough to satisfy the conditions have possibly occurred. The catastrophe was produced by a great land slide, ranking as one of the largest on record.

Ordinary atmospheric weathering, in which water plays the principal part, acting on rock masses, which on account of their material, form and structure are unstable, is the cause of by far the greatest number of rock slides. Jointing planes, or other fissures more or less strongly developed, are almost universal in the older rocks, and there are few which are not pervious to some extent to surface water. The water usually possesses some solvent power, and after entering the joint planes or fissures works its way downwards, gradually enlarging its channels and undermining the mass attacked. The increase of hydrostatic pressure of the water in the fissures by addition through rain or melting snow may be a sufficient cause of dislodgement of unstable masses of rock. The alternate freezing and thawing of such water-filled fissures in the rock is also a most efficient agent in loosening the material and, if the slope is sufficient, causing its fall. The expansion and contraction of the rocks themselves under rapid changes of temperature is not without effect. Earthquakes, or other violent shocks, often produce landslips even in fairly stable regions.

The second of the two principal classes of large land slides, mentioned in a previous chapter, the 'Berggrutsch,' is generally caused by water working its way along the bedding plane and softening a clayey layer, then, if the dip is sufficient, the upper part slips down along the lubricated plane. Many of the most disastrous land slips have been produced in this way.

The Frank slide was a 'Bergsturz,' a breaking away of the mountain mass across the bedding planes. Its primary cause is to be found in the structure and condition of Turtle mountain itself. It was ripe for a slide. The steep slopes, the shattered and fractured nature of the rocks, particularly of the basal beds of the limestone series, overlying the thrust-fault, coupled with unusually heavy precipitation are causes which in themselves are quite sufficient to have produced the slide and unaided the loosened masses would sooner or later have fallen. The pronounced earthquake movement of 1901, mentioned in Stupart's notes below, must have loosened the threatening mass to some extent, thereby hastening the coming disaster. There are, however, two possible contributory causes, which may have fixed the time and date of the slide by breaking the last bands which held the unstable rock mass in place and may also have determined to some extent the dimensions of the present slide.

It is believed by many that the coal mine, situated at the base of the mountain, had something to do with the slide and a brief description of the workings is here given.

The mine, owned by the Canadian American Coal and Coke Company, is situated directly under the foot of the mountain. It is opened up by a tunnel 5,500 feet in length, commencing at the surface 45 feet above the bed of the river and running nearly southward along the vein approximately parallel to the face of Turtle mountain, and near the foot of the slope. The surface gradually rises in the direction of the tunnel, and at its end has a height above it of 1,190 feet. (See Plate 4). A second tunnel, used principally for air, situated 30 feet below the first, has been driven in for a distance of 2,560 feet, an upraise at 2,300 feet connects it with the upper tunnel. The coal seam, except where pierced by chutes, has been left intact for 32 feet above the main tunnel. The chambers mined are situated above this unworked strip, the larger ones commencing 1,200 feet from the mouth of the tunnel and continuing to 3,500 feet. They are divided into three sets, the first having a height of 250 feet, the second of 300 feet and the third of 400 feet. Beyond 3,500 feet, the chambers were just started, as shown in the accompanying diagram.\* These chambers vary in length from 60 feet to 150 feet, but average about 130 feet and are separated by pillars usually 40 feet in length, containing man-ways and cross-cuts.† All the workings are in coal. The seam is nearly vertical, dipping under the mountain at an angle of 82°, and has a width of

\* Diagram 1.

† Diagram 2.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

thirteen to fifteen feet. Most of the coal stowed down in the chambers remained in them, just sufficient being drawn at the chutes to keep the surface of loose coal a convenient distance below the roof of unmined coal for the men to work.

It is almost impossible to avoid the conclusion that these great chambers, 130 feet long, 250 to 400 feet high and 15 feet wide, situated directly under the foot of the mountain must have weakened it, even if, as the management assert, little of the loose coal had been drawn from them. The pressure on them must have been considerable. The loose coal, being less resistant than the unmined, would allow slight slips or readjustments in the hanging wall, and the jar produced by these may have been sufficient to snap some of the few remaining supports, which held the unbalanced mass in place. For in its state of unstable equilibrium, the slightest movement, a movement of even one inch, might have a profound effect upon Turtle mountain. It is a significant fact that the edges of the break correspond very closely with the limits of the big chambers and mined coal. (See diagram 1).

In this connection certain statements regarding the condition of the mine before the slide are of interest.

## STATEMENTS REGARDING THE CONDITION OF THE MINE BEFORE THE SLIDE.

The management state that the mine was in first class condition before the catastrophe, that the walls were solid, that there were no more movements or breaking away of the hanging wall than is usual in coal mines, and that the timbers were not under undue strain. Mr. Chestnut, a miner, states that slight movements were noticeable during the last seven months. These were particularly liable to occur between one and three in the morning. He describes them as like the starting and shuddering of a ship struck by a wave. Mr. Chapman also stated that these shocks were most frequent between the hours of one and three in the morning. These tremors were somewhat alarming to the miners, and some are said to have left the mine on account of them.

It is also reported that lately the coal has been mined with unusual ease, often running itself, so that the miners were taken off contract work and put upon day work. Rock from the hanging wall is said to have been falling in and mixing with the coal, so that men had to be employed in picking it out when the cars were dumped.

Cyrus Morris, formerly underground superintendent, stated that for the last seven months, there had been a general squeeze in the ground between 3,500 and 5,000 feet in the tunnel. The coal could be kept up only with difficulty. It was broken and would mine itself.

Small faults were encountered in the mine about every 120 feet, which had a slip of two feet into a hill, that is westward. At a thousand feet in, a fault was encountered with a throw of about fifteen feet in the same direction. Fissures extended into the hill at right angles to the strike of the seam, which brought in water, sulphur water and gas.

If the chambers were slightly overdrawn, leaving nine feet between loose coal and roof, the hanging wall would commence to break away along fractures and bedding planes, falling leaf after leaf, leaving a sort of tunnel in the wall sometimes over twelve feet long. He was away for a few weeks preceding the slide, and during his absence he believes coal was run from some of the chambers, leaving them partially empty.

Mr. Frank B. Smith, B.Sc., M.E., Inspector of Mines, states that about 4,000 feet from the mouth of the tunnel a block from the hanging wall crushed in eighteen feet, making it necessary to run a tunnel around it. He also corroborates the evidence regarding tremors in the mine and the proneness of the hanging wall to break away.

Several witnesses stated that the shipments of coal were unusually heavy during the strike at Fernie, that is a little before the slide. As the force of men employed was not largely increased, some of the coal already mined must have been run from the chambers.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

These statements are in accord with the evidence procured from an examination of the mountain in regard to the thoroughness with which the rocks are intersected by joints and fissures, and also with the conclusion regarding the pressure on the hanging walls, and the assumption that after mining the coal, readjustment would occur which would jar the mountain. They also indicate that these adjustments most frequently took place at a time (1 to 3 o'clock a.m.) when the rocks were contracting through cooling and when frost was most efficient in loosening them; that water was at work undermining the mass, and that the pressure on the hanging wall and seam was increasing as the threatening mass lost its supports one by one. If these statements are accepted, one must conclude that the working of the coal seam was connected to some extent at least with the dislodging of the central mass of Turtle mountain.

On the other hand, the testimony of the miners at work at the time of the disaster contains nothing that would indicate that the bursting of the last bond, by which the mass was upheld, was caused by movements in the mine. It indicates, rather, that anything which occurred in the mine was due to the slide. The slight difference in time noted by Chapman in the mine and that recorded outside seems to be without significance. Chapman's time agrees with that given by the fireman who was near the mouth of the mine, where he could observe only what was taking place outside. The mine appears to have escaped with little damage, much less than might be expected when the weight and force of the material which passed over it is taken into consideration. This slight effect is probably due to the shelf of rock above the seam, which caused the greater part of the rock mass to shoot over it into the valley. The mine, at time of writing, is still closed by debris, but when opened, it would be advisable to ascertain more definitely what movement, if any, has taken place.

The snapping of the last threads supporting the peak which broke away, that is the final cause of the slide, was in all probability due to the temperature conditions during and preceding the morning of April 29.

The night of the slide was excessively cold. The miners say that it was colder than any night during the winter. Those outside state that the temperature was down to zero. The day before and the preceding days had been very hot, so that the fissures in the mountain must have been filled with water, on which the frost would act with powerful effect.

The rock slide cannot, therefore, be considered as due to a single cause, but rather, like so many phenomena in nature, to a combination of causes, cumulative in their effects. The chief of these were the structure and condition of the mountain, aided by exceptional atmospheric and other natural conditions, and also, possibly, by slight readjustments in the lower strata attendant on mining operations.

The following note on the meteorological and seismic conditions preceding the land slide has been kindly furnished by Mr. Stupart, Director of the Meteorological Service of Canada:—

'In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 4th instant, I have much pleasure in replying to your questions in the order you have placed them.

'1. During several of the past few years the summer rainfall in Southern Alberta has been abnormally heavy. The average annual rainfall, exclusive of snow, at Calgary is 12'54 inches. In 1899 it was 21'61, 9'4 of which fell in the one month of August, 1900 was nearly average, 1901 was heavy, being 15'78 inches, 6'46 falling in June, and in 1902 it was phenomenal, as 28'90 inches fell, May 6'14 and also 28 inches of snow, June 8'82, July 5'06, August 6'14 inches.

'2. The precipitation so far this year has not been abnormal.

'3. An exceptionally warm wave passed over the country on the 24th and 25th April, on the latter day 74° was registered at Calgary. This would have caused very rapid melting of the snow, with this exception, however, the months of March and April were both below average temperature.

'4. The total snowfall of this winter was less than average both at Pincher Creek and Calgary, although in both instances March was somewhat in excess.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

'5. I do not know of any seismic disturbance of late years with centre of disturbance, to my knowledge, in that part of the country. The Toronto seismograph, however, registered a moderate disturbance six hours prior to the land slip at Frank. A most pronounced seismic disturbance was registered August 9th, 1901—a world shaking quake with centrum in the Aleutian Islands—large masses of ice were detached from Alaska glaciers, and I doubt not that the large blocks of ice in the Lynn Canal some days later, one of which wrecked the 'Islander,' were shaken off by this quake.

'6. There have been no severe electrical storms this spring.'

## PRESENT CONDITION.

The steep-walled summit of Turtle mountain was badly shattered and fractured by the shock received during the slide. The fractured portion has a width in places of 200 yards and extends from a point a couple of hundred feet north of the north peak, south to a point 400 feet south of the south peak, a distance of about half a mile.

The fractures are too numerous to describe in detail, and only the more important ones will be referred to. A wide fissure running nearly parallel to the crest of the mountain cuts the western slope of the south peak, 100 yards west of the summit. The block of limestone between this fissure and the crest is broken by numerous smaller fissures and the whole shattered mass sunk forward fully 20 feet. Other fissures, affecting the stability of the south peak, were found cutting the eastern slope. (See Plate 12).

The strongest and most complicated fissuring occurs in the region between the north and south peaks, immediately behind the peak which fell away. The limestones here, for some distance west of the crest of the mountain, are cut by a net-work of gaping fissures into angular blocks, many of which are tilted forward  $10^{\circ}$  to  $20^{\circ}$  from their original position.\*

The fissuring in the north peak is less pronounced than in the south peak, but is important as this peak directly overhangs the town. The western slope of the peak is cut at intervals by narrow fissures, running roughly parallel to the face of the mountain for a distance of at least 500 feet west of the summit. One of these fissures, 150 feet from the summit slipped perceptibly during the six days' interval between our two examinations. The others, with the exception of a few short cracks near the face of the mountain, remained stationary. The small fissures north of the north peak also remained unmoved.

The fissures follow old jointing planes, often zigzagging from one set to another. Fresh fracture planes were seldom observed.

The shoulder of the mountain, running east from the north peak, and which looks down upon the town is excessively steep, having a slope for a considerable distance of  $75^{\circ}$ , and an average to the base of nearly  $45^{\circ}$ . To its stability Frank and its inhabitants owe their preservation. It withstood the concussion of the mountain mass breaking away, and acting like the side of a funnel prevented the loosened material from spreading over the town.†

The crushed limestone band above the thrust fault, which forms the base of one of the cliffs on this shoulder, has no great power of resistance. It is traversed by joints and slickens, which dip about  $75^{\circ}$  E., along which it readily weathers and falls away, leaving in places steep walled, fantastic 'hoodoos,' natural arches and pinnacles like earth pyramids, capped by remnants of a harder layer. (See Plate 5). The fractures, 525 feet behind the north peak, could not be followed northward to their termination on account of fresh snow and may extend far enough to loosen the whole of this shoulder of the mountain.

\* Plate 12.

† Plate 13.

## PRESENT DANGERS.

The fractured zone surrounding the old break is bound sooner or later to fall away, but whether it falls gradually in small comparatively harmless blocks, or in large destructive masses depends upon future conditions, which cannot be foretold. The shattered mass between the north and south peaks does not menace the town, as the falling material will travel over the former slide. Moreover, the fracturing is so complete, that it is rapidly falling in individual blocks, which, though large, are yet not large enough for their momentum to carry them to the base of the mountain. During the six days between our visits, all the face which we had crossed between the north and south peaks, shown in Plate 12, had fallen away. This constant breaking away of the loosened blocks is decreasing the probability of further large rock slides.

That part of the north peak lying east of the fissure, 150 feet from the face, along which it slipped during our observations, threatens the mouth of the main tunnel of the mine, since, if it falls in one block, it will certainly reach the base of the mountain near the edge of the former slide. More danger to the town is apprehended from the fissures that exist behind and further to the west of the north peak. These fissures are narrow, but are wide enough to admit water, and the pressure of the rock above may keep them closed until the undermining action of the water, or some other cause liberates the superincumbent mass and a slide results. The safety of the town depends upon the stability of the shoulder protruding eastward from the north peak, which, as has been shown, is affected by them. The breaking away of the central portion of the mountain, which is going on continuously, is also tending to weaken this northern shoulder. If the town is to remain inhabited in its present position, these northern fissures must be closely watched. They are not likely to slip or extend suddenly (although, as stated above, there is always some liability of their doing so), and for this reason the upper portion of the town is not considered to be in any great immediate danger. If, however, any signs of slipping along the fissures some distance back from the north peak are detected, the town ought at once to be evacuated.

The town of Frank might exist on its present site uninjured for ages, but there will always be a possibility of a second destructive slide. The fact that the north shoulder withstood the shock of the first slide and was so solid that a snow cornice over its face was not broken down, is no proof that it is too solid to fall. Almost the same conditions exist on the north peak and shoulder to-day as obtained on the central peak before it broke away. A succession of seasons with unusually heavy precipitations and rapid changes of temperature, a slight earthquake shock, which is by no means an impossibility, or the closing of the chambers in the mine after the coal has been drawn, perhaps long after the inhabitants have lost all dread of the mountain, may snap the supports which retain this mass in place and start it on a career of destruction.

Since this possibility must always overhang the town it certainly seems in the interests of safety that it be moved a short distance up the valley, beyond the reach of danger.

## SUMMARY.

As to the nature of the disaster at Frank there cannot be any doubt. It was a rock slide (*Bergsturz*) of colossal dimensions, one of the largest on record.

Turtle mountain, part of which fell away, is a sharp Rocky Mountain ridge, which with the exception of a short talus slope at the base, rises very steeply in a succession of cliffs to a height of 3,100 feet above the valley. It is the central and highest peak of this ridge which broke away. The mountain consists of Cretaceous sandstone or shales at the base, with limestone (part at least of Devonian age) forming all the upper portions. The limestone has been thrust over the newer rocks along a fault plane by the mountain building forces. The Cretaceous beds were overturned, dipping into the mountain at an angle of  $82^\circ$ , while the limestones have a westerly dip of  $50^\circ$ . The

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

basal beds of the limestones have been much folded and crumpled by friction, due to thrusting forward of the series along the fault plane. They form a very weak base for the precipitous mass above. The mountain is thoroughly dissected by fractures and jointing planes.

On the morning of April 29, a mass of rock surrounding the central peak, half a mile square and four of five hundred feet thick in the centre suddenly broke away and rushed with great velocity into and across the valley, destroying everything in its path. Fortunately the greater part of the town lay outside the course of the slide, but much property was destroyed and seventy lives were lost. Over a square mile of pleasant valley was transformed into a dismal waste of rock.

The motion of the slide rock was complex in detail, but as a whole resembled that of a viscous fluid. The distance from the top of the break to the foot of the slide, following the slope, is about two and a half miles. The average thickness of the slide rock across the valley, along the centre of the slide, is 65 feet, the deepest portion of the slide about 150 feet thick, and the average over the whole slide cannot be less than 45 feet. A rough estimate of the amount of material dislodged is about 40,000,000 cubic yards, representing in weight about 90,000,000 tons.

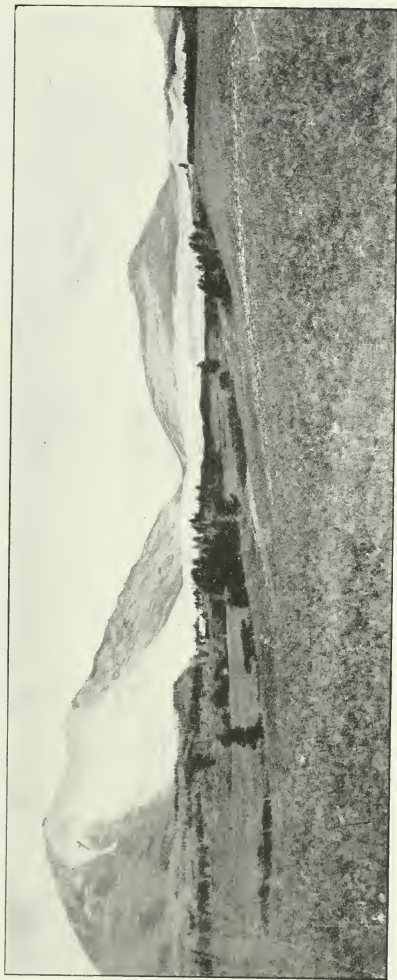
In the Alps destructive land slides have been quite frequent, but are exceedingly uncommon in the Canadian Rockies. None at all approaching this one in size has ever been recorded.

The slide was due not to a single cause, but to a combination of causes. The primary cause was undoubtedly the form and structure of Turtle mountain, already referred to. The huge mass was in a state of unstable equilibrium, possessed a weak base, and was thoroughly traversed by fissure and jointing planes, in which water and frost were continuously at work removing one by one the supports which held it in place. The heavy precipitation of the last few years accelerated this process. Recent earthquake tremors, particularly that of 1901, no doubt hastened the time of final disruption. The opening up of large chambers in the mine, situated under the base of the mountain, may have been a contributory cause, by allowing slight readjustments in the strata forming the hanging wall of the seam, producing jars that might dis sever some of the few remaining bonds. The heavy frost on the morning of the slide, which followed hot summer-like days, appears to have been the force which severed the last thread and precipitated the unbalanced mass.

The zone surrounding the cavity left by the mass which broke away is excessively fractured and is doomed to fall. That portion behind the break and south of it is not dangerous, as it has a free course and is already falling in small individual blocks. The north peak and shoulder overhanging the town are, however, dangerous. They threaten the town and the mouth of the mine. Their condition now is very similar to that of the central peak before it fell away. There is always some possibility of a sudden movement, although the commencement of the movement is more likely to be gradual. In course of time, ordinary atmospheric weathering will bring down this threatening mass, but a slight earthquake shock, a succession of seasons with unusually heavy precipitation and rapid temperature changes, or the closing of the chambers in the mine, after the coal has been drawn, perhaps long after the inhabitants of the town have lost all dread of another disaster, may precipitate it suddenly in a second destructive slide.

Since this possibility must always overhang the town, it certainly seems advisable that it be moved a short distance up the valley, beyond the reach of danger.





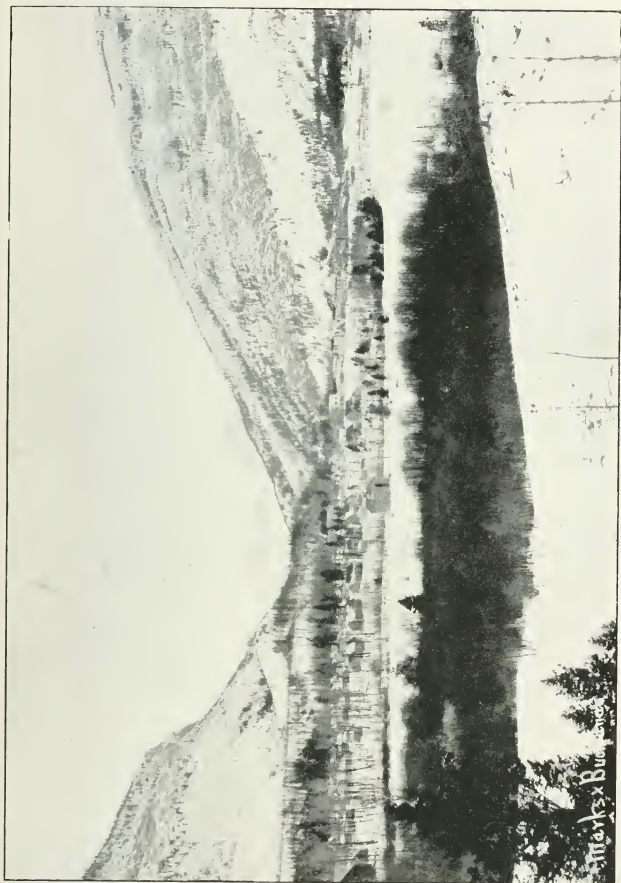
Turtle Mountain and the great rock-slide at Frank, Alta., looking northward. The cavity left by the breaking away of the central peak and the course of the slide can be distinctly seen. Under the slide-rock the terraced floor of the valley is discernible. The uneven, billowed surface of the slide-rock is well shown and the heaped up rim along the edges of the slide can be seen at several points. In the foreground is a thin promontory of debris deflected from the main course of the slide. The town lies on the farther side of the slide in the direction of the gap between the mountains.





VALLEY OF OLD MAN RIVER AND TURTLE MOUNTAIN BEFORE THE SLIDE.  
The left peak is the one which broke away. The right peak is the part of the mountain which still threatens the town.

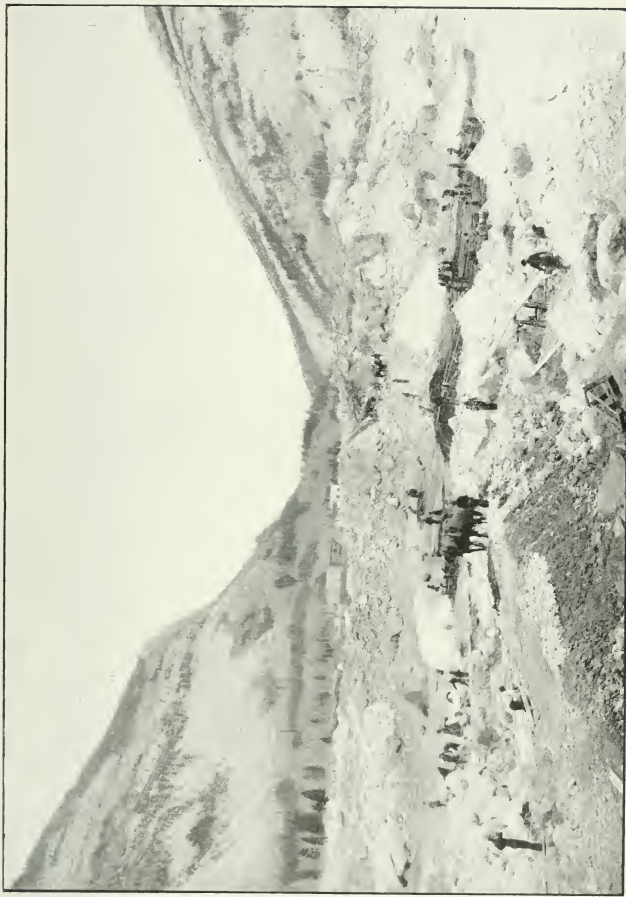




VALLEY OF OLD MAN RIVER AND THE TOWN OF FRANK BEFORE THE SLIDE, LOOKING NORTHWARD FROM SANDSTONE KNOLL SOUTH OF RAILWAY TRACK.

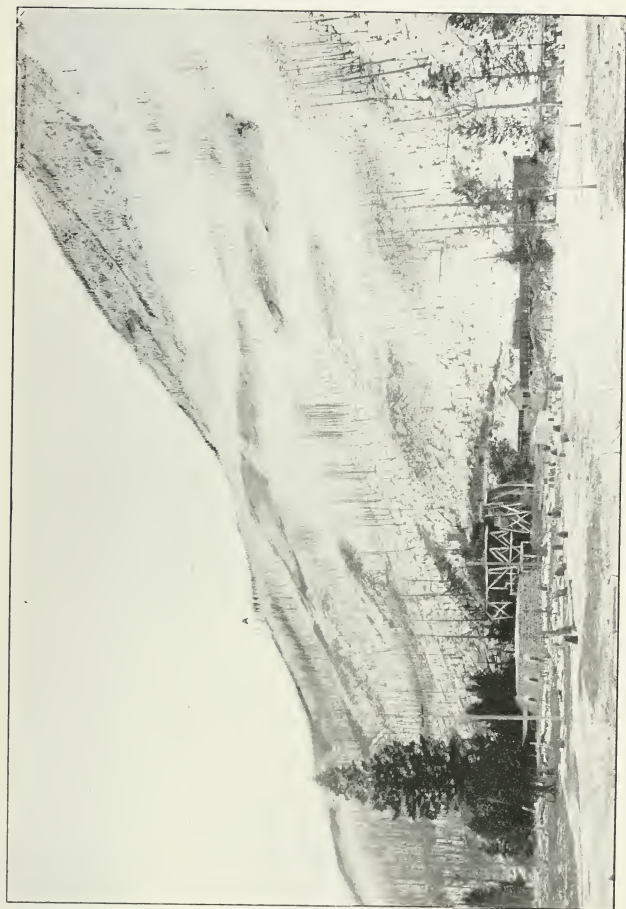
To the left is the north spur of Turtle Mountain showing terrace at base, talus slope and a little of the cliff portion of the mountain. To the right is Bluff or Goat Mountain. To the right of the gap between them Crow's Nest Mountain is faintly discernible. Old Man River passes through the gap and flows at the base of Turtle Mountain. Gold Creek can be seen crossing the middle of the valley just below the first houses of the town. The barn at the left and the first row of cottages were buried under the slide.





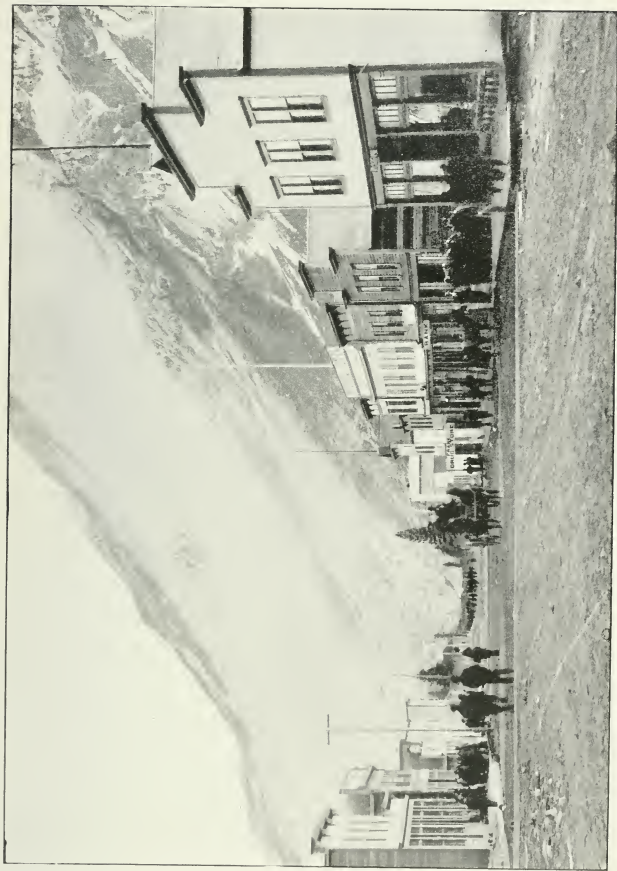
VALLEY OF OLD MAN RIVER AND THE TOWN OF FRANK AFTER THE SLIDE, LOOKING NORTHWARD FROM NEARLY THE SAME POINT AS IN PLATE 2.  
The large boulders and mud flats are well shown. The C. N. P. Railway is being reconstructed across the slide.





MOUTH OF THE CANADIAN AMERICAN COAL AND COKE COMPANY'S MINE AND SLOPE OF TURTLE MOUNTAIN BEFORE THE SLIDE.  
The coal seam runs from the tunnel up the slope to the point on the hillside marked A.

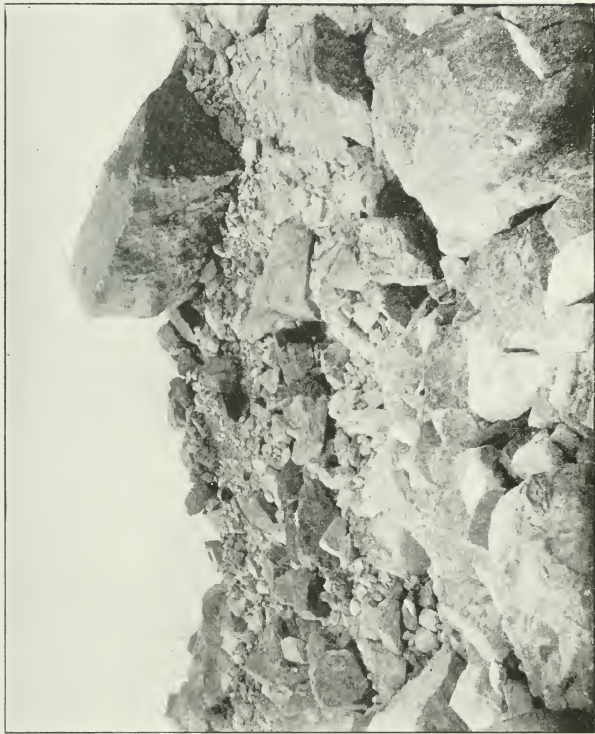




Dominion Avenue, Frank.

The treeless portion of the mountain side represents a section of the slide. The cloud of dust at the top is caused by falling rock. Just above the houses on the right can be seen the crushed and crumpled beds near the base of the limestone series which weather out into pinnacles. The group of men coming up the road are the miners who have just escaped from the mine. In the wagon is one who was injured. The point of escape lies in the rock slide behind the last house on the left.





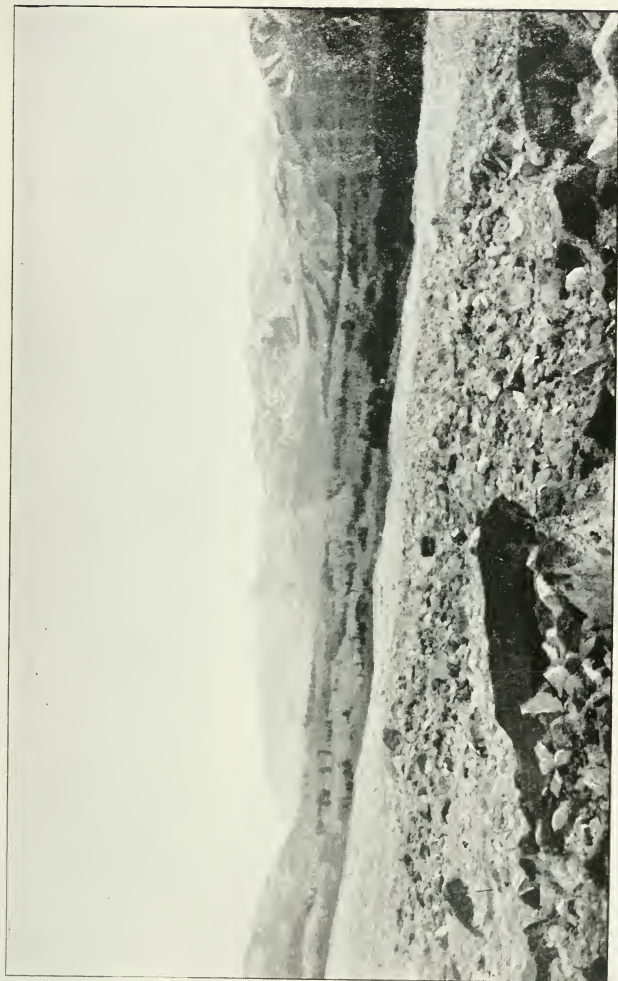




LOOKING EASTWARD ALONG THE SLIDE.

The foreground is a mud flat. Some of the large boulders are coated with mud or have it dripping down their sides. The largest boulder is 40 feet long. A high ridge of boulders forms the background. On the left of the edge of the slide the hillside can be seen against which the boulders washed. The uneven surface of the slide is well shown.

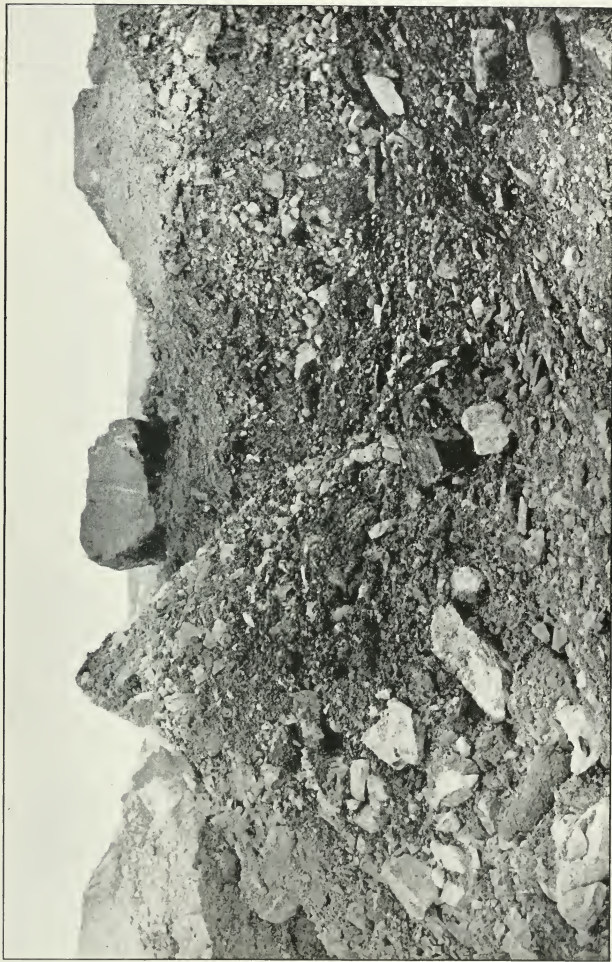




VIEW LOOKING DOWN THE VALLEY ACROSS THE SLIDE-ROCK.

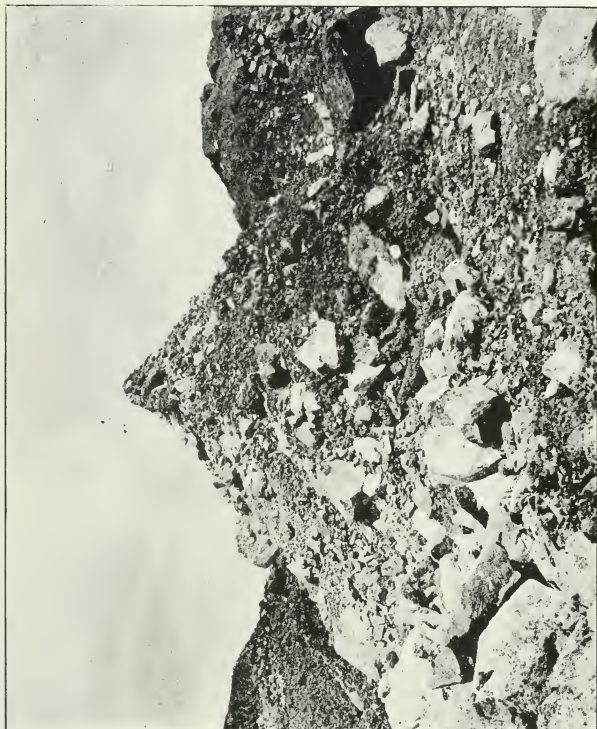
The uneven ridged surface of the slide and the varying sizes of the rock fragments are plainly seen. The contrast between the unaffected part of the valley and waste of slide-rock is also marked.





CONICAL MOUND OF DÉBRIS ON SURFACE OF SLIDE ROCK AND SOME OF LARGE BOULDERS IN THE BACKGROUND WHICH MAY HAVE PRODUCED IT. The uneven surface of the slide-rock is apparent. A terrace, partially cut away, appears on the edge of the slide in the upper left hand corner.





CONICAL MOUND ON SURFACE OF SLIDE.





VIEW FROM THE SLOPE OF TURTLE MOUNTAIN, SOUTHWARD ACROSS THE SLIDE, SHOWING LAKES FORMED AT THE BASE OF THE MOUNTAIN BY THE PLOUGHING OUT OF THE BED OF OLD MAN RIVER.  
A hill of debris, 100 feet high, is seen just east of the lake shore.





VIEW FROM THE NORTH PEAK OF TURTLE MOUNTAIN TO THE SOUTH PEAK, SHOWING THE EDGE OF THE BREAK AND THE FISSURED ZONE BEHIND.

From the angle at which the trees are bent forward from the vertical the degree of tilting of the blocks can be seen. Down the slope to the right of the left hand peak a large fracture can be distinguished by the break in the snow. Along this fracture the whole of this south peak has slipped at least 20 feet. The central peak, which was the highest, stood out to the left of the break about the middle of the picture.



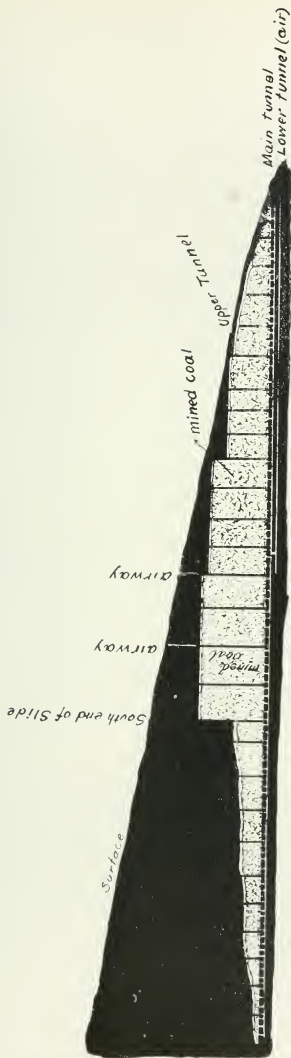


SHOULDER PROJECTING FROM THE NORTH PEAK AND OVERHANGING THE TOWN.

At the top right hand corner is the shattered north peak. From the lower left hand corner the shoulder drops for a thousand feet at an angle of  $75^{\circ}$ . The westward dip of the limestones is well shown. The mass which broke away lay just behind this shoulder, the break extending to the summit of the north peak at the top right hand corner of the plate.



DIAGRAM 1.

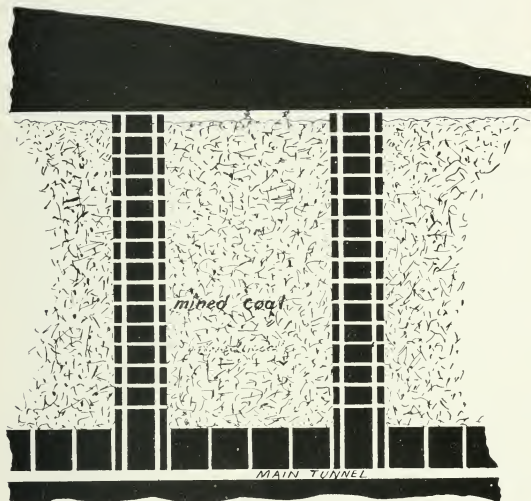


Scale: - about 800 ft. = 1 inch

Diagram showing METHOD of MINING



DIAGRAM 2.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION THROUGH CENTRE OF CHAMBER



PLAN OF FLOOR OF CHAMBER

Scale; 100 ft = 1 inch



PART IX  
FORESTRY



# FORESTRY.

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF FORESTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
FORESTRY BRANCH,

OTTAWA, October 20, 1903.

JAMES A. SMART, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on Forestry for the year 1903, or more correctly, from the date of the last annual report up to this time, being the fifth report from this branch.

The work of the branch, both in the field and in the office, is increasing very fast, as will be seen from the details herewith.

The permanent staff, consisting of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, foreman of nurseries at Indian Head and stenographer, has been increased during the past year by the appointment of Dr. A. H. Unwin, who entered the service in March last as an assistant. Dr. Unwin is an Englishman, who has taken a full forestry course in Germany, and is a graduate of the University of Munich. He has been employed this season in connection with the work of tree planting on the prairie, and his report will be found in the appendix.

The main features of the work undertaken by this branch consist of two very distinct divisions; first, that relating to the management and protection of the natural forests on Dominion lands, and second, to tree planting on the plains of Manitoba and the North-west Territories. These will be dealt with under separate heads.

In addition to the practical work pertaining to these two divisions, attention is also given to considerable academic work in the way of lectures and contributions to periodicals on forestry subjects, with a view to awakening greater interest in the forestry problem throughout the country.

### TIMBER ON DOMINION LANDS.

Whatever other work it may be desirable for this branch to undertake it should never prevent the greatest attention being given to the preservation and management of that great heritage we possess in the timber growing on our unoccupied public lands.

With so much of the territory as yet unexplored, it is impossible to give anything but a rough estimate of the quantity and value of this timber, but I will endeavour to do this as well as I can from the imperfect data available.

It will be seen from the census of 1891 that an estimate is made of the area of forests and woodlands for each of the provinces and also for the Territories. That of Manitoba and the Territories is placed at 722,578 square miles. Add to this 20,000 square miles of Dominion territory in the railway belt in British Columbia, and we have 742,578 square miles as the total on Dominion lands. Probably about one-fifth of this contains merchantable timber, or say 150,000 square miles, or 96,000,000 acres. After thus reducing the area, and remembering that in addition to the timber suit-

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

able for lumber a large part of it is covered with spruce valuable for pulpwood, it can scarcely be considered an extravagant estimate to place the merchantable timber, including pulpwood, at 2,000 feet board measure per acre, or in all 192,000,000,000 feet. We have thus arrived at a very rough approximation of the quantity of timber now fit for use on the lands owned and controlled by the Dominion.

As all the provinces, excepting Manitoba, own their own timber, with the exception of that in the railway belt in British Columbia above referred to, it is perhaps unnecessary to say that the above estimate should not be confounded with any estimate that might be made of the forest wealth of the whole Dominion.

At the lowest, the value of such timber standing in the tree may be put at \$1 per thousand feet board measure, which would amount to \$192,000,000. This represents only what might be collected by the government as a royalty, and forms but a small part of its value to the country as a whole. Much of the timber is growing on land unsuitable for agriculture, but where water power is abundant, and with the power thus at hand this country should be without a rival in the manufacture of all articles in which timber forms the chief ingredient.

It may be said that a very large percentage of this timber is not at present available, and that consequently its value is overestimated, but when we consider the great appreciation in the value of timber limits within the last ten or twenty years, and the scarcity of the world's supply for the future, it is almost certain that the enhanced value that will be obtained in the future for what is now inaccessible will more than pay compound interest on the present estimated value.

The above estimate takes no account of the younger growth. In considering the potentialities of our forest areas, their capability of affording a continuous crop should be kept clearly in view. Even under the discouraging conditions prevailing in our lumber regions after logging operations have ceased, it will be found in most cases that another crop either of the original or other varieties is fast springing up, and in any calculation of the value of a timbered territory which is to remain permanently in forest, this growing crop should be taken into account.

Without going too minutely into this phase of the subject, I am of the opinion that if we confine our cutting of sawlogs to all trees above twelve inches at the butt and pulpwood to say seven inches, the annual increment of growth fit for use will be not less than 140 feet board measure to the acre, or an annual growth increment equalling 13,440,000,000 feet, which at the above rate of \$1 per thousand stumpage would give a perpetual annual return equal to \$13,440,000.

It may be said that in this latter calculation no account is taken of the decreased forestal area that will follow from the occupation of the land by settlers. This is true, but as the timber on Dominion lands is mostly confined: first, to the northerly parts of the continent and beyond the fertile land; second, to the easterly slope of the Rocky mountains; and third, to the railway belt in British Columbia, it may be safely assumed that the liberal reductions made for untimbered land in arriving at these figures will fully counterbalance any reduction in the area named through its being cleared up and applied to agriculture.

When we consider all these facts, it must be apparent that from a financial standpoint alone the liberal expenditure of public money in guarding these forests from destruction is fully warranted. It is unnecessary to refer to the incalculable loss which Canada has already sustained by forest fires, while the excellent results that have followed the adoption of the fire ranging system wherever it has been in force are universally admitted.

#### FORESTS AND WATER.

The foregoing remarks refer to the financial aspect of the forestry question, but the intimate relation that forests bear to the water supply of a country is well known.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The history of old-world countries bears witness to the deplorable results that have followed the destruction of timber in the neighbourhood of their water supply. Scarcely a single nation of either Europe or Asia but has cause to regret the results that have followed the denudation of timber on their mountain sides. In many cases what were once fertile valleys are now barren wastes, owing to the drying up of the country. There is perhaps not much difference in the precipitation, but owing to the destruction of the natural reservoirs at the sources of supply, the once perennial streams are now torrents for a short time in the spring, and then dry for the greater part of the year. The wells also fail, and a water famine is the result.

Important as this phase of the subject is to all parts of this country, it applies with the greatest force to the prairie regions of our north-west, where the precipitation is so light as to require to be supplemented in many cases by irrigation. It is not too much to say that the future of a large section of our fertile prairie country, and of that of southern Alberta and Assiniboia in particular, will be sadly disappointing if by any means the timber covering on the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains should be destroyed. A glance at the map will show a number of streams, such as the St. Mary's, Old Man, Sheep river, High river, the Elbow, the Bow, the Red Deer and others, with their numerous tributaries flowing into the South Saskatchewan, and all dependent on the precipitation on that watershed for their supply, and equally dependent on the forest with which it is covered to prevent a tumultuous run-off in the spring and early summer. Disastrous as have been some of the floods along these streams in recent years, they will be ten-fold more destructive and frequent if by any means the forest covering along the foothills should be destroyed.

## FOREST FIRES.

The reports so far received from the forest rangers this season are on the whole most encouraging. As the work of the forest fire ranger lies largely in preventing the starting of fires, the benefits from this service can only be judged in the first place by comparing the extent and destruction caused by these fires during a period of years prior to the adoption of the system with what has occurred in the same length of time in the same districts since its adoption; and secondly, by observing the difference, if any, in the prevalence of and destruction from such fires in the guarded and unguarded districts during the same period.

In this connection a good illustration is afforded in the railway belt in British Columbia. This embraces a belt of land extending from the summit of the Rocky mountains to the Pacific coast, about 500 miles in length, with a breadth of 40 miles, 20 miles on each side of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It will be observed that this tract of country is more exposed to danger from fires than any other that could be named in British Columbia, and the result of fire-guarding in it, both when comparison is made between the destruction in the years previous to the guarding being done with those since that date, and also as between this guarded area and the unguarded country lying outside of it, both in our own territory and that of the State of Washington, to the south, is exceedingly satisfactory. As to the relative destruction of timber in the railway belt before and after the system of fire-guarding was established, the lumbermen owning limits there have testified. Among others, the secretary of the Columbia River Lumber Company, the largest in the belt, writes as follows:—'In the district in which our limits for the Golden and Beaver mills are situated we had not a single fire last season, although there were two months of the driest kind of weather, and we attribute this result largely to the activity of the government fire rangers, and feel that it would be a serious mistake not to follow up this important matter every year.'

C. R. Skene, the secretary of the Fred Robinson Lumber Company, also testifies as follows:—'Re fire wardens, we think that these men did very effective work last

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

season in the prevention of forest fires, and strongly recommend, on our part, the appointment of them each season.'

When it is remembered that the owners of timber limits pay one-half the cost of guarding them, this testimony is all the more conclusive.

Full reports have not yet been received this year from all the rangers, but from those at hand it seems that with one exception they will be as satisfactory as those of the past two years. The exception is with regard to the Turtle mountain timber reserve. The reserve adjoins the Dakota boundary. Unfortunately the United States Government did not set aside the portion of these hills that lies in their territory as one of their forest reserves. Had this been done it would have been a comparatively easy matter for the two governments acting in concert to have fire-guarded the whole mountain. As it is, this timbered tract all along the south boundary of the three townships forming our timber reserve is being cleaned up by new Dakota settlers, and for the last three seasons the forest ranger for our reserve has time and again reported on the danger from the settlers across the line, who every season chose the driest weather to burn their log heaps. Representations were made a few years ago by our government through the Colonial Office to the government at Washington; but as the land was not set aside for any other purpose it was open for homestead, and the fire laws of the state seemed insufficient to prevent a conflagration that might take place at any time. This occurred in May of this year. A number of fires were started across the line during a very dry time. A fierce south wind carried these fires across into our timber, where it did considerable damage. The forest ranger called out all the settlers in the vicinity, but they could do little so long as the strong wind lasted. Some of the settlers living on the prairie and adjoining the reserve suffered rather severe losses. In Dakota ten or twelve families were burnt out, and one child was burned to death. Mr. Walkinshaw, the forest ranger for this reserve, has reported that from examinations he has made since the fire he finds that the large timber was not as badly damaged as he had expected. The fire ran in strips through the woods, and there was great destruction in the younger growth, which for the last few years had been making good progress.

The report from Moose mountain is most favourable, and the last reports from the Riding mountain reserve were that no serious destruction had taken place there this season.

In connection with fire protection, I have again to bear witness to the great assistance rendered by the North-west Mounted Police, the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railway companies, and the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Mounted Police have been as active as usual in rendering all assistance in their power, and the railway companies have in addition to other assistance done great service in posting up the notices warning the public against the careless use of fire all along their lines throughout the whole country, and through the kind offices of the Hudson's Bay Company these notices are now to be found posted up at all their posts and in conspicuous places along the routes of travel all over the wilderness region of the north as far as the Arctic Circle. The agents of the company explain to any who cannot read the purport of these notices, and I could not help observing on a recent trip on the lower Saskatchewan that the instructions contained in them regarding the putting out of camp fires were strictly observed by my Indian guides. Though the ground at the time was wet and there was little danger of fire running; without any instructions from me, they never left a camp without carrying up water and completely extinguishing the fire.

The forest fire rangers regularly employed this season number 22. Of these eight are in the railway belt in British Columbia under the supervision of James Leamy, Crown timber agent for the district; two in Western Alberta under D. G. McPhail; two in the Edmonton district under Forest Ranger J. A. C. Cameron; one in the Prince Albert district under Forest Ranger A. L. Robertson; seven in Riding and

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Duck Mountains under Forest Rangers Thos. Young and J. W. Thompson ; one in the Turtle Mountain under Forest Ranger C. A. Walkinshaw ; and one in the Moose Mountain under Ranger John Rutherford.

In addition to these a number of men have been employed at different times for a few days where it was necessary to engage them in fighting fires.

## TREE PLANTING ON THE PLAINS.

The result that has followed the plan adopted for encouraging and assisting the prairie settlers in growing forest trees on their homesteads is most gratifying. During the season of 1901, 44 settlers were supplied with an aggregate of 58,800 trees. In 1902, 415 settlers received 468,900, and this season out of 1,006 applicants 616 were supplied with 920,000, or an average for each plantation of 1,493 seedling trees. The varieties were Manitoba maple, green ash, Dakota cottonwood, American elm, and a small number of rooted Russian poplar cuttings. In addition to this 700 pounds of maple and ash seed were distributed to settlers who undertake to raise their own seedlings. It is the policy of the branch to encourage the farmers to raise their own nursery stock where time and attention can be given to such work.

The number of applicants for trees for planting in the spring of 1904 is 1,649. Their land is being inspected this season.

By referring to the report of the assistant superintendent herewith, a statement in detail will be seen of the nursery stock on hand at Brandon and at Indian Head. This gives the total quantity now growing in the nursery at 3,647,800, of which an estimate was made in August, that 2,838,000 would be large enough to send out next spring. These trees are now being taken up and heeled in ready for packing and shipping early in the spring. From reports recently received from those now engaged in the nurseries taking them up it is likely that the number of first-class seedlings large enough to furnish the applicants will fall somewhat short of the above estimate, but in any case we shall have sufficient to meet the full demand.

Mr. Geo. Lang is the manager of the nurseries at Indian Head, and since Mr. Thos. Robertson left Mr. T. McRae has looked after the work at Brandon.

It may be well to say a few words further on the details of the system that is being followed in connection with this work of tree planting. The plan adopted has been given in former reports, but there seems a misapprehension existing as to the way it is worked out in practice.

In the first place without some system of inspection it would simply be a waste of money to furnish trees to the vast majority of applicants. They would not know what varieties were suitable to their soil and location, and we would be unable to advise them. It is a mistake to suppose that the same varieties are well adapted to each farm in a neighbourhood, for on one the soil may be heavy clay and on another near at hand sandy or gravelly. Again, supervision is necessary to ensure the ground being well prepared the year before the trees are sent, and also to see that the terms of the agreement are kept for several years after the trees are planted with respect to the cultivation of the soil and the keeping of it free of grass and weeds till such time as the trees shade the ground and no longer require such attention.

The inspectors when visiting the homes of the farmers are also able to give excellent advice on the beautifying of the home by the planting of ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers suited to each individual case, in fact, to give practical lessons in forestry and botany. Then, on the other hand, the scheme would undoubtedly fail if, after inspecting the farmer's land and recommending the varieties of trees suitable for each plantation, each one were left to provide himself with the nursery stock. He could scarcely neglect the pressing work of seeding which occurs at the same time to go off and gather trees in the woods at long distances from his home, and if he did the roots would probably be dead by the time he got back. Again, if he ordered them

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

from a nursery they might or might not reach him in good condition or at the proper time. As it is, the trees are grown under favourable conditions at the nurseries. They are taken up at the proper time and carefully packed and shipped by express, all those for any one express office being shipped at the same time. Notice is sent to each applicant a week ahead notifying him when to expect his trees so that he will be prepared to send to the station for them. Only strong, well-rooted plants are sent and in addition to this a plan showing how they are to be planted and printed instructions are furnished for his guidance. It may be necessary later to make some charge for this, but at present it may be regarded as an educative work, each plantation being an object lesson for the benefit of the neighbourhood where it is located.

It is perhaps unnecessary to say that the work of the inspectors is laid out in advance so that one trip is all that is necessary each season, not only to examine the land of new applicants, but also to inspect the plantations of previous years.

#### FORESTRY NURSERY.

It has been obvious for some time that it would be an advantage to centralize the growing of trees for distribution at one place. It would be much more convenient and less expensive than keeping up two establishments. While the work was in its infancy we were able to get the use of the implements and teams of the experimental farms on which the nurseries are situated, but our requirements are now so great as to make it impossible for the superintendents always to favour us in this way, anxious as they are to do so, without seriously interfering with their own work. Fortunately we have been able to get the north east quarter of school section 11, township 18, range 13, west of the second meridian, one and a half miles south of Indian Head, reserved for a forest nursery. This lot is well adapted for the purpose. The soil is suitable and the location convenient to the railway station. Another advantage it affords which is lacking at both the Brandon and Indian Head farms is that of a convenient water supply close at hand. The reservoir for supplying the town with water is on a corner of this property, from which it will be an easy matter to irrigate the land when necessary. This is a very great advantage to a nursery when spring droughts frequently interfere with the germination of the seeds, and also retard the growth of the plants. Thirty-five acres of this lot were broken and backset early last summer, and disced and harrowed later in the season, and are ready for planting up next spring. With our work concentrated at one station and properly equipped, we would be in a position not only to perform at less expense what is now done at the two experimental farms, but to engage in experimental work of great benefit to the country.

#### CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

The report of the fourth annual meeting of this association is now in print, and will be found quite as interesting as any of the preceding ones.

The meeting, which was held in the City Hall at Ottawa, lasted two days and was well attended, while the subjects dealt with were presented in the most interesting manner, as will be seen from the report.

One resolution which met with the unanimous approbation of the meeting is worthy of particular attention. It read as follows: 'In view of the continued deplorable loss of timber by fire, this association, whilst recognizing the work already done, and notably by the province of Ontario, would urge upon the governments of the country, both federal and provincial, the urgent necessity of giving more earnest attention to the subject of fire protection, and would suggest, first, that the number of fire wardens and fire rangers be largely increased, both on lands under license as well as those which are not; second, that all lands, whether under license or not, be

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

inspected as soon as practicable in order to determine those fit for agricultural purposes and those which are not; third, that all lands found unfit for agricultural purposes be declared forest lands, and kept as such in perpetuity; fourth, that the governments should direct their efforts to centralization and contiguity in the settlement of any section of land declared fit for agricultural purposes, and that settlement on isolated lands be absolutely forbidden.'

Dr. E. C. Jeffrey, of Harvard University, delivered a very interesting illustrated lecture on the evening of March 5, on 'Forest trees and their uses,' to a large audience in the Ottawa Normal School. The Honourable Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, occupied the chair, and His Excellency the Governor General honoured the meeting with his presence.

The directors now report a membership of 400, nine of whom are life members. The next annual meeting will be held in Toronto on March 10 and 11, 1904.

Though the association has no official connection with this department, owing to the educative work that it is undertaking, it has always been regarded as an institution that is doing a great public service, on the same lines as this branch, and well worthy the assistance which the department has given it.

It is very gratifying to learn that the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia have also recognized the work of the association by each making a substantial grant of money to assist in further increasing its usefulness.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. STEWART,

*Superintendent of Forestry.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## APPENDIX No. 1.

## REPORT OF NORMAN M. ROSS, R.S.A., B.F., ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF FORESTRY.

INDIAN HEAD, ASSA., October 10, 1903.

E. STEWART, Esq.,

Superintendent of Forestry,

Department of the Interior.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the work done by me under your direction since August 14th, 1902.

From that date until the middle of November I was in the North-west Territories engaged in inspection work in connection with the cooperative tree planting scheme carried on by this branch. As this inspection work necessitates a great deal of driving, it was thought advisable to purchase a team of ponies for the work, this being more satisfactory and economical than hiring liveries. During the summer of 1902 I covered a distance of something over 2,600 miles with this team, going over the district from the western boundary of Manitoba as far as Caron on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and from the United States boundary as far north as Yorkton, visiting altogether about 350 farms, the owners of which had applied to this branch for assistance in tree planting. On October 4, 1902, I returned to Indian Head, having finished inspection work, and remained in the nurseries until the work of digging seedlings and storing them for the winter and other nursery work was finished.

About the middle of November I returned to Ottawa, where I remained during the winter engaged in the preparation of planting plans and other office work. About the middle of April this spring I again came west, spending a day at Brandon, where preparations for distributing the nursery stock were just commencing. I then went on to Indian Head, and remained there until the distribution of seedlings and other spring nursery work was satisfactorily accomplished.

During the summer I have been inspecting in South-eastern Assiniboia. Owing to the great increase in the number of applications it would have been impossible for me to cover the same amount of territory as last season, so that the inspection work along the line running from Gainsboro to Estevan in Southern Assiniboia, in which district there is an exceptionally large number of applicants, has been left for Dr. Unwin.

*Applications.*—In the North-west Territories there are about 600 applicants to be visited during this season. Of this number about 300 have already received trees, either last year or in preceding ones. The remainder are all fresh applicants. In Manitoba, there are 1,070 names on the list, of which about 450 to 500 have already had trees. Of the number I have visited in the territories, probably from 40 to 50 per cent of the fresh applicants are not prepared to plant next spring. The reason that such a large percentage as this cannot be furnished with trees next spring is due largely to the great number of settlers at present coming into the territories and starting their homes on the virgin prairie. Many of these new settlers sent in applications for assistance in tree planting, but owing to the immense amount of work entailed in starting up a new farm very few have found time to give as much cultivation to the soil as is necessary to bring prairie land into a fit state for tree planting. Consequently, it was thought advisable in such cases to let the applications lie over for another year, so as to allow of a more thorough working of the soil.

*Planting done in 1903.*—Last spring about 920,000 seedlings were sent out from Brandon and Indian Head, and about 700 pounds of maple and ash seed. From Brandon we shipped something over 630,000 trees, and from Indian Head about 290,000.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The varieties were Manitoba maple, green ash, Dakota cottonwood, American elm, and a small number of rooted Russian poplar cuttings. This year the ash and elm seedlings seem to have transplanted the best, probably not more than four to five per cent having failed. Of the maple and cottonwood probably ten to fifteen per cent died, with a somewhat higher percentage of the Russian poplar.

On the whole the plantations set out this spring have done very well. The early part of the spring was rather dry in the territories, and consequently the trees were somewhat late in starting, and did not make such a big growth as those planted last year. The trees planted in 1902 came through the winter very satisfactorily, considering the rather unfavourable conditions. Last fall was very dry, and during the winter very little snow fell, leaving the trees for the most part absolutely without protection. In the spring growth started early, and in many places spring frosts killed back the young plants. Last fall, too, the new wood did not ripen up as well as it should have done. Consequently, many of the maples and cottonwoods were badly cut back by the frost. I saw no instances, however, where the trees had been completely killed. Plantations of maple and cottonwood set out in 1901 now average from six to ten feet in height; those set in 1902, about five feet. This season has, on the whole, been exceptionally cold, and although we have had a great deal of rain during the latter part, the young trees are all ripening up well. The soil too is saturated with moisture, which should be a great advantage to the trees in standing the winter.

*Nursery work.*—This summer, as in previous years, we are raising trees both at Brandon and Indian Head. From an estimate made early in August, the following are growing at Brandon:—

Ash, 1 and 2 years old. . . . .	375,550
Elm, 2 years old. . . . .	102,000
Maple, 1 year old. . . . .	460,000
Maple, 2 years old. . . . .	189,000
Maple, ash and cottonwood transplants. . . . .	175,000

Total . . . . .	1,301,550
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At Indian Head, according to estimate made August 20, the following nursery stock is at present growing:—

Trees which should be large enough to distribute next spring—

Maple, 1 year old. . . . .	1,140,100
Maple transplants, 2 years old. . . . .	97,500
Ash, 2 years old and transplants 2 years old. . . . .	246,000
Elm. . . . .	43,850
Larch. . . . .	3,000
Spruce. . . . .	2,700
Russian poplar rooted cuttings. . . . .	3,850

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1,537,000

Too small for distribution:—

Scotch pine, 1 year old. . . . .	130,000
Scotch pine, 2 years old. . . . .	17,000
Larch, 1 year old. . . . .	18,000
Larch, 2 years old. . . . .	4,000
Spruce, 1 year old. . . . .	2,000
Spruce, 2 years old. . . . .	10,000
Pinus Montana, 1 year old. . . . .	5,000
White birch, 1 year old. . . . .	3,000
Green ash, 1 year old. . . . .	620,800

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Total. . . . . 809,800

Total stock in nursery, 2,346,800.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

The seedlings of pine, spruce and larch all came through the winter exceedingly well, and have made very good growth this summer. The larch is the European variety, as up to the present we have been unable to procure seed of the native kind. Last year we transplanted into the nursery several hundred small native larch taken from the tamarack swamp, south of Sewell, Manitoba. These have made exceptionally healthy growth this summer. This tree seems to stand transplanting well, and will likely be largely planted in the future, as it grows rapidly, and the wood makes splendid fence posts.

*Collection of seeds.*—This seems to be a poor seed year for all varieties. In June several pounds of elm seed were picked at Brandon, in Manitoba, and also in the Qu'Appelle Valley north of Indian Head, in Assiniboia, but the seed was poor in both cases, and only a very small percentage germinated; in fact the seed sown at Brandon never came up at all, and only a few straggling ones at Indian Head. The maple seed is not as plentiful as usual this year, although what is on the trees seems very good, and free from the fungous disease which has injured it so much in the past two seasons. The ash does not seem to be seeding this year at all, but we shall have sufficient from what was picked last year and was not used to sow in the nurseries, and also some for distribution. From four to five bushels of white spruce cones were collected in the sand hills near Sewell, Manitoba. Only a small percentage of the seed is good. Four bushels of jackpine (*Pinus Banksiana*) cones from Saskatchewan and also twelve to fourteen bushels of *Pinus Murrayana* cones from the Cypress Hills were picked during the latter part of September. The seed seems to be of very good quality. Some white birch seed was also gathered in the Qu'Appelle Valley. The seed is somewhat difficult to get in this neighbourhood owing to the scarcity of the trees.

Last year it was arranged that the north-east quarter of school section 11, township 18, range 13, one and a half miles south-west of Indian Head, should be reserved for a forest nursery. This spring 35 acres were broken on this place and backset, disced and harrowed later in the season. The growing of stock has reached to such proportions that the comparatively small space of ground which we are at present working on the Brandon and Indian Head farms will not be sufficient to raise the number of seedlings which will be required if the co-operative scheme is to be continued. We are at present greatly handicapped in the matter of labour; we have no building in which we can board our men; they consequently have to walk back and forth to town every day, and if another job is offered them where board is provided they immediately leave our work, as often as not without giving us sufficient notice to get other men in their places. Where labour is so scarce as it is in this country this is a very serious drawback, and until we can board our own men the difficulty will become worse in proportion to the amount of labour we shall require to keep up with the increased work.

The arrangement of having the nursery work divided between Brandon and Indian Head under present conditions entails considerably more expense than would be incurred were the work centralized at one point. No doubt as the work increases in future years it may be advisable to have another point of distribution, but at present this is not necessary. So far, through the kindness of Mr. Bedford and Mr. McKay, we have been able to get what team work was necessary done by their men and horses. This, however, cannot continue much longer, as we have more team work every year, and it is not always possible to get horses when we require them. Both at Brandon and Indian Head we have had to hire teams from outside this fall to do our work, but it is unwise to rely on hiring in this way, as it is particularly difficult to get horses suited to heavy work.

As far as the work has progressed up to the present the results of the co-operative scheme of tree planting are very encouraging. In the majority of cases the

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

trees set out are merely intended for protection to buildings and stock, and in only a few cases with the idea of growing posts or fuel. The planting of trees for this purpose is, however, bound to be done sooner or later, when people here realize that the thing is practical, and also from a financial standpoint will yield good returns for money invested.

As an instance of what may be expected in this way, the following figures show the results obtained in elm plantations at the Brandon and Indian Head farms:—

## I.

Elm plantation at Indian Head, set out in 1893, the following data being obtained from measurements made in 1903, ten years later :

Size of plantation,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an acre.

Planting distance, 4 feet by 6 feet.

Number of trees originally planted, 605.

Number of trees now growing, 596.

Seedlings when planted were from two to three years old.

Number of trees under 2 inches diameter, at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet from ground, 181.

Number of trees from 2 inches to 3 inches diameter, at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet from ground, 351.

Number of trees from 3 inches to 4 inches diameter, at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet from ground, 59.

Number of trees over 4 inches diameter, at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet from ground, 5.

At present 473 posts, 6 to 7 feet long, could be cut out of this plantation, the diameter of the posts being all over 2 inches at the top end. Cedar posts are now retailing here at 18 cents each, so that an elm post might be valued at 10 cents. At the above rate 1,419 posts may be had per acre, making \$141.90 the present value per acre of this plantation. It is not possible to get exact data as to the cost of establishing this plantation, but \$16 per acre would undoubtedly more than cover the labour, cost of seedlings and interest on money up to the present time. The cost of cutting the posts is not counted, as the tops suitable for fuel should pay for this. Thus a profit of \$125.90 per acre after ten years could be obtained from such a plantation, or an average annual profit of \$12.59.

## II.

Elm plantation at Brandon, 12 years old, measured 1903.

Original planting distance, 3 feet by 3 feet.

Number of trees now standing, 805.

Size of plantation,  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre.

Total number of posts, 660.

Number of posts per acre, 1,980; valued at 10 cents each, an acre would be worth \$198. In this case a profit of at least \$182 per acre after 12 years could be reckoned, or an average annual profit of \$15.15.

In both cases the soil is very good quality, such as would be excellent for grain growing, but it is doubtful if an acre would be so productive under grain year by year, of course taking into account cost of cultivation, as to give such profits as the above.

There are several other varieties of hardy trees suitable for making posts, such as green ash, tamarack, jackpine, &c., which would undoubtedly prove profitable if planted for this purpose. I hope it may be possible in the near future to get fair-sized plantations of our hardy trees set out in connection with the nursery, so that notes may be taken right from the start as to cost of planting, cultivation, rate of growth, &c., which will permit of obtaining accurate data later on as to the exact financial results that may be expected from planting these varieties under different methods of cultiva-

tion, mixture, &c. If only some definite results could be pointed to, a great deal of good would be accomplished by removing the doubts which seem at present to be so general with the western settler in regard to the practicability of raising trees for profit. In this connection I would suggest that if possible some study be made of such trees as tamarack and jackpine in the natural woods, in order to ascertain their rates of growth under natural conditions. Although the information obtained in this way might not be absolutely applicable to cultivated plantations, still it would give some idea as to what yields might be expected, whereas at present we have nothing upon which any estimate can be based. I mention the tamarack because it is very hardy with us. From what little planting has already been done, it gives indication of being a rapid grower, and the timber is particularly valuable for fencing, railroad ties, piles, &c. At present the railroads in this country must be at a great expense to import their ties from wooded regions. The sources of supply are gradually being further removed, increasing the expense proportionately to the transportation distance, so it would seem that sooner or later it will be found more economical for the railways to raise their own ties on the prairies where they are to be used, than to haul them year after year over increasing distances.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

NORMAN M. ROSS,

*Assistant Superintendent.*

## APPENDIX No. 2.

## REPORT OF A. HAROLD UNWIN, D.OEC., ASSISTANT IN FORESTRY.

BRANDON, MAN., October 12, 1903.

E. STEWART, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Forestry,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the work done by me under your direction since joining the Forestry Branch on March 3, 1903. During March and until the middle of April, I was employed at the office in Ottawa in making plans for proposed plantations, and copying maps showing the various timber limits held by individuals and corporations, as well as the government forest reserves.

On April 17 I left Ottawa for the west, and from April 20 assisted at Brandon in despatching trees to the farmers, about 30 bundles being sent per day—in all over 600,000 trees to 450 farmers. This work was concluded on May 5, when the nursery work began. On the 11th a visit was made to the spruce woods reserve near Sewell, where 3,000 small white spruce and about 4,500 tamarack were pulled up and sent to the Indian Head nursery. The trees are easily pulled at this season of the year at the edge of the muskegs and swamps. Each man can get about 1,500 per day.

The work at the Brandon Experimental Farm was continued, 300 lbs. of ash seed having been sown on April 24. Seedlings came up on May 8. The seed was previously soaked in water for three weeks, hence the rapid germination of all the seed. About 500 lbs. of maple seed was sown, and a quarter acre of the areas sown has already yielded 27,000 seedlings, excluding the very smallest, which cannot be sent out. So really about 30,000 result from that area, or 120,000 trees per acre. Of course, even with a result such as that, some seed lies over till the following year. Early in June 14 lbs. of elm seed was collected, of which 8 lbs. was sent to Indian Head and 6 lbs. sown at Brandon.

On June 16 I started with Mr. A. P. Stevenson on inspection work, visiting the Red river valley, the Morden branch of the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern railway from Miami to Wawanesa. Here on July 8 I left Mr. Stevenson and inspected on the Souris and Pipestone lines. In both these districts the trees had done exceedingly well, several plantations of two years standing (three years growth) being three and six feet high on an average. This year's trees have made nearly a foot of growth. On the Pierson line the trees had not done so well, but further westward towards Estevan, better than one might expect, a plantation near Glenewen averaging seven feet in height for three years' growth. On the Glenboro' branch the plantations showed excellent growth, though of this year's trees some maples had got heated and killed before arrival. On the whole in the district visited by me, that is, the south-western portion of Manitoba and the south-eastern part of Assiniboia, 98-99 per cent of the trees of last year's planting had lived and showed a growth of three and four feet this year. The best plantation of last year's trees showed an average height of nine feet. Of this year's trees about 85-95 per cent had lived, the lower percentage being due to the very dry weather in the late spring and early summer, which gave them a bad chance especially on light land.

The inspection work in my district was completed on October 8, 210 farmers in Manitoba and 91 in Assiniboia having been visited. Of these about 50 will not get trees, some not having got their land ready, others having received sufficient plant

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

material from the forestry branch. The general care and cultivation of the plantations has been very good indeed, only about ten being really neglected, mostly from lack of time, the rest being in excellent condition both as regards adequate protection from fire and cattle and clearing of weeds.

At the present time trees for next year's distribution are being dug up and tied in bundles. Between 50 and 60 thousand are pulled up in a day, and a million and a quarter will be got ready for next spring at the Brandon nurseries.

Towards the end of July I superintended the exhibition of native woods and trees at Brandon fair. Increasing interest is shown by everyone in these educative exhibits and a desire is manifested to find out how trees grow and what forestry really means. Adequate expenditure in this direction, as in others of the same nature, will bring more than ample reward in an appreciation of the timber resources of this country and the need of their duly regulated management with a view to getting permanent supplies of lumber.

I have the honour to be, sir,

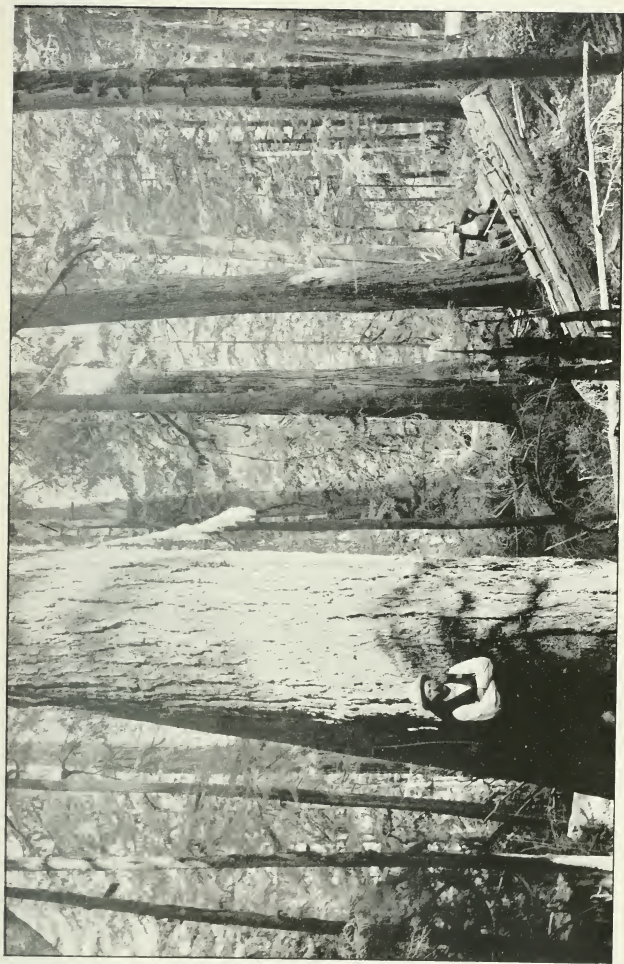
Your obedient servant,,

A. HAROLD UNWIN.



WEST SHORE OF PITT LAKE, SHOWING SIZE OF DRIFT LOGS.





FOREST OF FIR, CEDAR AND WESTERN HEMLOCK ON THE WEST SIDE OF PITT LAKE, B. C.





ELM PLANTATION AT INDIAN HEAD EXPERIMENTAL FARM, SET OUT IN 1893,  
DESCRIBED IN REPORT.





FOREST NURSERY AT INDIAN HEAD EXPERIMENTAL FARM, SHOWING PROTECTION TO BEDS OF CONIFERS.



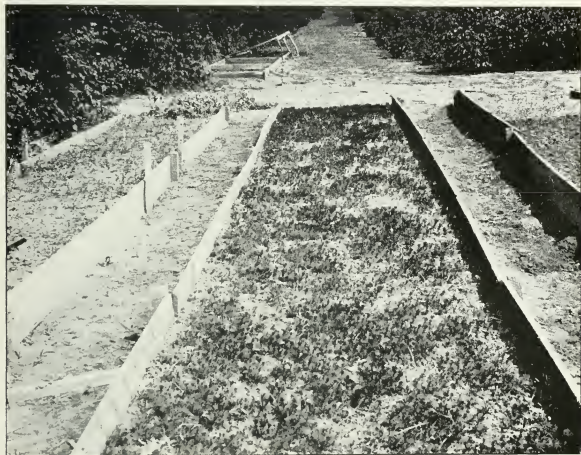


CULTIVATING SEEDLING TREES AT FOREST NURSERY, INDIAN HEAD EXPERIMENTAL FARM.



HOEING SEEDLING TREES AT FOREST NURSERY, INDIAN HEAD EXPERIMENTAL FARM.





BEDS OF CONIFERS, SPRUCE, TAMARACK SCOTCH PINE AND DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE AT FOREST NURSERY, INDIAN HEAD EXPERIMENTAL FARM.





SEEDLING TREES PACKED AND LABELLED FOR DISTRIBUTION.



MAPLE AND ASH SEEDLINGS FOR DISTRIBUTION, GROWING AT FOREST NURSERY, AT THE INDIAN HEAD EXPERIMENTAL FARM.





PART OF PLANTATION OF MAPLE AND COTTONWOOD SET OUT ON FARM OF SAM. PURSE, AT PENSE,  
ASSA., IN SPRING OF 1901, UNDER CO-OPERATIVE SCHEME. Photo taken August, 1903.





